ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Wednesday, November 5, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five or ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern terms the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau of "The Times," 8, Rue Scribe, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BRACKENBURY.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at 20, Hanes-road, S.W.3, to Eleanor Trewlove (*née* Springman), wife of R. H. L. Brackenbury, R.A.—a son.

BURRELL.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Burrell—a daughter.

CAMPBELL.—On Nov 4, 1930, at Tadworth, to Margaret Louise (*née* Wyatt), wife of Colin Campbell—a daughter.

CRITCHLEY-WARING.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at Bournemouth, to the Hon. Gladys Critchley-Waring, wife of the late Captain Arthur C. B. Critchley-Waring, D.S.O., of White Lodge, Dunchurch, near Rugby—the gift of a son.

ELCOART.—On Oct. 31, 1930, the wife of G. Maxwell Elcoart, Whitehaven, Somerset Way, Iver, Bucks, of a daughter.

ENNIS.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Muswell Hill, N. 10, to Tracy (*née* Burkinshaw), wife of Harold Ennis, Deopani, Tipbook, Assam—a son.

GREVILLE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at a nursing home at Fairbion, to Frances (*née* Harper), wife of John Fulke Greville, and Mrs. T. D. Lake, of Rockies, Kilmacolm, in his 20th year.

HADRILL.—On Nov. 3, 1930, to Kathleen (*née* Oliver), wife of Cedric I. Hadrill, of "Prestbury," Fairfield-road, Grove Park, S.E.12—a daughter (Susan Mary).

HAWLEY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at "Hazelbeech," Eaton-road, Coventry, to Joyce (*née* Sangulnetti), wife of Arthur Thomas Hawley, M.A., Cantab., F.R.C.S.E.—a son.

HOW.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at The Poplars, Harefield, Middlesex, to Althea (*née* Money), wife of Dr. F. Radcliffe How—a son (Christopher Francis Radcliffe).

JESSUP.—On Oct. 28, 1930, to Elsie (*née* Overy), wife of John G. Jessup, 34, Queen Anne's-gardens, Enfield, the gift of a daughter.

KEEF.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at "The Cottage," Lewes, Sussex, to Mary (*née* Perfect), wife of G. P. Keef—a son.

LEWIS.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Prestatyn, to Cherry, wife of Captain F. H. Lewis, 2/6th Rajputana Rifles (P.W.O.)—a daughter.

LUNHAM.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, W.1, to Marjorie (*née* Howitt), wife of Captain T. M. Lunham, The Poona Horse—a daughter.

MARRINER.—On Oct. 27, 1930, to Mary, wife of Kenneth Marriner, M.A., of Bales-street, Cambridge, Mass.—a son (Kenneth William).

POOLE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at The Moor, Forton Chard, to Margaret Challice (*née* Bentley), wife of Herbert William Poole—a son.

REID.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at 5, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5, to Mona Mcaskie, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter C. Reid, O.B.E., Indian Army (Retd.)—a daughter.

RYDER.—On Nov. 4, 1930, in Cairo, to Betty (*née* Harman), wife of C. F. Ryder, Sudan Political Service—a son.

TEGETMEIER.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Pirotta, High Beech, Buckhurst Hill, to Petra (*née* Gill), wife of Denis Tegetmeier—a daughter.

THOMAS.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Newtongrange, Midlothian, to Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. John H. Thomas—a son.

MARRIAGES

BEARD : FOOTE.—On Aug. 18, 1930, at Quetta, India, Captain William Francis Beard, Garrison Staff, 4th Bn. 2nd Punjab Regt., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Beard, of Gillingham, Kent, to Irene, younger daughter of S. H. Wells Foote, of Maidenhead, Berks, and the late Mrs. Foote.

HARBORNE : HENVILLE.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. F. St. C. Schomberg, Mr. Henry George Harborne, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harborne, of Kenton, Middlesex, to Ruth Woodhead, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rosvell Le Of Highgate.

KEWEN : WALKER.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Rochampton, by the Rev. E. G. Reid, assisted by the Rev. H. Elkerton Maxwell, Robert Henry Kewen, to Winifred Elsie Walker.

MACADAM : PATERSON.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Huntingham, Buenos Aires, Wilfrid Hughes Macadam, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macadam, Buenos Aires, to Millicent Cameron Paterson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Cameron Paterson, of Buenos Aires.

POOLE : BARRETT.—On Nov. 4, 1930, very quietly, at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. C. C. Kenneth Kemp, Cecil Frederick Poole, to Vera Olive Barrett, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Barrett, Lullington, Parkside-gardens, Wimbledon Common.

SMALLEY : PHILLIPS.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at Ewell College Chapel, Surrey, by the Rev. Canon Smalley, Major, Frontier Force Rifles, son of the late Major-General Smalley and of Mrs. Smalley, Eltham, to May, daughter of the Rev. P. R. and Mrs. Phillips, Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.

WALKER : NAIRN.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at Kilconquhar Church, Fife, by the Rev. J. H. Pearson, M.D., assisted by the Rev. R. S. Armstrong, William Giles Newson Walker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Giles Walker, of Over Rankelfour, Cupar, Fife, to Mildred Barnsdale, third daughter of Sir Michael and Lady Nairn, of Elie House, Fife, and Pitcarmick, Blairgowrie.

DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 34, Avenue-terrace, York, the Rev. John Barrow Alexander, M.A., formerly Rector of Holcott, Northampton, eldest son of the late Henry Legard Alexander, M.A., Vicar of Ganton, Yorkshire, aged 81 years. Funeral at Ganton Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 11.30 a.m.

ASTON.—On Nov. 3, 1930, Randolph Littleton, son of the late Rev. John Aston, for 30 years a Master at Tonbridge School. Funeral, Friday, 2 o'clock, Parish Church, Tonbridge.

AUBREY.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Oak Park, Chicago, Edwin Aubrey, Bagrid Hill, formerly of Abercarn, Glasgow, and Cardiff, in his 70th year.

BETHUNE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 5, Eldon-road, Kensington, Lt.-General Sir Edward Cecil Bethune, K.C.B., C.V.O., second son of the late Admiral R. D. Bethune, C.B., of Balfour, Fife, and dearly loved husband of Lilian Bethune, aged 81. The funeral service will be held at the chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to-morrow (Thursday) at 11 a.m. Flowers to be sent there direct by 10 a.m.

BLADON.—On Nov. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Leveringtons, 88, Mary's-road, Wimbledon, Amelia Kate, widow of Charles Edward Bladon. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery at 12 to-morrow (Thursday).

BLOECH.—On Oct. 28, 1930, at a nursing home in Hamburg, from pernicious anæmia, Albert Louis Bloech, of Mariposa, Merano, Italy, and late Transvaal Estate, Umtali, Rhodesia, Pioneer of 1890-1891 Column, in his 76th year. (South African papers, please copy.)

BOUSFIELD.—On Oct. 27, 1930, at Natal, South Africa, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Richmond Bousfield, C.M.G., eldest son of the late Bishop Bousfield, in his 67th year.

CARLYLE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, suddenly, at 13, Blomfield-court, W.9, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Carlyle, R.E., late Royal Army Ordnance Corps, the dearly beloved husband of Edith Carlyle. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at Kensal Green, 2.45. No mourning, by request.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Nov. 3, 1930, Arthur Christian Chamberlain, of Ambrose Farm, Ramsbury, Wilts, and Fairfield, Caversham, aged 51 years. Interment at Ramsbury Churchyard at 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday).

CLOWES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at 35, Evelyn-gardens, S.W., Alice Ada, daughter of the late George and Mary Clowes. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Surbiton, to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m.

COULTATE.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Hindhead, Ant Esther, daughter of William Miller Coultate, F.R.C.S., of Burnley, aged 78. Buried at Bryn-y-Maen, near Colwyn Bay.

CRESWELL.—On Oct. 29, 1930, at Buenos Aires Harriet Louisa, wife of the late T. Creswell.

CURRIE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Edinburgh, James Currie, Shipowner, of Lochfield, Wardie-road, Edinburgh, and Inverawe, Argyllshire. Funeral on Friday, Nov. 7. Service in St. Serf's Parish Church, Ferry-road, Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m.; thereafter to Warriston Cemetery.

DASHWOOD.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Yarrell Croft, Lymington, Frederick Augustus Dashwood, husband of Emily Frances Dashwood, in his 74th year. Funeral will take place at Pennington Church at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). This is the only intimation.

DASHWOOD.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Yarrell Croft, Lymington, Emily Frances Dashwood, widow of the Frederick Augustus Dashwood and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Tindal, in her 75th year. Funeral will take place at Pennington Church at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). This is the only intimation.

DAVENPORT.—On Nov. 3, 1930, in a nursing home, Muswell Hill, N. 10, Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Davenport, rector of Welford-on-Avon, Gloucestershire, aged 70.

DAWES.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at Glenthorne, Putney Park-avenue, S.W.15, Herbert Edwin Tosse Dawes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 49. Service at St. Margaret's Church, Putney Park-lane, Friday, Nov. 7 at 2.30 p.m. Interment at Putney Vale Cemetery.

DEAN.—On Nov. 2, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, 23, Oakwood-road, West Wimbledon, London, Samuel Dean, late of Leith and Dean, leather merchants, and 9, Lady-road, Edinburgh. Funeral to Putney Vale Cemetery on Friday at 3 o'clock.

DOYLE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Holywell, Eastbourne, Clara, widow of Brigadier-General A. Doyle, C.M.G., D.S.O., and daughter of the late Reinhold Schwensen, of Copenhagen.

DRAKE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, after an operation, Fraser Arthur Drake, of 65, Friday-street and Westcliff-on-Sea, aged 55. Funeral at Wilbeden New Cemetery (to-morrow (Thursday) at 12 o'clock. Flowers, care of John Noble, 181, Ledbroke-grove.

DEATHS (continued)

FORBES-LEITH.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1930, at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, Col. Sir Charles Rosdew Forbes-Leith, Bart. Funeral at Fyvie Castle for Fyvie Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday) at 1.30 p.m. Wreaths to be sent to Fyvie Castle.

GATES.—On Nov. 3, 1930, in London, from pneumonia, G. T. Gates, for 34 years the devoted butler and friend of Mrs. Wynne Finch and her family, aged 64.

GILDERSLEVE.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Tremezzo, Seafield-road, Southbourne, after a long illness patiently borne, George Frederick Gildersleve. Interment Bournemouth East Cemetery to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m.

GIRDLESTONE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Andermott, Dorkins, Alda, widow of Archibald Ainsworth Girdlestone, of Whaley Bridge, Cheshire. No flowers, by request.

GRIMSDALE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Montague House, Uxbridge, Daniel Herbert Grimsdale, J.P., loving and devoted husband of Ethel Grimsdale, aged 66. Funeral at St. Margaret's, Uxbridge, 2 p.m., Friday, Nov. 7. No flowers, by request, but small donations if desired to Uxbridge Cottage Hospital.

HAHN.—On Nov. 3, 1930, suddenly, Max Hahn, of 4, Aberdare-gardens, West Hampstead, in his 68th year. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 3.30 p.m. at Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Beaconsfield-road. Prayers at 4.15 p.m. to-day only at his residence.

HANCHET-GLOVER.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at a nursing home in Bournemouth, after a long illness, Herbert H. Hanchet-Glover, beloved husband of Mrs. J. Hanchet-Glover, aged 62 years. Funeral service at Woking Crematorium at 1.45, Friday, Nov. 7.

HOLLES.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at 19, Ellenborough-crescent, Weston-super-Mare, peacefully, after 27 years of illness, Frederick Edward Richard Holles, Priest in Holy Orders, aged 75. Interment Friday, noon.

JAQUES.—On Nov. 1, 1930, in London, Marjorie Campbell Jaques, widow of Oswald Hastings Jaques. (Australian papers, please copy.)

KENYON.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at King's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, S.E, James Herbert, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kenyon, of Wavertree. Funeral from The Pingles, Park-avenue, Great Crosby, Liverpool, on Friday; thence to Holy Trinity Church, Wavertree, for service at 12 noon.

LEWIS.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Ridgemoor, 120, Addiscombe-road, Croydon, John Percy, beloved husband of Minnie Lewis.

LINDSAY.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Robert Lindsay, Dental Secretary of the British Dental Association. Cremation at Golders Green, London, on Friday, Nov. 7, at 12.30 p.m.

LUKE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, Robert Luke, eldest son of the late Thomas Davey Luke, M.D., of Clevedon, Somerset, and Mrs. T. D. Luke, of Rockies, Kilmacolm, in his 20th year.

McKAY.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Worthen, Salop, Daniel William, eldest son of the late Daniel McKay, of West Dulwich, aged 61.

MACLEAN.—On Nov. 4, 1930, at 17, Rutland-gate, S.W., Mattie, widow of Sir Francis Maclean, K.C.I.E.

MITCHELL.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Malton, Thomas William Mitchell, solicitor (son of the late Thomas Mitchell, of Birdsall), aged 69 years. Interred at Malton Cemetery Nov. 4.

MOORHOUSE.—On Oct. 31, 1930, at his home, Prestbury, Port Hill, Shrewsbury, Arthur Netherwood, R.C.A., aged 66.

NEWNHAM.—On Nov. 4, 1930, passed into fullness of life, Margaret Agnes, daughter of the late Revd. G. W. Newnham, of Combe Down, aged 81. Funeral at Odcombe Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 3 o'clock.

NIGHTINGALE.—On April 30, Gambrinus-gardens, Diana, wife of the late John W. Nightingale, of Newfoundland. Funeral on Friday next, Nov. 7, at 11.30 a.m., at Kensal Green Cemetery.

OUSELEY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at 33, Stanthorpe-road, Streatham, John Mulvy Ouseley, in his 72nd year. Requiem Mass at Church of the English Martyrs, Streatham, at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Funeral Streatham Park Cemetery, 11.45 a.m. Friends, please accept this intimation.

PASCALL.—At a nursing home at Folkestone, Robert Pascall, A.K.C. (retired from Civil Service), of 4, Cavendish-avenue, Ealing, and Leigards-on-Sea. Service, 11.30 to-morrow (Thursday). Golders Green Cremation.

PEARSON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, very suddenly, at Gracedieu, Broadstone, Dorset, Vincent Herbert Pearson, son of the late Rev. Frederic Thorpe Pearson, formerly of Ipoh, Federated Malay States. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Thursday), at St. John's, Broadstone.

PRICE.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at 42, Brunswick-place, Hove, Elizabeth Price, widow of John Price, aged 85 years.

PURROTT.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Beach Haven Hotel, Bexhill, suddenly, William, the beloved husband of Annie Purrott. Funeral St. Albans Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), 12.45 p.m.

RAWSON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at Ravenswood, Ellington-road, Taplow, Harry Stanhope Rawson, aged 76.

RINGROSE.—At Westmead, N.8, Wales, George Davenport Ringrose, last surviving son of the late Robert Ringrose, of Swinhead, East Yorks, and Kensington, London. (Australian papers, please copy.)

ROBERTSON.—On Nov. 1, 1930, passed peacefully away, suddenly, in London, Annie Kathleen, beloved wife of Alexander Robertson, of 27, Arundel-road, Eastbourne. Buried at St. Marylebone Church, Yorkgate, W., to-morrow (Thursday), at 11 a.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green.

SISTERSON.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at "May Cottage," Bidmouth, Devon, Thomas Sisterson, in his 77th year.

STONE.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at her residence, 7, Abercorn Mansions, St. John's Wood, Claire, widow of William Stone. Funeral to-day (Wednesday), at the Church of Our Lady, Grove-road; after 10 o'clock Mass, to Highgate Cemetery. R.I.P.

TILLARD.—On Nov. 1, 1930, at Lucknow, after operation, Philip Henry Tillard, Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department of the United Provinces, son of the late Philip Edward Tillard and Mrs. Tillard, of The Holme, Godmanchester, and husband of Rosamond Tillard.

TURNBULL.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Hampstead, after an operation, George Lindsay Turnbull, M.D., M.A., of Cheltenham, Nov. 3, 1930, at Hampstead, son of George Turnbull, C.E., aged 70. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Wednesday), 4 o'clock.

WATTS.—On Nov. 2, 1930, accidentally drowned, Cecil Francis Watts, M.A., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, scholar of Sherborne School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, dearly loved only son of Francis William and Julie Watts, of Red Hatch, Hutton, Essex, aged 28 years.

"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you." A Memorial Service will be held in St. Bartholomew the Less tomorrow (Thursday) at 5 o'clock.

WEATHERLY.—On Nov. 2, 1930, at The Haven, Arlington-gardens, Clifton ville, Margate, Edward Henry Weatherly, late of Ealing, and of Messrs. Whitbread, aged 78. Funeral 3.15 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at St. Mary's Church, Ealing.

YOUNGMAN.—On Nov. 3, 1930, at Winchmore Hill, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas E. Youngman. Funeral at Enfield Highway Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BLACKBURN.—In ever and altogether devoted memory of my husband, Lieut. Reginald H. Blackburn, 8th Batt., Bedfordshire Regt., who passed over on Nov. 5, 1918, at Brockton Camp, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire.—Hazel.

BLACKBURN.—In ever-loving memory of Daddy, from his "Bon'un."—Maureen.

BLACKBURN.—In loving memory of "Reg." Lieut., Bedfordshire Regiment, who died of pneumonia Nov. 5, 1918.—Leonard and Dorothy.

CROMPTON.—In proud and most loving memory of our dear son, Lieut. Nigel George Crompton, Royal Engineers, who was killed near Armentières, Nov. 5, 1915, aged 27.

Amor et fides.

GARRAWAY.—In loving and unfading memory of our darling eldest son, Wilfrid (Billy) Fletcher Garraway, 2nd Lieut., 82nd Punjabis, who was "drowned on duty" while on active service in Mesopotamia, Nov. 5, 1916, aged 20.

GARRETT.—In ever-loving memory of Richard D. Garrett, Lt., 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment, killed in action at Passchendaele, Nov. 5, 1917.

GLOVER.—In loving and ever-present memory of Richard Bowie Gaskell Glover, Capt. (Acting Major), 1st City of London Regt., Royal Fusiliers (mentioned in Dispatches), killed in action, Nov. 5, 1915.

HILL.—In loving memory of the dearest of brothers, 2nd Lieut. Cedric L. Graham Hill, D.L.I., who fell in action on the Somme, Nov. 5, 1916.

JACKSON.—In proud and loving memory of Martin de Carle Jackson, Lieutenant, R.F.A., killed in action on the Somme, 1916.

LAMONT.—In loving memory of Geoffrey Stephen Lamont, D.S.O. (mentioned in Dispatches), 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, The Grenadier Guards, killed Nov. 5, 1918, near Amfroidpret, aged 19 years.

Loving all, he was beloved by all.

MURPHY.—In fond and loving memory of Frank, dearly loved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, of Cromwell-road, Kingston Hill, killed at 9h. 45m., Nov. 5, 1915, aged 22.

ROBINSON.—To the dear memory of Captain S. O. Robinson, 13th Hussars, who was killed in the charge at Tekrit, Mesopotamia, on Nov. 5, 1917; and in honoured memory of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who fell with him.

ROBINSON.—In loving memory of Stephen Robinson, Capt., 13th Hussars, who fell at Tekrit, Mesopotamia, Nov. 5, 1917.—M. B.

THOMAS.—To the dear memory of Captain Charles Herbert Thomas, who died of wounds Nov. 5, 1914.

DUCAT.—In never-dying loving memory of my darling child, Cissie. So sadly missed and longed for every hour since Nov. 5, 1918.—Mother.

MASSIE-BLOMFIELD.—In ever-living memory of my beloved mother, Rosamund Selina, who passed over in Florence, Nov. 4, 1927. A staunch Patriot and a devoted and ever-loyal Mother.

PRATT, Herbert James.—In loving remembrance of my dear father.—May.

TIMMINS.—In faithful and loving memory of William Timmins, of Towerhurst, Leigh Woods, Clifton, Nov. 5, 1911.

WALLIS.—In unfading memory of my beloved Husband, Frank James Wallis, of Ealing and Thames Ditton, who passed beyond, Nov. 4, 1927.

WATKINS.—In ever-present loving memory of Ethel Harbison Watkins, passed away from us Nov. 5, 1919.

WOODCOCK.—In loving memory of Janie Hodson Woodcock, who died at Pau on Nov. 5, 1927.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

CORBELLIS.—A Memorial Service for Douglas Henry Corbellis will be held at St. James's Church, Paddington, at 11 a.m. to-day (Wednesday). Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

PERSONAL

THE 829 will meet at 7 p.m. at home address. Dinner at 8 p.m.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

CAPTAIN RICHARD HENNESSY and his CHILDREN wish to express their GRATITUDE for the wonderful SYMPATHY which has been shown to them in their sorrow, and would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who sent such lovely flowers to Rye.

THE BALLIOL SOCIETY has RESERVED 30 SEATS, Centre Block, West Stand, for members of the Society at the OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCH, Twickenham, Tuesday, December 9th. Price 7s. 6d. Applications and enquiries should be made as soon as possible to K. N. Bell, Balliol.

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.—A Register is being compiled from 1859 to 1930. Will O.K.S., who have not received forms for particulars, please write to G. A. Stephenson, Solicitor, Bishopsbourne, Kent, who will also be grateful for information regarding O.K.S. who have died or are known to be abroad?

LOST, October 31st, 8 p.m. and midnight, between 21, Queen-street, Curzon-street, and the Mayfair Hotel (or at the Hotel), a DIAMOND CIRCLE BROOCH surmounted by a diamond and emerald bow. REWARD on return to 302A, Salisbury House, E.C.2.

LOST.—Last Wednesday, SMALL BLUE PURSE containing four sovereigns, two half-sovereigns and many small things of value to owner only. For sentimental reasons good REWARD will be paid on return.—Finder please write Box C.68, The Times, E.C.4.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, 27th ult., or probably between Brompton-square, Victoria-street, and Pall-mall, S.W., FIVE-ROW PEARL COLLAR with two Diamond and White and Blue Enamel Snaps.—Apply Messrs. John W. Bell and Co., Assessors, 17, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

£15 REWARD.—LOST, on Oct. 29th, in West End, an ETERNITY RING, usually worn.—Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£150 REWARD.—LOST on the 3rd instant in Bond-street or West End, presumably between Conduit-street and Bayswater-road, a PEARL AND DIAMOND NECKLACE of 92 pearls (341.64 grains) with Baguette diamond clasp. The above reward will be paid to the finder on returning same to J. Trevor and Sons, 3, Cork-street, W.1.

KENYA, N. RHODESIA, NYASALAND, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, and ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT OFFICE, Royal Mail Building, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Farming as a Career. Settlers and Pupils in this province by capital can be given introduction to farmers in E. Africa.

YOU CAN HELP the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) in trying to help forward discovery of the causes of Cancer and its cure. Your donation will be gratefully received.—Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 12, Grosvenor-crescent, Hyde Park-corner, London, S.W.1.

WINTER SPORTS.—Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Radice, D.S.O., has a few VACANCIES for Public School boys in his Christmas Winter Sports party, starting for Villars, Dec. 23rd.—Apply Colonel Radice, Long View, High Wycombe.

THE MIDDLESEX.—Give to the magnificent new Hospital now, when the effort needs faith as well as generosity. GIFTS AND LEGACIES will be welcomed by this latest expression of the Voluntary Hospital spirit.—The Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

OLD CHELTONIAN, Territorial Officer, aged 24, desires employment (preferably) in Devonshire in secretarial capacity, where organization is required, with scope for advancement; keen, energetic, excellent references.—Write Box C.1, The Times, E.C.4.

TO-DAY.—Any time between 12 and 6.30 p.m., come to the SALE of WORK at KENSINGTON TOWN HALL in aid of the LONDON POLICE COURT MISSION.

CHELSEA.—Charming self-contained FLAT, sunny and gay, with attractive studio and two rooms, kitchen and bath room, &c.; delightful new gote, colour, and design; £150 inclusive; part service can be arranged.—Write Box C.44, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY convalescent or delicate, who would value environment and comforts of refined home, can be RECEIVED (with own nurse, maid, or companion if desired) in Devonshire residence on Lee-on-Solent, near EASTBOURNE; choicest situation, overlooking sea and Downs; sunny, sheltered Southern aspect; Vita glass sun parlour; private suite can be arranged; garden; good food highly recommended by London specialists.—Write Box J.1026, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFESSIONAL SINGER strongly RECOMMENDS Accompanist: 4s. per hour.—North 3250.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks ..	—	Nov. 7
Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Brownlow	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle ..	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa ..	11,000	Hilton ..	Dec. 29	Jan. 2
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett ..	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Viceroy of India	20,000	Oliver ..	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer ..	Jan. 23	Jan. 30

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Chitral ..	15,000	Stagers ..	—	Nov. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning ..	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Rohilla ..	17,000	Allin ..	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes ..	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker ..	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Sutlej ..	15,000	Niven ..	Jan. 23	Jan. 29

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

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Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Pigot ..	Dec. 5	—
†Nagova ..	7,000	Cochrane	Dec. 19	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks ..	—	Nov. 7
Kashmir ..	9,000	Malhase ..	Nov. 13	—
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell ..	Dec. 11	—
†Khiva ..	9,000	Dawson ..	Dec. 26	—

† Taking Passengers for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
**HATTMURA ..	6,068	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	—
†HARIDULA ..	7,357	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7
†WARFIELD ..	6,060	Dec. 20	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
KENYA ..	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 18

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANDALA ..	8,304	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
MANELA ..	8,303	Nov. 12	Nov. 22	Nov. 29
MEKKARA ..	8,284	Nov. 26	Dec. 6	Dec. 13
MARGHA ..	8,378	Dec. 10	Dec. 20	Dec. 27

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Marseilles.
MOMBASA ..	8,303	Nov. 21	Nov. 22	Nov. 29	Nov. 25
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 16	Dec. 26
MATIANA ..	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MALDA ..	9,066	Jan. 26	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON.
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	16,000	Nov. 20
EUARINA ..	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Dec. 19
RANGITATA(new motor vessel)	17,000	Jan. 16
RANGITANE(new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 13

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Via Malta, Port Said, Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
†BALLARAT ..	13,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31

¶ Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

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	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	Jan. 17
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA ..	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
ORFORD ..	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22

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FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Marseilles ..	6,267	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,983	Nov. 14	Colombo and Calcutta
Bellerophon ..	9,977	Nov. 20	Port Said and Bombay
City of Sparta ..	5,415	Dec. 26	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (b) Port Sudan. (c) Madras.
(d) Direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Rangoon ..	5,579	Nov. 8	C. Town, Algoa B.
Trafford Hall ..	5,221	Dec. 6	E. London, Natal.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles
Staffordshire ..	15,000	—	Nov. 6
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 22
Cheshire ..	15,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 6
Yorkshire ..	13,500	Dec. 12	Dec. 20

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	Tons.	London	Marseilles	Naples
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
KASHIMA MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
YASUKUNI MARU ..	11,500	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	Dec. 13

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UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
5	OLYMPIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
8	BALTIC .. j, c	Liverpool	White Star
8	MINNEWASKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
8	FRANCONIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
8	PENNLAND .. h	Southampton	Red Star
12	MAJESTIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA b, c	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	CAMERONIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
14	AURONIA .. b, c	Southampton	Cunard
15	MAURETANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
15	SCYTHIA .. h	Liverpool	Cunard
19	HOMERIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
21	ADRIATIC .. d	Liverpool	White Star
22	AQUITANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
22	MINNETONKA .. h	London	A.T.L.
22	CALEDONIA .. f	Glasgow	Anchor
26	WESTERNLAND .. h	Southampton	Red Star
26	LANCASTRIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
26	OLYMPIC .. h	Southampton	White Star
28	TRANSYLVANIA .. f, c	Glasgow	Anchor
28	ASCANIA .. h	Southampton	Cunard
29	SAMARIA .. j, c	Liverpool	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON, h Via Cherbourg, c Via Belfast. f Via Belfast and Glasgow, j Via Queenstown. f Via Moville, g Via Havre, h Via Boulogne, k Via Quebec.

CANADA TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
7	DUCHESS OF ATHOLL m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
8	ANTONIA .. c	Liverpool	Cunard
14	EMP. OF AUSTRALIA k, m	Southampton	Can. Pac.
14	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
14	DORIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
14	MONTCALM .. c	Glasgow	Can. Pac.
15	ALAUNIA .. m	Southampton	Cunard

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
8	PENNLAND .. m	Southampton	Red Star
21	ADRIATIC .. m	Liverpool	White Star
22	WESTERNLAND .. m	Southampton	Red Star
26	LANCASTRIA .. m	Southampton	Cunard
28	ASCANIA .. m	Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Nov.	Steamer.	From	Line.
29	DUCHESS OF YORK .. m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
28	DUCH. OF RICHMOND m	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
29	MONTCLARE .. m	Southampton	Can. Pac.

m Via Belfast and Glasgow, n Via Cherbourg, o Via Belfast

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"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Nov. 19	Nov. 27
"PARIS" (c) ..	Nov. 26	Dec. 2
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Dec. 3	Dec. 9
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ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £42 10 0) Nov. 29
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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
GEN. VOYRON. Nov. 24 and Nov. 25 EX GRANDIDIER
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Nov. 15 and Dec. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
LOTUS .. Nov. 11 and Nov. 18 MARIETTE PACHA

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VERA CRUZ ..	Nov. 27th
TAMPICO ..	Dec. 7th
RIO BRAVO ..	Jan. 7th
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S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" ..	Dec. 17

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1931	Ship	Tons	Days	From
Jan. 20	"Samaria"	20,000	43	92 guineas
Jan. 21	"Duchess of Richmond"	20,000	45	£95 0 0
Jan. 22	"Atlantis"	16,000	45	97 guineas
Jan. 24	"Arandora Star"	15 000	46	99 guineas

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From St. Vincent.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO ..	11,884	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Dec. 6
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Dec. 18	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Dec. 29
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 3

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE TO WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA — Via France, Spain. — PERU, PANAMA CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Nov. 13
OROCMA ..	11,380	Nov. 27
ORITA ..	9,296	Dec. 11
OROPESA ..	14,057	Jan. 15

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA. ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS." CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.,

From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19. 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.

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LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"AVILA STAR" }	From	14 NOV.
"ALMEDA STAR" }	London	28 NOV.
"ANDALUCIA STAR" }	and	19 DEC.
"AVLONA STAR" }	Bologne	2 JAN.

NO EMIGRANTS.—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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19 DAYS' SUNSHINE CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN,

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

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INCLUSIVE FARE FROM 38 GUINEAS.

SPECIAL 46 DAYS'

WEST INDIES CRUISE, JANUARY 24, 1931.

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Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Dec. 10
Moreton Bay	14,190 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.	HECTOR ..	31 Jan.
PATROCLUS ..	8 Dec.	ANCHISES ..	14 Feb.
ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	AGAMEMNON ..	28 "

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(2) S.S. EURIPIDES ..	Liverpool	6th DEC.
(1) S.S. NESTOR ..	Liverpool	3rd JAN.

(1) First Class only.
(2) First and Third Class.
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For full particulars apply to:—

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‡LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	Nov. 6	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Nov. 7
‡‖LANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	Nov. 13	—
*WALMER CASTLE ..	—	Nov. 14
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	Nov. 21

* Via Madeira.
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†‡TRASYLVANIA ..	Dec. 10	*TUSCANIA ..	Jan. 30

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"SAGAING" ..	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
"PEGU" ..	21st Nov.	29th Nov.

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BORDIGHERA.—HOTEL HESPERIA. First-class. Sunniest, most sheltered situation; latest comforts; excellent cuisine; garden, golf, tennis. Terms from 45 lire.

DIANO MARINA.—HOTEL PARADISO, facing sea. South, lofty rooms, central heating, English doctor, Chaplain; tennis; 30-34 lire per day including taxes, service, afternoon tea. Reduced terms for prolonged stay.

ITALIAN RIVIERA. — SPOTORNO. PALACE HOTEL. 150 rooms, running water, garden, tennis, private bathing beach; winter terms 2½gns. week inclusive.

LEVANTO (Riviera).—ITALY.—GRAND HOTEL LEVANTO. English management. All comfort. Inclusive terms £2 per week.

DRY, SUNNY, WINTER CLIMATE. GOLF.
MERAN. ESPLANADE HOTEL.
FROM 35 LIRE.

OSPEDALETTI.—MIRAMARE PALACE. Leading Hotel. Glorious position. Large garden. Tennis. English professional. Pension from 45 lire.

ROME.—PALACE HOTEL, an Hotel de Luxe at reasonable rates. Frequented by the aristocracy and the most distinguished International Society.

SAN REMO.—HOTEL BELVEDERE. First class; elevated position; full South; quiet; hot and cold running water in every room; garden; moderate terms.

SAN REMO.—GRAND HOTEL & DES ANGLAIS. First class; moderate terms; near English Church. Propr., Cav. Raviora, formerly of Ritz Hotel, London.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY
3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

PARISIENNE High-class Model Dressmaker; Madame's personal attention; moderate charges.—Fernande, Flat 1, 17, Palace-gate, Kensington, W.8.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

BROMPTON HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.W.3.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of STEWARD, at a salary £300, rising by annual increments of £20 to £500. A thorough knowledge of the Uniform System of Hospital Accounts and previous Hospital experience is essential. Age not over 40. The Federated Superannuation Scheme is in force at this Hospital. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than Monday, November 17th, 1930.
FREDERICK WOOD, Secretary.

NAPSBURY MENTAL HOSPITAL, NAPSBURY, ST. ALBANS, HERTS.
COUNTY COUNCIL OF MIDDLESEX.
MALE JUNIOR ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER REQUIRED at a commencing salary of £365, rising to £405 per annum. Board, lodging, washing, and attendance is provided in addition and is valued at £120 per annum. Medical Officers holding the Diploma of Mental Science will be paid an additional £50 per annum. Appointment is subject to the Asylum Officers' Superannuation Act, 1909.—Applications, with copies of testimonials, to the Medical Superintendent.

SALFORD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL for GIRLS.
Head Mistress: Miss L. T. WHALLEY, M.A.
REQUIRED for January, 1931, HONOURS GRADUATE for FRENCH and GERMAN; experience essential. —Form of application and particulars from Director of Education, Education Office, Salford.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CATFORD, S.E.6.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of HEADMASTER of the above-named School vacant by the death of the Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A. The recognised accommodation is 625. The number at present on the roll is 635.
Candidates must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom.
The salary will be on the London County Council scale for Headmasters of Secondary Schools with accommodation in excess of 400—viz., £950 a year, rising by annual increments of £50 to a maximum of £1,200 a year. Service as the Headmaster of a school of a similar grade, i.e., with accommodation for over 400, will be taken into consideration in the assessment of the commencing salary.
The candidate appointed will be required to reside in the house provided by the Governors on the School grounds, and a sum of £72 a year will be deducted from the scale salary in respect of rent.
The appointment will be subject to a medical examination.
Forms of application may be obtained from the Correspondent, the St. Dunstan's Educational Foundation, 31, Avery-street, Aldgate, London, E.C.3, to whom they must be returned, with typed copies of not more than three testimonials, not later than Monday, 17th November, 1930.
Canvassing either by letter or in person will disqualify.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
LECTURESHIP (UNGRADED) in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.
The Council invite APPLICATIONS for this LECTURESHIP. Applicants should be graduates of a University, salary £400, raised by annual increments to £500 per annum. The Lecturer's initial place in this scale will depend on his qualifications.
Three copies of application, accompanied by not more than three testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 28th November, 1930.
EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.
October, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Photostats will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS require testimonials.—Well-arranged copies, quickly typed; 72 assorted, 1s. 6d.; 90, 2s. 6d.—Miss Hayman, 111, Curzon-road, Muswell Hill.

AMBITIOUS educated Lady of good address and personality required to take position offering wide scope and prospects; large profits depending on ability to make use of opportunities; congenial, interesting work; some medical knowledge an asset.—Write Box 9074, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ASSISTANT London Representative required by important British steel manufacturers of rails, structural sections, &c. Must have thorough knowledge of the trade need apply, giving full details of experience and salary expected.—Write Box E.1580, The Times, E.C.4.

CHIEF Mechanical Engineer.—Applications are invited for this post; to take full charge of large contractor's plant in the Near East; experience with native labour essential. Write full particulars of experience, age, health, &c., to Box E.1589, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK required for large rubber factory; experience in compounding and control of mechanical and general sports goods essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box E.1604, The Times, E.C.4.

DISTRIBUTORS wanted for preparation which gives grass tennis courts a hard court surface; men with established connexions only.—Write Firmate Works, Hilton, Derby.

JUNIOR Draughtsman required in Consulting Engineers' Office.—Applicants should state salary, qualifications, experience, references, Box J.1013, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY required as First Sales in lamp department; must have thorough knowledge of trade.—Write, giving particulars, to Box 00592, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MANCHESTER Wholesale House, specializing in artificial silk dress goods, require sole representation for London and suburban stores; must have own car; salary £400 per annum and commission, no expenses; guaranteed minimum and references required.—Applications treated strictly confidential.—Write Box E.1602, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED firm of Manila rope manufacturers require Representative to sell their products among merchants in Yorkshire and Midlands.—Please write, stating experience, terms required, Box E.1587, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED wire rope firm, non-Association, requires first-class Representative for Collieries, Nottingham, Derby, and adjacent area.—Write Box E.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

OPPORTUNITY for well-educated woman to engage in business for herself; excellent remuneration.—Write Box 6505, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PRIVATE Secretary required by managing director of various manufacturing companies resident in London; preference given to Public School man with accountancy experience; age 25 to 30; salary £300.—Write, stating age and full particulars of experience, to Box B.1353, The Times, E.C.4.

REGENT-STREET House requires smart, experienced Canvassers, male or female, for high-class, seasonable article; state age, qualifications, and experience.—Write Box R.1748, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for resort of Cheltenham, a Manageress; must be thoroughly capable, experienced in all branches of the trade, and of very good appearance.—Apply Box 1, Bitter only, Bartholomew's Publishing House, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1, Blouse, Robe and Knitted Wear Specialists.

STEWARD, thoroughly experienced, wanted for Royal Liverpool Golf Club, Hoylake; live in, all found.—Reply to Secretary, with copies of references. Previous club experience essential.

WANTED, an Assistant Motor Engineer for India with first-class qualifications. Salary up to Rs.300/- per month and free furnished quarters. Return passage will be granted when required; 10 years' service will be guaranteed in all matters by State Rules. No application will be considered without photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.—Apply before the 15th November to Motor Engineer to H.H. the Nawab of Jaora, Park Hotel, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, by the Metropolitan Society for the Blind, a Home Teacher and Visitor—woman, age 25 to 40. Knowledge of social work essential. Salary £2 10s., rising to £2 15s. at the end of three months, £3 at the end of six months, and £3 10s. after 5½ years' service. —Applications, marked on the outside "Home Visitor," stating age, experience, qualifications, with three recent testimonials, to be sent by November 10th to the Organising Secretary, 63, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

WINE Merchants' Manager for S.W. district; must be good bookkeeper and quick at his work.—Write Box J.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

A BANDON fear of the future! Russell-trained men are not afraid of the future, because they know how to sell. Every man has something to sell, and if you want promotion take The Russell Way to Better Pay. The Course is postal; you keep your present job till qualified to undertake the duties you aspire to. Many vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future Value to Many a Section," Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ACCEPT this opportunity for an Improved Position and a Higher Salary in business or professional life. You are offered free a copy of the 136-page Guide to Careers issued by the Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans, which explains how you can qualify by spare-time study for a highly-paid appointment as Manager, Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost Accountant, Auditor, Office Manager, or Cashier. Send for your free copy of the Guide to-day.—The Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1906.

BUSINESS and Professional men earning capacity of not less than £250 per annum, desirous of obtaining a well-paid post, or anxious to improve their positions, should in the first instance call, 'phone, or write for particulars.—George Brook, Appointment Specialist, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 8421-8341.

EARN Big Money in the Wireless Trade!—Become a trained salesman and radio expert. A short training enables you to qualify for a really big job with good salary, guiding in introduction to prospective employers.—Write post-card for syllabus of Special Six-weeks' Course of Instruction in the evenings, Dept. T.C.2, The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Est. 34 years.)

LEARN Bookkeeping, Secretaryship, or Salesmanship, and earn £3 to £8 weekly. Rapid Postal tuition, 10s. month. Appointments Bureau. Booklet, testimonials free.—London School of Commerce (D.7), 62, Oxford-street, London, W.1.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Course from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

PARENTS should apply to the London Telegraph Training College, Ltd. (estab. 34 years), for particulars of assured and remunerative positions available after tuition to Youths of from 15 years of age.—Write for prospectus to Dept. "A," Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returning from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

WIRELESS.—All youths interested in wireless as a career can take a free trial of the course at Brighton Wireless College and prove personally its value. —Apply for full details, B.W.C., Gloucester-place, Brighton.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ANALYTICAL and Research Chemist of good standing, London laboratory, has vacancy for premium Pupil.—Write Box C.38, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Firm of good standing in London has a vacancy for Pupil.—Write for particulars, W. G. Walker and Co., Emery Hill-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and Residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern work experience with training in administration appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for Probationary Terms.—Syllabus from Principal.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

BEAUTY and Physical Culturist will train gentlewoman; good complexion, slim figure; tact and personality essential.—Write Box 05830, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WEST-END firm of Dress Designers have vacancy for Pupil, designing, cutting, fitting, making.—Write Box 8727, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

COLOUR Printing and Folding-box making.—Energetic Junior Traveller, with connexion, for London area; salary and commission.—Write full particulars to Field, Sons and Co., Ltd., Southgate, Bradford.

EDITORIAL Assistance for three to four weeks required. Municipal Journal.—3-4, St. Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2.

FOR Cape Town, South Africa: Advertisement Manager for large daily newspaper; must have wide experience of routine, features, and interviewing; commencing salary £60 per month, passage paid; agreement; state age, experience.—Write Box R.1749, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

ACCOMPLISHED Senior Shorthand-Typist required; salary £3; bookkeeping, office routine, management; state age, fullest details of education and posts held, giving dates.—Write Box R.1710, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Lady, 18-25; must have very smart appearance, good handwriting and figures, shorthand-typing.—Write only, stating qualifications and when can interview, Bemabo, 19, Oxford-street, W.1.

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS! You earn more and your position is more assured as a Private Secretary. The Institute of Women Secretaries trains you in your spare time, and when qualified the Appointments Department will introduce you to well-paid posts with prospects. Train now for your future.—Write to-day for The Personal Secretary," free, post free and without obligation, Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABILITY, Brains, and Character.—Educated young Englishman, Spanish, French, and German, with native fluency, thorough business knowledge and experience, banks, accounts, &c., desires position at home or abroad; recently assistant secretary to Foreign Embassy, displaced through change of Government.—Write Box E.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

ACCOUNTANT (fully qualified) desires situation; thoroughly experienced in all branches company work, flotations, and liquidations; good knowledge banking and general business; any reasonable offer accepted.—S., 174, West Wycombe-road, High Wycombe.

ADVERTISER, age 34, seeks responsible position, management of staff, &c.; capable organiser; highest references.—Box 10, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

ADVERTISER, 25 years' experience Baltic Mercantile Exchange, willing act for firm wishing to be represented there.—Write Box B.1352, The Times, E.C.4.

AMBITIOUS young gentleman (30) desires position of trust; excellent banking and business experience; would go abroad.—Hamilton, Rushcroft-road, Reigate.

ARCHITECT, able designer, extensive practice, experience, London, Paris, New York, offers his services.—Write Box B.1357, The Times, E.C.4.

AUDIT Clerk, age 22, seeks progressive position with C.A.s; 4½ years' varied experience City C.A.s; good education, appearance, able to work to T.B. and final examinations; salary £160 per annum.—Write Box B.1359, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGADE of Guards' Employment Society have on their books men of fine physique, suitable for the semi-skilled and unskilled work, indoor and outdoor, and also for general labour. Also a special uniformed branch of picked men suitable for messengers, positions of trust, &c.—39, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Phone, Vic. 0046.

BUSINESS man with very extensive administrative experience as Managing Director of manufacturing concerns is desirous of taking up an executive position in a company where his qualifications can be utilized to the fullest extent. Letters from leaders of industry bear testimony in unequivocal terms of the highest appreciation, to his personality, character, energy, resource, and exceptional ability, as also to his possessing the unusual quality of inspiring his staff with a keen spirit responsible for the energy and intelligence with which they cooperate. —Write Box M.409, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, 39, endeavouring to build up a practice, seeks commercial appointment which would offer greater scope for advancement and a better return for ability, industry, and many years' valuable experience; advertiser, who is an ex-officer (1914-1919), is prepared to go anywhere in United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, or Australia.—Write Box C.64, The Times, E.C.4.

COURIER, ex-ranker officer (R.N., retd), knowledge French, German, Spanish, desires commissions, or would escort adult or children anywhere; expenses only; references.—"Integrity," Darley Dale, Milford-road, Portsmouth.

DENTAL Mechanics.—Young Public School boy, aged 16, desires post of learning, would welcome months of training or employment.—Write Box W.179, The Times, E.C.4.

DETERMINED young man, 25, opportunity more scope; 10 years coal trade, three years manager, supervision weekly payments. Practical ideas increasing turnover any weekly trade.—Write Box J.1018, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Clerk (35), 20 years with and highly recommended by present firm, desires position either in commercial or legal department or other responsible position with prospects.—Write Box 67, Mays, 24, Burystreet, S.W.1.

EXPERIENCED Secretary seeks appointment any responsible clerical capacity; excellent references.—Franklin, 59, Cambridge-street, Ecclestone-square, S.W.1.

FOUR Carpenters and Joiners, young; thoroughly experienced, reliable, seek work; home or abroad; capable taking charge; first-class references; French spoken.—Write Box 06962, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN, 30 years experience of building and Decorating, period work, plans, estimating and office routine, desires change from present managerial position. —Write Box W.199, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, B.A., 36, husband disabled, seeks religious, social, political work; experienced public speaker, organizer; drives car.—Box A., Smith's Library, Paddington.

LATIN America.—At the present time, when Great Britain is trying to develop business with Latin America, a gentleman, member of very well-known South American family, now established in England, with the best diplomatic and bankers' references, an ex-Member of Parliament, ex-chief of important newspaper, young, energetic, and full of initiative, offers his services to any industrial or commercial concern, the Press, or to any gentleman desirous of starting a business, as duly authorized adviser, special correspondent, or representative in any important activity in London or other large town of England; willing to travel abroad if necessary.—Write Box 05803, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LEWES-TUNBRIDGE Wells Districts.—Remunerative employment required by ex-officer; no investment; Public School; capable; excellent credentials; several years S. African experience; good knowledge Electrical Engineering, office routine; own car; willing travel abroad.—Write Box C.71, The Times, E.C.4.

MANAGER'S Assistant (32), 12 years' Banking, Stock Exchange, and Money-market experience. French correspondent, good German, open to Continental appointment.—Write Box M.497, The Times, E.C.4.

MASTER Mariner requires job ashore; accustomed to hard work and charge of men; tackle any work.—Write Box B.1357, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE Secretary (or Lecturer), formerly Royal Household, recommended by Lord Granard; moderate salary.—Odd, Idmiston-square, Worcester Park, Surrey.

REDUCED circumstances compel Cheltenham, a Manageress; must be thoroughly capable, experienced in all branches of the trade, and of very good appearance.—Apply Box 1, Bitter only, Bartholomew's Publishing House, Bartholomew-close, London, E.C.1, Blouse, Robe and Knitted Wear Specialists.

STEWARD, thoroughly experienced, wanted for Royal Liverpool Golf Club, Hoylake; live in, all found.—Reply to Secretary, with copies of references. Previous club experience essential.

WANTED, an Assistant Motor Engineer for India with first-class qualifications. Salary up to Rs.300/- per month and free furnished quarters. Return passage will be granted when required; 10 years' service will be guaranteed in all matters by State Rules. No application will be considered without photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.—Apply before the 15th November to Motor Engineer to H.H. the Nawab of Jaora, Park Hotel, Knightsbridge.

WANTED, by the Metropolitan Society for the Blind, a Home Teacher and Visitor—woman, age 25 to 40. Knowledge of social work essential. Salary £2 10s., rising to £2 15s. at the end of three months, £3 at the end of six months, and £3 10s. after 5½ years' service. —Applications, marked on the outside "Home Visitor," stating age, experience, qualifications, with three recent testimonials, to be sent by November 10th to the Organising Secretary, 63, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1.

WINE Merchants' Manager for S.W. district; must be good bookkeeper and quick at his work.—Write Box J.1002, The Times, E.C.4.

A BANDON fear of the future! Russell-trained men are not afraid of the future, because they know how to sell. Every man has something to sell, and if you want promotion take The Russell Way to Better Pay. The Course is postal; you keep your present job till qualified to undertake the duties you aspire to. Many vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future Value to Many a Section," Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

ACCEPT this opportunity for an Improved Position and a Higher Salary in business or professional life. You are offered free a copy of the 136-page Guide to Careers issued by the Metropolitan College, Dept. G.7/6, St. Albans, which explains how you can qualify by spare-time study for a highly-paid appointment as Manager, Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost Accountant, Auditor, Office Manager, or Cashier. Send for your free copy of the Guide to-day.—The Principal, The School of Accountancy, 111, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1906.

BUSINESS and Professional men earning capacity of not less than £250 per annum, desirous of obtaining a well-paid post, or anxious to improve their positions, should in the first instance call, 'phone, or write for particulars.—George Brook, Appointment Specialist, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

LADY going abroad wishes to recommend highly her two excellent maids, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; for temporary place for three months; free December 1st.—Write Box 8755, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LADIES, we supply immediately reliable North Country Cooks, Housemaids, General, Parlourmaids, Kitchenmaids, &c.—Write Registry, 101, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

PARLOURMAID or House-Parlourmaid (all, superior, well trained); good silver cleaner, valet, carver; six years' reference; 215.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

PARLOURMAID, experienced, reliable, wishes situation in h.w. London where there is four staff.—Write Box 25, Holland-road, Kensington, W.14.

WILTON Bureau, 124, Wilton-road, Victoria, has excellent Domestics disengaged; will go anywhere; 2s. 6d. in advance; guinea engagement.

MISTRESSES, free until suited, want places together; Parlourmaid from Hyde Park; good cooking and service; Cook-General, £52; young House-Parlourmaid, £30. All excellent references. Also others.—Miss Mann's Bureau, 142, Sloane-street, Belfast.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID disengaged; superior country girl; well trained; clean; quick; used to good service; highly recommended; £26.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID disengaged; nice country servant; excellent worker; clean; good plate cleaner and waitress; recommended; £42.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, 40; £54; experienced, carve and valet; good personal reference.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 1270.

HOUSEMAID (single-handed); wait table; 31; £50; good personal reference; recommended.—Abbey's Agency, 37, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kens. 1270.

HOUSEMAID, four years' London reference; 21; £42. Victoria Domestic Agency, 205, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Victoria 9430.

HOUSEMAID, aged 30, tall, desires situation in London; good reference.—Apply Beauchamp Registry, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, S.W. Sloane 4.

JOB Housemaid, Surrey; would 'Thos.'; age 26; nice appearance; good references.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write, or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No booking fees. Offices close 5.30. Saturdays 1.

KITCHENMAID disengaged; strong, healthy country girl; cleans, quick worker; early; highly recommended; £20.—Mrs. Baxter's Agency, Canal, Salisbury.

BETWEEN or Under Housemaid; £28, two years' reference.—Collins' Agency, Bury St., Edmunds.

GENERAL; excellent young country servant; good cooking, part washing; moderate wage; booking from Cromer.—County Agency, 72, King's-road, Windsor. 'Phone 666.

GENERAL, young but most capable, strong, Scotch lass; keen kitchenmaid; plain cooking, waiting, washing and housework; excellent character.—Apply Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (T.C. 2817.)

A WAITRESS situations, hundreds honest, reliable, North Country girls, 15-18 years, from 8s. weekly.—Clayton Agency, 12, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CHARWORKERS, daily Cooks and Housemaids can be suited at the Central Registry, 6, Princes-street, Regina Bureau, 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1 (Dept. 22.)

MISS Jeeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend satisfactory Cottage Laundresses, Mother and Daughter, Sisters, Friends, and Married Couples, Head and Single-handed Cooks, Housemaids, Parlourmaids, &c., Nurse, Laundry Matrons and Institution Laundresses.

TWO excellent Laundrymaids in Warwicks want cottage laundry; go anywhere; present place 18 months, from 25; good laundresses; 21 and eight years previously.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30. Saturdays 1.

GARDENERS

GARDENER, Head Working; requires situation; life experience; married, one child; 3 bothies; well recommended.—Mr. Pottman, Clematis, Amersham-road, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.

GARDENER, age 30, married; 10 years' good references; willing, attend car; leaving through death.—Woods, Butcher's Cottages, Milbourne-lane, Esher.

GARDENER, thoroughly experienced, well recommended in all branches; house, bothy-couple; married, no family; free.—Cook, 7, St. James's-park, Croydon.

GROOM'S Daughter, 22, diploma in horticulture and poultry, wishes post; two years' experience with a firm of nursery and landscape gardeners; desires a post in or near London.—Write Box 03557, The Times, 12, Regent-street, W.1.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

YOUNG Married Couple seek situations with quiet family; wife Cook-General, husband House-Parlourman; country preferred.—Write Box 6796, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Reeves' Agency, Derby, can recommend Married Couples, Butler and Maid-Housekeeper, or Butler-Valet, with the following accomplishments: 50 years old; used to hunting, shooting, and fishing tackle. First-rate married Butler, one child; aged 34, 5ft. 9½ins., six years' last place; Cook-General, aged 30, 5ft. 3ins.

MARRIED Couple, 29, 31; employers will personally be recommended, with them 4½ years; excellent Cook-General, Chauffeur-Valet; Up-to-date Cuisine; no children; no family; car part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 454-5.

MARRIED Couple, Cook and Parlourman-Chauffeur; well-trained; excellent references; single type; excellent cooking, valeting, silver cleaner; five years' reference; £110.—Susan Bond's Agency, Chichester.

MARRIED Couple, no family; Cook, 40; plain and dainty cooking; entire duties; genuine workers; valeting; good driving, running repairs; abstainers; 4½ years' reference; free Interview.—Nelson, 45, Cecil-road, County Agency, 72, King's-road, Windsor. 'Phone 666.

SCOTCH Married Couple, both 30; known personally to us and have exemplary personal reference; efficient Cook-General, Chauffeur-Gardener; no children; car part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 454-5.

Employers—Please note a specialise in Married Couples for service first now-a-days Town or Country. Phone at once Fulham 0232 or write National Employment Bureau, 186, North End-road, West Kensington, W.14. Nr. Olympia.

EDUCATED man, tall, 19, Scotch, as Valet to gentleman.—Write Box R.1347, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPERIENCED Male Nurse-Attendant requires position.—Write Box R.1338, The Times, E.C.4.

HANDYMAN; married; 25; life experience estate work; carpentry, all round, petrol engines, motor car, lorry, tractor, running repairs.—Write Box W.187, The Times, E.C.4.

MR. H. G. Gregson very highly recommends his Butler, Mr. C. Chester, who has lived with him seven years' service.—Further references on application to Ends Place, Warnham, Sussex.

REQUIRED, situation in Pantry; wages £28-£30; 24 years' experience; Hotel, 7th.—Write Box R.1342, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Butler, experienced, middle-aged, York-shire; excellent character; highest reference; free now.—Keith, 124, Acre-lane, Brixton, S.W.2.

BUTLER-VALET; age 43; highly experienced, long references; keen hunting man; age 32; eight years' continental reference; good type; £90 and cottage.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

BUTLER, tall, good appearance; age 36, desires situation in refined household; excellent references.—Apply Beauchamp Registry, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge, S.W. Sloane 5544.

BUTLER, Married Valet, House and Parlourmaid, Footmen, Oddman; personal references.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT
2 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN; 30s.; cottage provided; good driver essential.—Karch, "Broomfield," Stanmore, Middlesex.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-HANDYMAN, knowledge of gardening; five out daily; London; personal reference essential.—Write Box 4868, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED
2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR, experienced any car, hourly or weekly.—Watson, 43, Richmond-road, Bayswater.

CHAUFFEUSE.—Mrs. Sparks highly recommends her Chauffeuse; careful driver; used London traffic, running repairs; neat appearance; age 25; 3 years' clean licence.—J. A. C., 22, St. Albans-road, N.W.5.

CHAUFFEURS Supplied.—First-class drivers of all descriptions supplied by Employers' Association of the Motor Industry. 'Phone, Victoria 6081 (Extn. 2). B.S.M. Agency, 154, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, seeks situation; any district; experienced; full, good appearance.—W. O. Lugg, Homelands, Gunwalloe, Helston, Cornwall.

CHAUFFEUR; single; 6ft.; non-smoker, abstainer, 3 years' last place; 7 years' experience; age 30 years; Rolls Bentley, Minerva; five years last post, 30 Lofthouse, care of Ryall, 9, Rothwell-street, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

CHAUFFEUR, single, in London; go anywhere; highly recommended; last place nine years; Austin and Wolseley; 28, 5ft. 8-in.; good appearance; £3 five out.—Write Box 1445, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee. Offices close 5.30. Saturdays 1.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 30; Rolls course, Bentley, Vauxhall; 5 yrs.; good Continental experience; £4 in hand.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC - HANDYMAN; electric private; Kensington 8697.—16, Mansion-place, Queen's-gate.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; life experience private service; Ford, Austin, Crossley.—Cricklade, Oxford.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 28, married; highly recommended.—Stent, Langsmead Hall, Bindley Heath, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC seeks permanent situation; 15 years' experience, private and workshop; must make cars; all repairs; electric light; country preferred; married, no family; age 32; excellent references.—Mr. Leverton, Garage Cottage, East Horsley Towers, Surrey.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS, reliable references, permanent or temporary, can be supplied at the shortest notice by the Regina Bureau (Dept. 2), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANICS; Town, country, or Continental; excellent references; Rolls course.—Knightsbridge Agency, 18, Sloane-street. Sloane 3515.

COULD any person recommend Agency in London for Chauffeurs; Rolls?—Write Box B.1355, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY Chauffeur-Mechanic desires re-engagement; present employer going abroad; thoroughly experienced Town and country; highly recommended.—L. T., 124, Abbey-road, N.W. Maida Vale 2020.

MR. John Fane wishes to recommend very highly his Chauffeur for London or London and country; excellent mechanic, careful driver, good mixer, obliging and willing man; free now; excellent personal reference given.—Apply direct to Smart, 36, Bathurst-street, Paddington; or Mr. John Fane, Bramble Manor, Banbury.

MR. H. E. Garle highly recommends his Chauffeur; 24 years' experience; Rolls and all makes.—Apply direct Henley, 2, Montacu-mews South, W.1. Wel. 2083.

SINGLE Chauffeur-Valet; first-class experience; per-sonal reference; U.K. or abroad.—R. Shanks, 26a, Carey-street, W.C.1.

YOUNG man, age 25, requires situation as Chauffeur; eight years' driving experience, five years private; excellent character; lives in Kingston; disengaged January.—C. Ellis, 1, Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood.

LAUNDRIES
3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class laundering try Peer House's Laundry, Somerset-Green, Chiswick 0078 and 1075. On paris français.

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED, PICTURESQUE WOODLAND with lake or stream, rough shooting, within 50 miles London, with or without cottage.—Particulars, write Box C.52, The Times, E.C.4.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum);
Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A Bachelor or others.—Ideal FURNISHED SUITE; 2 elegant just remodelled; electric light; 'phone; 2½gns. —5, Minster-road, N.W. View 3 to 4 p.m.

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM; first floor; balcony; super-clean; large private house; out of the ordinary; restful service; 2gns. Other rooms. Breakfast, 3s. 6d.—35, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Paddington 4614.

A BACHELOR'S SUITE, second floor, to be LET Furnished; 3gns.—Dixon, 20, Meckienburgh-square, W.C.1. Term. 6020.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 29-33, Gloucester-gardens, W.2. Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, from 45s.; excellent food.—Pad. 4220.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A newly panelled newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement, inclusive terms (no lunch) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, dinner, from 29s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 1770.

16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
A Bare Minute HYDE PARK.—Exclusive modern Residence; 15 bathrooms only. Newly furnished and decorated throughout. Hot and cold running water all bed rooms. Night porter. Daily, weekly, or longer terms on request. Padd. 8914.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.
A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated throughout. Breakfast and dinner only 42s. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Selfridge's.—Modernised house; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT; constant hot water; —Welbeck 2083.

A Bare Minute buses and Swiss Cottage (Met.).—Bed-Sitting Room; partially furnished GUEST HOUSE, partial or full board.—12, Adamson-road, N.W.3. Primrose 0710.

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meal; constant hot water; gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A Beautifully Furnished BED-SITTING ROOM, with private bath room, in newly decorated house; terms 2½ guineas, including breakfast, service, light, &c. Other rooms from 2 guineas. Partial supervision if desired. Mackinnon's Scotch Registry, 17a, Station-road, W. Croydon. (T.C. 2817.)

DUDLEY COURT—HYDE PARK.
A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL Inverness-terrace; excellent cuisine; partial board from 47s. 6d.—Resident Proprietress. Park 1276.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.
A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet; central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms, open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board single 3gns. to 4gns.; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Brous, Proprietor. 'Phone, Frobisher 6740.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETTE from 37s. 6d., including breakfast, light, and baths; private telephones; hot and cold water basins; gas fires.—25, Stanhope-gardens, adjoining South Kensington Station.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unrivalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; squash court tennis, bridge, and dancing; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold water; gas and electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—Phone, Kens. 2241.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).
ARISTOCRATIC STREET.—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; private bath, 'phone; attendance, light, fuel, Full breakfast; 6gns. Welbeck 2954.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,
6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W. KENSINGTON.
One minute Gloucester-road Stations, Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. From 3½ guineas. Tele., Western 4442.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from £3 3s. per week; exclusive sharing; running h. and c. and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—15, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate. Park 2575.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS in superior house; breakfast; moderate terms; resident; electric; Kensington 8697.—16, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; maisonnette, —19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9231.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.
ATTRACTIVE one and three room FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes; gas fires. 3gns. Running water. House centrally heated. Padd. 5655.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, 4s.; evenings, dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house W.1; one minute Marble Arch; first-class cuisine and service; moderate.—Write Box 02111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, graver lifting lockers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Bina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8894.

63, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.
ATTRACTIVE SUITE. Also Bed-Sitting Room; constant hot water, excellent service. Meals by arrangement or in restaurant opposite. Welbeck 7230.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 14s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grilles, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden. Bayswater Court, 85, Shepherd's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661.

AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,
9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½ gns. single, 4½ gns. double. Europeans.

THE QUEEN'S.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally conducted; supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

CROYDON.
AT HILLCROFT, PARK HILL-RISE.—A Country Mansion, standing high; modern central heating; hot and cold water basins, gas fires bed rooms; first-class cuisine; courteous, efficient service; large grounds; five minutes golf station, splendid train service City, West End; moderate terms. Tele., Croydon 2680.

THE BEAUMONT.
AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2099.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2 (minute Whiteley's), facing Gardens; every comfort; from 2gns., bed and breakfast 6s. Park 0406.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5538.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EGMONT HOUSE.
AT 40, BELGRAVE-ROAD (three minutes Victoria Station); newly decorated and furnished bed rooms; running hot and cold water, gas fires; breakfast optional (7s. 6d. nightly); central.—Victoria 7108.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.
AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; now vacant, large double front; bed-sitting room; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 2½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.
Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Magnes. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

WESTBOURNE COURT.
AT 82, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires. Cleanliness, comfort. From 3gns. single, 6gns. double. Padd. 1700.

THE NORMAN.
AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate.—Delightful rooms; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 2½gns.—Paid. 1033.

AUTUMN 1930.
HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.
A First-class Residential Establishment.
Before making other arrangements call and inspect above, which is under the expert management of resident owner.

60 ROOMS.
Hot and cold water in bed rooms.
Many having own baths.
Highly recommended by guests in residence.
Terms from 3 guineas per week.
One minute from Holland Park Tube Station.
Telephone, Park 0264.

BACHELOR would LET attractive BED-SITTING ROOM in his maisonnette.—44, Harrington-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Kens. 2566.

BACHELOR'S SELF-CONTAINED SUITE, also large bed-sitting room; central heating; meals to order. Available Nov. 6th.—121, Sloane-street.

BACHELOR'S Furnished Service Room; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required. —8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4598.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, with TWO BED ROOMS, use bath room; gas fires in bed rooms; lady's perfectly appointed house; excellent cook.—Lever, 22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

35, EMPEROR'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A BEAUTIFUL CHAMBERS Furnished as sitting rooms in luxurious house; central heating; permanencies with breakfast from 32s. 6d.; dinner if required.—Western 2593.

A BEAUTIFULLY sunny BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast optional.—48, New Cavendish-street, W.1, facing Welbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with bath, breakfast, light, attendance, from 35s.; all fitted with basins (hot and cold water), gas fires, and newly decorated.—96, Ashley-gardens, Victoria. Tennis; extensive gardens. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager. West Side Club, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W.5.

A BED-SITTING ROOM, three minutes Selfridges. Well-furnished front room, 2½gns., including light, breakfast, constant hot water. 'Phone Welbeck 7891.

A Bright SITTING and BED ROOM in a gentleman's family; five minutes from Hyde Park; good cooking and service.—37, Westbourne-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8165.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
58, 59, and 60, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT of overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens; central for all parts; well-appointed; every comfort; hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, books, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Padd. 1008. Also Stuart House, 40, Leinster-gardens.

111A, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
A LARGE and SMALL ROOM. Furnished or not, use of kitchen, bath; moderate; close Tube, District.—'Phone Western 4415 before 1 o'clock for appointment.

A LUXURIOUS RESIDENCE, facing unrivalled view of Chancel Valley. Up-to-date Furnished (or Unfurnished) Suites, newly decorated; central heating, hot and cold running water. Also single rooms. Excellent cuisine. Garage. SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.—Ashburton. The Terrace, Redhill, Surrey.

1, CLEVELAND-GARDENS.
HYDE PARK, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY Up-to-Date. Quiet. Sunny. Warm ROOMS with running water, gas fires; highly recommended for excellent table and service, five minutes Tubes and omnibus. Single from 2½gns. Padd. 2237.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.
ABSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; breakfast; terms moderate. Pad. 5401.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.
ABSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up-to-date 1-minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes West End; bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses, central heating and sun fires. Cuisine and comfort specially studied. Inclusive 3gns. single, £6 double. Park 9173.

A COMMODATION for gentlemen only. Best-class house. Inexpensive. Facing park. Bed rooms, single or double, with breakfast and late dinner. General dining room.—112, Regent's Park-rd., N.W.1. Primrose 1528.

ADJACENT HYDE PARK and Tubes, W.2. For the discriminating guest. Newly fitted House just opening. Hot and cold basins; charmingly furnished by Harrods. Only requires inspection. Meals arranged from 25s. per week.—59, Oxford-terrace, W.2. Paddington 9117.

9, NEVERN-SQUARE,
EARL'S COURT, S.W.5. FROBISHER 3129.
ALSO 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.—Well-appointed rooms; partial board from 3gns.

A PARTMENTS, 16, ROSARY-GARDENS, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7; just open; newly furnished and decorated; gas fires, rings; bath, geyser; Put-U-Up divans; luxurious bed-sitting rooms 18s., double 30s.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957.

19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075.

HORNER GRANGE,
WEST HILL, SYDENHAM. 'PHONE 2701.
AN IDEAL GUEST HOUSE. five miles London, one mile Dulwich; central heating; ballroom; garages.

APARTMENTS, CAMPDEN HILL; very well furnished; quiet locality; south aspect; cooking excellent, attendance personally supervised.—Western 6072.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened by Mrs. Hall, late of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double, including breakfast, baths.—Phone, Kens. 2241.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (just off).
ARISTOCRATIC STREET.—HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; private bath, 'phone; attendance, light, fuel, Full breakfast; 6gns. Welbeck 2954.

ATHERSTONE HOUSE,
6 and 7, ATHERSTONE-TERRACE,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W. KENSINGTON.
One minute Gloucester-road Stations, Tube and District. Redecorated. Gas fires. Running water. Under personal supervision. From 3½ guineas. Tele., Western 4442.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS with full or partial board from £3 3s. per week; exclusive sharing; running h. and c. and cold water day and night; quiet, healthy situation; excellent cooking and attendance; personal supervision of resident proprietress.—15, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate. Park 2575.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS in superior house; breakfast; moderate terms; resident; electric; Kensington 8697.—16, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 5gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; maisonnette, —19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9231.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.
ATTRACTIVE one and three room FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS; kitchenettes; gas fires. 3gns. Running water. House centrally heated. Padd. 5655.

ATTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, 4s.; evenings, dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house W.1; one minute Marble Arch; first-class cuisine and service; moderate.—Write Box 02111, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE One-room SERVICE FLATLETS, temporary or permanent, double or single; divan beds, graver lifting lockers; meals if required; Gloucester-road Station.—12, Bina-gardens, South Kensington. 'Phone, Kensington 8894.

63, NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.
ATTRACTIVE SUITE. Also Bed-Sitting Room; constant hot water, excellent service. Meals by arrangement or in restaurant opposite. Welbeck 7230.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 14s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grilles, central heating; lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden. Bayswater Court, 85, Shepherd's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661.

AT REDLANDS RESIDENTIAL,
9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park. Rooms, hot & cold water, gas fires. From 2½ gns. single, 4½ gns. double. Europeans.

THE QUEEN'S.
AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance gardens; billiards, full-size Thurston table; personally conducted; supervised by retired Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

CROYDON.
AT HILLCROFT, PARK HILL-RISE.—A Country Mansion, standing high; modern central heating; hot and cold water basins, gas fires bed rooms; first-class cuisine; courteous, efficient service; large grounds; five minutes golf station, splendid train service City, West End; moderate terms. Tele., Croydon 2680.

THE BEAUMONT.
AT 17, 18, 19, PRINCE'S-SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.2, where good table is provided and every comfort considered; Bridge; constant hot water. From 45s., double 4gns. Resident Proprietors. Park 2099.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2 (minute Whiteley's), facing Gardens; every comfort; from 2gns., bed and breakfast 6s. Park 0406.

AT 88, REDCLIFFE-GARDENS, S.W.10.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot water, bedside lights; breakfast, baths; from 2½gns., double 3½gns.—Flax 5538.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Ltd.
Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS 25th DEC. or EARLIER.
Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
5, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	No list received
7, Cromwell-road, S.W.7	NONE
10, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7 (Two houses)	50/-
47, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	21/-
49, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	35/-, 40/-
17, Hornton-street, W.8 (Two houses)	NONE
15, Vicarage-gate, W.8 (Two houses)	10/-
71, Linden-gardens, W.2	23/-, 25/-, 27/-
122, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (Two houses)	25/-, 35/-
45, Inverness-terrace, W.2 (Four houses)	25/-
22, Craven-hill, W.2 (Two houses)	50/-
72, Hollaston-park, W.11	42/-, 45/-
24, Holland-park, W.11	21/-, 25/-, 37/-
35, Dorset-square, Baker-street	30/-
BRIGHTON, 3, Chichester-place	No list received
ST. LEONARDS, 169, London-road	30/-
EASTBOURNE, 5-11, Hartington-place (Four houses)	15/-, 17/-, 20/-, 35/-
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit	NONE
CLIFTON (Bristol), 28, Pembroke-road	32/-
CLIFTON, 1, Richmond Park-road	NONE
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road	15/-, 25/-, 35/-, 40/-
LIVERPOOL, 21, Canning-terrace	10/-, 21/-, 42/-
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road (Two houses)	No list received
GROUP 2 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
7, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	NONE
32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5	17/-, 24/-
116, Westbourne-terrace, W.2 (Two houses)	NONE
127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2	NONE
50, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-, 27/-, 30/-
GROUP 3 (see page 5 in Booklet)	
35, Cranley-gardens, S.W.7	45/- (suite)
41, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	NONE
78, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	No list received
107, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5	15/-, 27/-
30, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5 (Two houses)	17/-, 25/-
29, Collingham-gardens, S.W.5	21/-
28, Holland-park, W.11	NONE
29, Holland-park, W.11	NONE
30, Holland-park, W.11	NONE
46, Holland-park, W.11	NONE
48, Holland-park, W.11	16/-, 25/-
7, Leinster-square, W.2	NONE
6, Inverness-terrace, W.2	25/-
9, Palace-court, W.2	30/-, 35/-
2, Woodchurch-road, Hamistead	No list received
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BROMLE

Law Report, Nov. 4

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Swift, Mr. Justice Acton, and Mr. Justice Talbot—continued the hearing of his appeal against conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in September last of fraudulent conversion, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. A question about the law of extradition was raised. (REX v. CORRIGAN.)

The evidence was concluded in the action before Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury in which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a dog breeder, claims damages from Sir Charles and Lady Eves for alleged slander and assault by Lady Eves. The defence is a denial that Lady Eves uttered the words or committed the alleged assault, and, alternatively, if Lady Eves used some of the words, which is denied, they were uttered on a privileged occasion, and were true in substance and in fact. (FLANDERS v. EVES AND WIFE.)

Evidence was called for the defence in the action before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, in which Miss Elsa Helene D'Arcy, a professional dancer, claims damages for alleged slander against Mme. Anna Dandre, professionally known as Anna Pavlova, and her husband, M. Victor Dandre, who, it is alleged, uttered the words complained of while he was acting as the agent of his wife. The defendants deny that the words were spoken. (D'ARCY v. DANDRE AND ANOTHER.)

Mr. Justice Bateson adjourned till November 11 the further hearing of a summons taken out on behalf of Lord Inverclyde to determine whether the English Court has jurisdiction to entertain the petition for a decree of nullity presented by Lady Inverclyde, or whether the jurisdiction rests exclusively in the Court of the domicile—namely, Scotland. (INVERCLYDE, OTHERWISE TRIPP, v. INVERCLYDE.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SLANDER ACTION AGAINST MME. PAVLOVA
D'ARCY v. DANDRE AND ANOTHER

(Before MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action in which Miss Elsa Helene D'Arcy, a professional dancer, of Marble Arch, W., claims damages for alleged slander from Mme. Anna Dandre, the dancer who is professionally known as Anna Pavlova, and her husband, M. Victor Dandre, of Ivy House, North End-road, Hampstead.

The defendants deny that the words complained of were uttered.

Miss D'Arcy complains that, while on a tour in the East, she was not allowed to perform when the company were at Ipoh, in the Federated Malay States. On asking M. Dandre, who acted as manager for Mme. Pavlova, what she had done, she was told that on the deck of the steamer travelling from Rangoon to Penang she had behaved "immorally and indecently" with M. Tadeus Slavinski, another dancer in the company. When M. Slavinski spoke to M. Dandre about the matter, M. Dandre, it is alleged, repeated the accusation.

The defence is that the words complained of were not uttered.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, and Mr. J. J. Llewellin appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., and Mr. S. L. Kyffin for the defendants.

M. Slavinski, continuing his evidence on behalf of Miss D'Arcy, denied that the Russian word which he said M. Dandre had used about Miss D'Arcy's behaviour was not "immoral," but something very slight, such as "unbecoming."

Mr. HILBERY.—You did not get on well with M. Dandre?—Yes, I did.

M. Slavinski said that the authorities would not renew his permission to perform in this country. He would have to leave in two or three weeks.

THE INCIDENT IN THE AUDITORIUM

In re-examination, he referred to an incident when, it was alleged, he and Miss D'Arcy were sitting in the auditorium while Mme. Pavlova was rehearsing, and Miss D'Arcy was called on to the stage and sent to her dressing-room because members of the company ought not to sit in the auditorium. M. Slavinski said that he remained where he had been sitting after Miss D'Arcy was called away.

Mr. BEYFUS.—Were you ever reprimanded for that, or deprived of your work?—No.

Mr. Samuel Lopes Salzedo gave evidence of the meaning of the Russian words said to have been used by M. Dandre. They meant "immoral and improper behaviour," he said.

Mr. HILBERY (cross-examining).—In how many languages do you purport to be an expert?—I do not purport to be an expert in more than six languages, but I know about 16.

Mrs. Violet Frances D'Arcy, Miss D'Arcy's mother, said that when her daughter returned from the tour in the East she "looked 32, not 22."

Later she (Mrs. D'Arcy) had an interview with M. Dandre and asked him what was the immoral and indecent conduct of which Mme. Pavlova accused her daughter. "He put his hands in his pockets and kept blinking," said Mrs. D'Arcy, "and he would not answer me."

When she asked M. Dandre what Mme. Pavlova intended to do to rectify matters, he said: "I told Mme. Pavlova that she was wrong. I also think that if Elsa had gone to Mme. Pavlova they would have thrown their arms round each other's necks."

M. Dandre said that Mme. Pavlova had seen Elsa in the smoking-room in a steamer with M. Slavinski's arm round her shoulder. She (Mrs. D'Arcy) said: "Well, there is nothing immoral in that." M. Dandre said, "You do that in your parks."

Mrs. D'Arcy went on to say that she told M. Dandre that M. Pianowski [the ballet master] was with Mme. Pavlova when the alleged incident on the deck of the steamer occurred, and that he had told Miss D'Arcy that he had seen nothing. M. Dandre said: "That is true. I asked M. Pianowski and he said that he saw nothing." M. Dandre agreed that Miss D'Arcy was a very nice girl.

Mr. LLEWELLIN.—At any time did M. Dandre deny that your daughter had been accused of immoral and indecent conduct?—He did not.

Cross-examined, Mrs. D'Arcy said that she was quite calm during the interview with M. Dandre.

Mr. HILBERY.—Did you not at the very beginning of the interview go for M. Dandre?—No. I consider that I was very forbearing.

M. Dandre was quite courteous?—No. He did not even raise his hat when he met me.

I suggest that, throughout the interview, M. Dandre never had a chance of getting a word in edgeways?—That is not true.

Didn't you say that the who'e trouble was because Mme. Pavlova was jealous of your daughter?—Oh, no. I would not say anything so foolish. I am one of Mme. Pavlova's greatest admirers.

I suggest that you have worked yourself up about this interview and think that a great deal took place which did not?—Not at all. I have a very good memory.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. HILBERY, in opening the defence, said that the whole matter was really very trifling. Miss D'Arcy said that Mme. Pavlova had happened to pass her on the deck of the steamer at the moment when the dullness of a discussion of the events of the day was broken by M. Slavinski snatching a kiss from her. There was also the incident when M. Slavinski had his arm round Miss D'Arcy's shoulders while they were watching some other members of the company playing cards.

Miss D'Arcy, however, danced at Penang after those two incidents occurred. Nobody suggested a word against her character and nobody had ever uttered one.

Miss D'Arcy was a very young member of Mme. Pavlova's company and M. Dandre had observed that there was a growing friendship between her and M. Slavinski. M. Dandre disapproved of M. Slavinski, whom he considered to be not the sort of man for Miss D'Arcy to get too friendly with. The friendship, however, continued. Miss D'Arcy, like other young people, thinking that she knew better than her elders. When the company reached Ipoh, Miss D'Arcy sat in the auditorium with M. Slavinski during a rehearsal, laughing and, apparently, criticizing what was going on on the stage.

Two rules of Mme. Pavlova's company were that artists should observe the greatest decorum in their behaviour and that they should not sit in the auditorium during rehearsals. It was after her breach of the latter rule that Miss D'Arcy was not allowed to dance and not for anything which happened in the steamer. On several occasions she discussed the matter with M. Dandre, who tried to smooth over the tiff that had occurred and suggested that Miss D'Arcy should go and see Mme. Pavlova. Miss D'Arcy, however, thought that Mme. Pavlova should come to her. "The only thing between them was the flouting of Mme. Pavlova's authority at the rehearsal," said counsel, "but that is so often how, through silly pride, a matter goes on and gets blown up into an affair like this."

M. Dandre, giving evidence, said that he had only seen one incident in which Miss D'Arcy and M. Slavinski were involved. That was in the public drawing-room in the steamer between Rangoon and Penang. Miss D'Arcy and M. Slavinski were sitting on a couch and he had his arm round her waist. He (the witness) did not speak to Miss D'Arcy about it.

When Miss D'Arcy came to him and asked why she had not been allowed to dance, he told her that Mme. Pavlova was very annoyed by what had happened in the steamer and especially by the behaviour of Miss D'Arcy when she was sitting with M. Slavinski at the rehearsal. Miss D'Arcy said that she had been very foolish, but M. Slavinski had told her funny things and she had laughed. He said that Mme. Pavlova expected her to go and give an explanation, but she said that she saw no reason why she should do so. He did not tell Miss D'Arcy that Mme. Pavlova had complained of her "immoral and indecent behaviour."

"MME. PAVLOVA WAS ANNOYED"

The interview with M. Slavinski took place at Kuala Lumpur. M. Slavinski said that he was very sorry for what had happened and that it was as much his fault as that of Miss D'Arcy. M. Slavinski asked why Mme. Pavlova would not allow Miss D'Arcy to perform. He (the witness) said that Mme. Pavlova was annoyed by her behaviour. M. Slavinski asked whether he should go and see Mme. Pavlova, but he (the witness) told him that it was no use as he would tell Mme. Pavlova that he had apologized.

Mr. KYFFIN.—Did you tell M. Slavinski that Miss D'Arcy was not appearing because of her immoral and indecent behaviour with him?—That is absolutely untrue.

Asked about the interview with Mrs. D'Arcy, M. Dandre said that Mrs. D'Arcy began by telling him all her grievances against Mme. Pavlova. "I could not open my mouth," added the witness, amid laughter.

Mrs. D'Arcy accused Mme. Pavlova of being jealous because Miss D'Arcy was young and beautiful and had had a big success. After an hour he (the witness) asked Mrs. D'Arcy if he could see Miss D'Arcy.

MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE.—Did not Mrs. D'Arcy complain of what had been said about her daughter?—No.

After that, said M. Dandre, he had two interviews with Miss D'Arcy, but at neither of them did she suggest that Mme. Pavlova or he himself had accused her of immoral or indecent conduct.

M. Dandre, in cross-examination, said that on the journey between Rangoon and Penang Mme. Pavlova came down to his cabin very upset.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON.—Madame Pavlova is apt to get a little upset?—Sometimes.

If things do not go quite right, does she suddenly fly into a temper?—Sometimes.

When she came down to the cabin that night, was she in a temper?—No. She was annoyed.

Madame Pavlova, said M. Dandre, told him that she had seen M. Slavinski and Miss D'Arcy sitting close together kissing on the public deck.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON.—The word "kissing" would suggest that they kissed more than once?—I do not think so.

If they were sitting close together kissing, would you call it indecent?—No.

Would you call it decent?—I should call it indecorous.

You say that Mrs. D'Arcy's only complaint to you was that her daughter had not been allowed to dance?—Yes.

Don't you think that it would have been fairer to have told Miss D'Arcy before she actually got to the theatre at Ipoh that she was not to dance that night?—It is not my business. It was for the ballet master to do that.

M. Dandre declared that he had never asked Miss D'Arcy to apologize for anything.

Mr. CROOM-JOHNSON.—Can you explain how Miss D'Arcy came to write to you before she had seen her mother or any legal advisers, a friendly letter in which she said: "You will understand how impossible it was for me to apologize for something which I had not done"?—I did not ask her to apologize.

Do you really say that, during an hour's conversation, Mrs. D'Arcy said nothing about defamatory statements having been made?—She did not.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gibbs, White and King; Messrs. Tatham, Oblein and Nash.

COURT OF APPEAL
CLAIM FOR COMMISSION: ORDER VARIED
AMBATIELOS v. THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

(Before LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The Court varied the order, entered in the action tried before Mr. Justice Horridge and a special jury, on this appeal by the defendants. The action was brought by Mr. Evangelos Eustache Ambatielos, a retired shipowner, of 19, Cavendish-square, W., against the Foundation Company, an engineering construction company incorporated in the State of New York, of 83, Kingsway, W.C.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that, under an oral agreement made between himself and a Mr. Walter Rutherford, on behalf of the defendant company, in December, 1924, he was entitled to 20 per cent., or such percentage as the Court might deem just, arising out of a contract secured by the company. He also asked for an order for an inquiry as to the profits made by the company under the contract and payment of the percentage claimed, or, alternatively, a *quantum meruit*.

Mr. Ambatielos alleged that his agreement with the company was to the effect that, in consideration of his going to Athens, where he was well known and esteemed in political and financial circles, and making efforts to assist the defendant company in securing a contract with the Greek Government in relation to the irrigation of the Vardar Valley, the defendants would pay him, by way of remuneration for his services, a proportion of the profits which the company made. He said that, in pursuance of the agreement, he proceeded to Athens in March, 1925, and assisted the company to secure the contract, the profits from which, he estimated, would not be less than £800,000.

The defendant company denied the alleged agreement.

The jury found that there was an agreement with the plaintiff that if he went to Athens and helped the defendants to secure the contract in question they would be prepared to compensate him in proportion to the profits which they derived therefrom. The jury found that the proper proportion was 10 per cent. Alternatively, they found that the plaintiff was entitled to £30,000 on a *quantum meruit* for services rendered.

His Lordship granted a declaration that the plaintiff was entitled to 10 per cent. of the profits of the contract, and ordered an inquiry forthwith before the Official Referee as to the amount of profits represented by that finding.

The defendants appealed.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. James Wylie appeared for the appellants; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. J. P. Valetta for the respondent.

The Court varied the order of Mr. Justice Horridge. The inquiry before the Official Referee was not to be taken until the works were completed and the profits ascertained. There would be liberty to apply.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Linklaters and Paines; Messrs. Nisbet, Drew and Loughborough.

MEASURING SCOTTISH DRINKS

LORD MACKAY presided in Edinburgh on Monday at what he said was expected to be the last public sitting of the Scottish Licensing Commission for hearing evidence. Mr. C. F. MACDONALD, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Glasgow, advocated uniformity in measures for excisable liquors. He said it had been amply demonstrated that the existing Acts with regard to measures were defective and inadequate. Consequently sellers in some cases delivered considerably less measure than was paid for. That position arose through the Scottish habit of asking for liquor by the glass, the nip, or such terms. There should be a definite imperial measure.

ACQUITTAL

WILLIAM SWAN, 29, garage attendant, committed from Willesden, was at Middlesex Sessions on Monday found *Not Guilty* of embezzling the sum of 3s. 9d. received by him on account of his employer, and he was discharged.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
LADY EVES SUED FOR ALLEGED SLANDER AND ASSAULT
FLANDERS v. EVES AND WIFE

(Before MR. JUSTICE AVORY *and a Special Jury)*

The hearing was continued of the action by Mrs. Rhoda Elizabeth Flanders, a breeder of dogs, of 16, Rupert-street, Shaftesbury-avenue, W., with kennels at Dorking and Highgate, for damages for alleged slander and assault against Sir Charles and Lady Eves, of Chestnut Lodge, Horsham, Sussex.

The plaintiff alleges that on June 15, 1929, Lady Eves falsely and maliciously spoke of and concerning her [the plaintiff] in her business to her manager, Mr. Harold Adams, the following words:—

My dogs have been terribly neglected and Mrs. Flanders should be absolutely ashamed of herself. She has no right to have the care of dogs. I will tell everybody I possibly can and will do her all the harm that is possible.

Further, that on July 3, 1929, Lady Eves said in the presence of Mr. Adams and a customer:—

Mrs. Flanders is nothing but a bluffer. My dogs have had distemper, two of them are already dead, and no doubt the other will have to be put to sleep.

It is alleged that later in the day she called at the shop in Rupert-street while the plaintiff was there, made the same accusations against her, called her by an opprobrious epithet, and assaulted her.

The defence is a denial that Lady Eves spoke the words or committed the alleged assault. It is pleaded, alternatively, that if she used some of the words (which is denied) they were uttered on a privileged occasion and were true in substance and in fact. The defendants counterclaim damages in respect of the dogs.

Mr. R. F. Levy appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Lever for the defendants.

LADY EVES'S EVIDENCE

Lady Eves, giving evidence, said that she was married to Sir Charles Eves in May, 1929. In the previous April she had bought from the plaintiff the Pekingese puppy, Averil. On May 14 she bought from the plaintiff the other two puppies, the Pekingese Bubbles and the Sealyham Crackers. She paid five and six guineas for them, and arranged that the three dogs should be taken to the plaintiff's kennels at Dorking and kept there until she called for them. Averil was perfectly well when she handed it over and did not seem to be at all a weakly dog. It was fed twice a day and always finished up every bit of its food. The other dogs were not in her possession until she fetched all three from Dorking.

On Friday, June 14, when she and Sir Charles went for the dogs she noticed that Averil was very weak and could scarcely stand. She said to Mr. Adams: "How dreadful Averil looks," and he replied that the puppy had been off its food and that they had had to give it cod liver oil and other things. He suggested that the puppy should be left at the kennels for a few days longer, but she said that she preferred to take it home. She passed no remark about the other two puppies.

When they reached home Averil could not stand. When it tried to walk about it fell down.

In reply to his LORDSHIP, Lady Eves said that they took the dogs from Dorking in a motor-car.

Lady Eves went on to say that on the following morning she sent for Mr. Sam Smith, a veterinary surgeon, and, after a thorough examination of the three puppies, he advised her to put them into separate rooms. She later telephoned to the plaintiff's shop in Rupert-street. Mr. Adams answered, and she informed him that she had called in her "vet," who had told her that Averil had distemper, and that Crackers was sickening for it and was covered with vermin, also that the complaint must have been contracted while the dogs were being boarded at Dorking. Mrs. Flanders then came to the telephone, and she (Lady Eves) repeated what she had told Mr. Adams. The plaintiff thereupon said: "How dare you say that there is distemper in my kennels? I will send for my 'vet.' and have them examined at once."

THE WITNESS'S DENIALS

Mr. LEVER.—Did you say that she was a very wicked woman?—I did not. I told her that I was not interested in her kennels, but in my dogs. I also said to her: "It is no use your trying to bluff me that the dogs have not got distemper, because they have."

His LORDSHIP.—Did you say that she was not fit to have the care of dogs?—I did not.

Mr. LEVER.—Did you say that you would tell everyone in Horsham and wherever you went that she had distemper in her kennels and that she was not a fit and proper person to have the care of dogs?—Nothing of the kind.

His LORDSHIP.—Did you say: "You have neglected the dogs shamefully"?—I said: "You have sadly neglected them."

Lady Eves said that when she got Crackers home from Dorking she discovered that he was covered with small light-fawn specks. He did not seem to be very well and kept scratching himself. Averil got worse and died on June 20. Crackers developed similar symptoms and had to be put to sleep. The other Pekingese puppy, Bubbles, became ill, but it recovered and was now all right.

The witness said that she was present when Mr. Howell called on behalf of the plaintiff. She told him that her "vet." had said that Averil had distemper, and he replied: "No, it is only catarrh." He looked Crackers and Bubbles over and felt their backs.

On July 3 she called at Rupert-street and told Mr. Adams that Averil had died of distemper and that Crackers had been put to sleep. She said to him: "You knew the condition the dogs were in when I took them away from Dorking." He replied: "I am very sorry, Lady Eves," and she then said: "I quite understand; you cannot say anything; you have got your living to earn."

Lady Eves said that a man was in the shop at the time, and he turned to Mr. Adams and said: "There is no necessity for any further discussion after what this lady has said; that settles it."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PLAINTIFF

Later in the day she returned to the shop with Sir Charles Eves. She saw nothing of Mr. Adams, and Mrs. Flanders was apparently there alone. She (Lady Eves) said to the plaintiff: "Did your manager tell you that I called this morning?" Mrs. Flanders answered: "Yes, and you are an impertinent woman." She (Lady Eves) said: "Why, because I have come here to tell you the truth about my dogs?" adding that both Averil and Crackers were dead. The plaintiff said that the dogs had not had distemper and that there was no distemper at her place.

Lady Eves said that she told the plaintiff that her "vet." [Mr. Smith] had said that the dogs had distemper. Mrs. Flanders replied that she had sent her own "vet." who had reported that the dogs were not suffering from that complaint. She (Lady Eves) asked: "What about the remark a man made to your manager this morning?" The plaintiff thereupon lost her temper and replied: "That is my business; get out of my shop," and pushed her. Sir Charles Eves said: "Come along, let us get out of this." Turning to Mrs. Flanders he said: "The dogs were in a disgraceful condition." They then left the shop.

Mr. LEVER.—Did you say "I will tell everyone that you have distemper in your kennels and will do you all the harm I can?"—I did not.

Was there anything in your tone above that of conversation?—No.

Did you point your finger at the plaintiff's face or make any gesture towards her of any kind?—No.

Did you strike or push her?—I did not.

Or say that she was a thief?—No.

Did you say: "You are no better than one of these?"—No.

Lady Eves said that she did not see any woman in the street and that there was no crowd outside the shop.

Mr. LEVER.—Did you use the epithet of which complaint is made?—Certainly not.

Or say anything to imply unchastity to the plaintiff?—No; I did not.

"NO SIGNS OF EXCITEMENT"

Mr. LEVY (cross-examining).—Your attitude throughout was one of sweet, calm reasonableness?—I was certainly frightfully upset about my dogs.

You showed no signs of excitement?—No.

When you took the three dogs from the manager on June 14 you saw nothing unusual except that Averil did not look well?—Yes.

Do you know anything about distemper?—No.

You did not suspect that any of these dogs had distemper until Mr. Smith told you on the following day?—That is so.

Mr. LEVY put to Lady Eves an answer which she had made to an interrogatory to the effect that she inspected the dogs when they were handed over to her and that, as a result of such inspection she was satisfied that the dogs had distemper, were sickening for distemper, and were verminous.

Lady Eves said that she was satisfied as to that on the following day.

His LORDSHIP.—You have sworn that when the dogs were handed to you you were satisfied that they had distemper or were sickening for it; is that true?—It was on June 15. Averil had distemper.

Was there any other dog at your house?—There was a Labrador retriever, which came in while Mr. Howell was there on June 16.

In answer to counsel Lady Eves said that she was not aware that sporting dogs of that kind were susceptible to vermin. She denied that she said that Mrs. Flanders ought to be thoroughly ashamed of herself or that she was not fit to have the care of dogs. She did say that her dogs had been thoroughly neglected.

Lady Eves admitted saying that she would tell her friends not to buy dogs from the plaintiff. She emphatically denied that she had ever in her life used the coarse words which she was said to have uttered on leaving the plaintiff's shop on the afternoon of July 3.

Sir Charles Eves, giving evidence, said that he remembered being with Lady Eves in the shop at Rupert-street when she told the plaintiff that two of the dogs were dead. He thought that Mrs. Flanders called his wife a very impertinent woman.

His LORDSHIP.—Do you mean that you recollect it, or that you rather gather it from what you have heard in Court?—I recollect it.

A DENIAL

Sir Charles Eves denied that his wife called the plaintiff a thief or used the offensive expression that had been mentioned.

The witness, in cross-examination, said that he and Lady Eves were perfectly calm and that there was no great excitement in the shop.

Mr. LEVY.—I put it that there was a lot of excitement?—I did not hear it.

In reply to his LORDSHIP, Sir Charles Eves said that the object of their going to the shop was simply to tell Mrs. Flanders that two of the dogs had died.

His LORDSHIP.—That information could have been given on a post-card.

Mr. Sam Smith, M.R.C.V.S., of Winton Lodge, Horsham, said that when he examined Lady Eves's three dogs on June 15, 1929, he formed the opinion that Averil had distemper and that Crackers was sickening for that complaint. He advised Lady Eves of that fact. Later on Bubbles also developed distemper.

Mrs. Eva Lewis, of Willesden-lane, Brondesbury, said that on May 13, 1929, she bought a Pekingese, named Chang Too, at the plaintiff's shop in Rupert-street. When she got it home it kept scratching itself and she found that it had sores behind the ears and tail. A "vet." who saw the animal said that it was verminous. She took it back to the shop next day and Mrs. Flanders told her that it was nothing but a puppy's complaint, and that she (the plaintiff) would keep it for a few days, after which it would be all right. The witness left it for a week and then finding that it was no better she took it back to the shop and told the plaintiff that she would either have the five guineas she had paid for it back or have another dog. At the plaintiff's request she left it for several weeks, but when she called for it it was covered with grease, had sores on its head, and had hardly any hair. The witness refused to take it, but Mrs. Flanders put it in her arms and pushed her out of the shop. While she had it at home the dog infected a Great Dane which she owned, and she took them to the Royal Veterinary College, where she was informed that both were suffering from mange. Chang Too had to be destroyed and the witness consulted a solicitor, but she had to undergo an operation and did not proceed with the matter.

Mrs. Gad, housekeeper at the plaintiff's kennels at Dorking while Lady Eves's dogs were there, was called by Mr. LEVY, and denied that any dog had been there suffering from mange.

Mr. J. W. H. Holmes, M.R.C.V.S., of the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, said that he remembered Mrs. Lewis bringing the Great Dane there on June 22 last year as an out-patient. It was suffering from mange. On July 1 the Pekingese, Chang Too, which was also suffering from mange, was brought for treatment.

That concluded the evidence and counsel addressed the jury.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Buckeridge and Braune; Messrs. P. Haseldine and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
LADY INVERCLYDE'S PETITION: A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION
INVERCLYDE, OTHERWISE TRIPP v. INVERCLYDE

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON)

This summons, which was taken out by Lord Inverclyde, raised the question whether the only Court which had jurisdiction to hear the petition for a decree of nullity presented by Lady Inverclyde, otherwise June Howard-Tripp, of Holford-road, Hampstead, was the Court of the domicile (Scotland).

The parties were married on March 21, 1929, at St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Chelsea. Lady Inverclyde presented her petition on August 1, 1930.

It was alleged in the petition, which was based on the respondent's alleged incapacity, that the respondent, whose addresses were given as Park-street, London, and Castle Wemyss, Renfrewshire, was domiciled in Scotland.

Summonses were taken out on behalf of the respondent to dismiss the main petition, and a consequent petition for alimony *pendente lite*, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., and Mr. Victor Russell appeared for Lady Inverclyde, and Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. T. Bucknill for Lord Inverclyde.

Mr. BIRKETT, opening the proceedings, said that there was no precedent dealing with the particular point at issue. He submitted that in a suit for nullity based on the grounds alleged in this petition, where it was conceded that there was a foreign domicile (Scotland), the only Court which could exercise jurisdiction was the Court of the domicile; and it was an exclusive jurisdiction. The Scottish Court was therefore the only Court which could entertain the suit.

THREE CLASSES OF SUITS

There could be three classes of suits for nullity:—(1) Where the suit was brought to dispute the validity of the forms and ceremonies surrounding the marriage. There might be two jurisdictions in such a suit; that of the place where the marriage was celebrated and that of the domicile of the parties. (2) Where the suit was brought for the purpose of testing whether the marriage was void on the ground of some disability, such as bigamy, on the part of one or other of the parties which made the marriage invalid. There, again, there might be two jurisdictions, as in the first class of case. (3) Where the purpose of the suit was to test whether a voidable marriage should be declared void.

The present case, he submitted, fell into the third category. It was equivalent to a divorce suit. The principles of jurisdiction applicable to suits for dissolution of marriage, whereby jurisdiction was exercised exclusively by the Court of the domicile, applied to this case.

There was a material passage in an antenuptial settlement of March 20, 1929, to the effect that the rights of the present parties should be construed according to the law of Scotland, "in which country the first-named party is domiciled at the date hereof."

Mr. Birkett said that his contention was short and simple—namely, that it was the law of England that in a suit for nullity on grounds alleged in this petition the law of the domicile must be applied, and only the Court of the domicile, Scotland, had jurisdiction.

Counsel proceeded to review certain authorities relating to jurisdiction in nullity suits. Although in Salvesen or von Lorang v. Administrator of Austrian Property (43 *The Times* L.R., 609; [1927] A.C., 641) the same point as here was not immediately in issue, Lord Haldane in his speech suggested that, if he had been called on to decide the question, he would undoubtedly have held that the same principle of jurisdiction would apply to nullity suits brought on the ground of incapacity as to suits for dissolution. In other words, that he would have regarded the jurisdiction of the Court of the domicile as exclusive. Counsel also referred to Sinclair v. Sinclair ([1798] 1 Hagg. Con., 264), Scrimshire v. Scrimshire ([1752] 2 Hagg. Con., 395), Warrender v. Warrender ([1835] 2 Cl. and Fin., 488), Sottomayor v. De Barros ([1877] 3 P.D., 1), Turner v. Thomson ([1888] 13 P.D., 37), Ogden v. Ogden (24 *The Times* L.R., 94; [1908] 7, 46), and Simonin v. Mallac ([1860] 2 Sw. and Tr., 67).

Mr. JUSTICE BATESON.—Simonin v. Mallac (*supra*) is a clear decision that this Court has jurisdiction to entertain a nullity suit in the case of parties domiciled abroad.

Mr. BIRKETT said that that case had been followed in several later cases, but it was distinguishable by reason of the fact that there the alleged invalidity of a marriage in England was based on the absence of certain formalities, but here it was a question of annulling a marriage of the original validity of which there was no doubt. The substance of the matter was that whether the petition was one for divorce on the ground of adultery, or for nullity on the ground of incapacity, it was in fact an action to dissolve a valid marriage, and, therefore, the same principles of jurisdiction must be applied.

Mr. Birkett having completed his argument, the further hearing was adjourned till next Tuesday, November 11.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Dawson and Co.; Messrs. Armitage, Chapple, and Co.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL
A QUESTION OF EXTRADITION LAW
REX v. CORRIGAN

(Before MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, MR. JUSTICE ACTON, *and* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT)

The COURT continued the hearing of the appeal against his conviction of Michael Dennis Corrigan, who was convicted before Judge Holman Gregory at the Central Criminal Court on September 16, 1930, of fraudulent conversion and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The appellant was convicted on an indictment containing 13 counts charging fraudulent conversion of property contrary to section 20 of the Larceny Act, 1916—namely, sums of money entrusted to the appellant for the purchase of oil shares. The first four counts, on which he was convicted, related to a sum of £800 and three sums of £1,000 entrusted to him by a Mrs. Harrold. On the fifth count, which alleged fraudulent conversion of a sum belonging to one Cannon, the appellant was acquitted by the Judge's direction. On counts 6 to 13, charging fraudulent conversion of eight sums ranging from £100 to £6,000, entrusted to him by one Noad, he was convicted.

Another indictment containing 15 counts charging the appellant with obtaining money by false pretences contrary to section 32 of the Larceny Act, 1916, remained on the file.

Mr. J. P. Eddy and Mr. Maurice Lush appeared for the appellant; Mr. Eustace Fulton for the Crown.

Mr. EDDY, continuing his argument for the appellant, said that Mr. Fulton had handed him a copy of a telegram from the British Ambassador in Paris to the Foreign Office saying that "Ministry of Foreign Affairs states that Corrigan will be handed over at Boulogne on February 16 at 13.30 hours."

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—I am not quibbling, but even now we have not the best evidence. This is only a copy, but it serves to show the importance of not admitting evidence in the way in which it was admitted at the trial. A police officer went into the witness-box and said that a telegram was received that Corrigan would be "surrendered." Now we see the telegram, and it says nothing of the sort.

Mr. EDDY.—In my submission it means exactly the same thing.

"THE MAIN QUESTION"

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—In my opinion the main question is whether Corrigan was ever "surrendered" or not. If an official communication carefully avoids using the appropriate word, I am not prepared to say that it means exactly the same thing. If it meant "surrendered" it would surely have said so.

Mr. FULTON, replying to Mr. JUSTICE ACTON, said that the original communication from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to our Ambassador was in French.

Mr. JUSTICE ACTON.—And as we have not got it we cannot see whether the word used was "*livré*" or "*remis*" or "*transféré*."

Mr. EDDY then read the transcript of the proceedings at the trial on that point, from which it appeared that evidence was given of a minute of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British Embassy that Corrigan had renounced "the formalities and diplomatic guarantees in order to hasten his transfer."

Mr. JUSTICE ACTON.—What is meant by the "diplomatic guarantees"?

Mr. EDDY.—I submit that it must mean the right to appeal to his own Ambassador for protection.

Mr. JUSTICE ACTON.—Surely not. Does it not mean his rights under the various diplomatic treaties; not to be sent back except under certain conditions or tried except for certain offences? Your argument comes to this—that "surrender" has no technical meaning. I should have thought that it had as much as "judgment" or "order of Court."

Mr. EDDY.—It is not necessary for me to say that a person who gives himself up to the French police and is merely conducted to Boulogne and there handed over to a British escort is necessarily surrendered. But Corrigan was arrested by the French police pursuant to the treaty. He could not have been arrested by a British officer, and he was not arrested for any offence in France, but for an offence in London. That could only be pursuant to a request for extradition.

The matter, said counsel, was of great substance apart from this man. Suppose that a foreign country asked for the extradition of a man on a charge, possibly trumped up, of false pretences. He might say: "To that charge I have a perfectly good answer, and I am willing to go back and meet it." Could it be right that because he did not stand his ground and take objections he was liable, when he got back to the other country, to be tried for anything—a political offence, or murder?

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—That could not happen here, because, when the accused man expressed his willingness to meet the charges the Magistrate would make an extradition order. You have not yet proved that Corrigan was extradited.

On the meaning of "extradition" Mr. EDDY referred to the New Oxford Dictionary and to Halsbury's Laws of England (Vol. 14, Tit. "Extradition and Fugitive Offenders"). He submitted that "surrendered," "handed over," "given up" were synonymous and non-technical terms.

TERMS OF THE TREATY

Mr. JUSTICE TALBOT.—The terms of the treaty may help you: it is printed in parallel columns in French and English, and the use of the two French words "*livré*" and "*remis*" seems to indicate that no very precise or technical meaning was attached to the word "surrendered."

Mr. EDDY.—The French Courts have laid it down as a principle of International Law that a prisoner whose extradition has been obtained cannot be tried for any crimes except those mentioned in the demand for surrender. (Wheaton International Law, p. 226.)

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—That refers to the trial in France of a man pursuant to a French demand for surrender. Presumably if a man objected that he was being tried for a different offence they would say: "Produce the demand for surrender." That is what you have failed to do.

Mr. JUSTICE ACTON.—The minute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs makes no reference whatever to any specific offence. It states that the appellant has renounced the formalities and diplomatic guarantees. If the formalities had gone through in the usual way, it is probable that when the evidence was given the authorities would have requested his extradition on both charges.

Mr. JUSTICE TALBOT.—Before any statute or treaty, was there any rule of International Law dealing with the handing over of fugitive offenders?

Mr. EDDY.—In *ex parte* Scott (9 B. and C., at p. 446) Lord Tenterden, in 1829, said that there was a practice to hand over persons accused of felony, but not of misdemeanour. Counsel also referred to Sinclair v. Her Majesty's Advocate (17 R. (J.), 38).

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—The only thing which prevents a man being tried for any offence is the English statute, with the treaty and Order in Council which have statutory effect. It is for the Government to see that they are not breaking faith with a foreign country, but the Court cannot receive such a plea from the accused man. The Attorney-General could interpose at any time and say: "The Government does not desire to proceed with this charge, because it is a breach of faith, so I shall enter a *nolle prosequi*." But he has not done so.

The appellant, continued counsel, was in precisely the same position as a person who submitted to judgment in an action. The result was still a judgment, though the formalities of proof were waived. So, he submitted, it mattered not whether Corrigan said: "I am willing to be surrendered on this charge," or whether he said: "I am not willing," and after full investigation the authorities held that he ought to be surrendered.

He referred to Reg. v. Butler (18 New South Wales L.R., 146), on which was based the passage at page 176 of Archbold on which, he said, the Judge seemed to have thought that the production of an "order" of surrender was necessary. It did not actually say so.

Mr. JUSTICE SWIFT.—The passage in Archbold seems to me quite correct.

Mr. EDDY also referred to the Canadian case of R. v. Flannery ([1923] 3 Western Weekly Reports, 397), where it was held that the duty of good faith in extradition cases was owed to the extraditing country, not to the prisoner. But that case was very different from the present, though it seemed to make it doubtful whether the prisoner could waive a treaty provision between two States. Pooley v. Whetham ([1880] 15 Ch. D., 435) was a case of contempt of Court by a person extradited.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Mr. L. H. Brooks; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

NEW BENCHER OF LINCOLN'S INN

Sir Henry Chartres Biron has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in the place of the late Lord Muir Mackenzie, K.C.

GROVE COLLIERY EXPLOSION
INQUIRY CONCLUDED

Mr. F. H. Wynne, Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, concluded his inquiry at the Cooperative Hall, Walsall, yesterday into the cause of

Sporting News

RACING

LIVERPOOL MEETING

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

If the weather keeps fine the racing at Aintree during the next four days promises to be very interesting, with its mixed programmes under both sets of rules. I have always been convinced that it would be a good thing for racing generally if there were more programmes in which racing was conducted both under the rules of the Jockey Club and also of the National Hunt Committee.

I give below an analysis of this afternoon's programme:—

1.20.—WAVERTREE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Marble has been running well in better class races but never seems able to win, and would seem to be one of those horses who has no distance and no course. At the weights he has no chance at all of beating Ophir, on their running at Newmarket in May. Ophir, however, has not run since then, and it is to be presumed that something has been wrong with him. Darnley and Arran Beg are very useful platers and as such have chances here, while Castellane, after his running at Newmarket last week, will be expected by many to win this race. Through Trochee, however, he has no better chance at the weights than Marble, and so, if he is fit and well, not so good a chance as Ophir. Using Basra, neither Marble nor Castellane has as good a chance as CANFIELD, who has run very well in his last few races and must, at the weights, have a good chance here. As Ophir does not run he seems to be the best choice, and I therefore make him my selection for the race.

1.50.—BECHER STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Some useful steeplechasers can be started here, but I shall not look beyond KAKUSHIN for the winner. He has won here before, which shows that he can jump the course, while he ran quite well enough at the last Sandown Park Meeting to suggest that he is sufficiently forward in condition to be able to win if he is good enough. I hope that he wins, for he is a very good steeplechaser in the making and by no means an impossible winner of the Grand National in the spring. He could not be in better hands than those of his trainer, P. Hartigan.

2.20.—LANCASHIRE HANDICAP (1m. 7f.).—Even with his large weight of 9st. 10lb. Le Voleur had seemed to me the probable winner of this race if he could beat Boldero. Now that he has been scratched my selection must become BOLDERO, for, using Burnside and Servus, he seems to be almost as well handicapped as the Aga Khan's colt was. Medarlin, Coup de Grace, and Roi des Aulnes also have fair chances.

2.50.—KNOWSLEY NURSERY (6f.).—Atbara has won over this course before and the distance of the race will suit her well. When she was beaten by Coldstream she was beaten by a good and improving colt who has since run very well. Even with 9st. to carry I cannot see that she is at all badly handicapped and, through Turtle Soup, even allowing for the latter's improvement, she should beat Fiesole, of whom probably the best has been seen. Cartouche has more to do here than she had at Newbury, but Vain Bachelor is, to all intents and purposes, a winner without a penalty. Further, he is better handicapped here than he was at Newmarket. Using Pharian, Phalarope, and Jacopo, Vain Bachelor is indeed well handicapped. Lampeto, on their Doncaster form, will not beat The Nile, who, through Itsagift, has a better chance at the weights than Vain Bachelor. Further, on direct running The Nile has the beating of Cartouche at the weights, for they finished beside each other at Ascot and now Cartouche is set to give The Nile 6lb. Disarmament seems to have improved, but, taking a line through Four Course, should not beat Lampeto, who, as has been pointed out, is badly it with THE NILE. Indeed the last-named seems to be very kindly handicapped, and accordingly is my selection.

3.20.—AINTREE SELLING PLATE (1m. 2f.).—This race has been won on several occasions by a two-year-old and such may be the case again here. I noticed Lady Haine running very well at the last Newbury Meeting in a mile selling plate, and it will be remembered that she was a very pronounced favourite to win an important mile Nursery at Doncaster. On the Newbury form she has a good chance here, for that was her best form. The best of the older horses, at the weights, seems to me to be Mittagong, who would have won at Sandown over the distance of to-day's race. Thorburn also has a chance, but I shall give preference to a two-year-old and accordingly select LADY HAINE.

3.45.—LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER (1m. 6f.).—I can see nothing here which should beat UT MAJEUR. Knight of Lorn seems to have a better chance in a race later in the week. In the absence of Ut Majeur he might win here.

WORCESTER PROSPECTS

1.20.—DUDLEY SELLING PLATE (1m.).—RHYOLITE must have a good chance. If this race were a handicap he would not be so well in as he is, therefore my selection, the danger and alternative selection being Sonny Boy, who, if the going is heavy, may beat Rhyolite, for he seems on past running to be the better stayer.

2.0.—DEERHURST SELLING NURSERY (6f.).—At the changed weights the Lydie White filly would seem to have a better chance than the Ashfield filly on their actual placings at Newbury, but it seemed to me that the Ashfield filly was rather unlucky in the early stages of the race, and accordingly I shall expect her again to finish in front of the other. The Mazura filly has a chance on her Nottingham form. Sigh will stay the distance of the race, but has not yet reproduced his early-season form. Firton has been placed in his last three races and comes from a local stable which has often won races here. He has, however, been given quite enough weight and may fail to beat ASHFIELD FILLY, whom I make my selection.

2.30.—WORCESTER AUTUMN HANDICAP (1¼m.).—In spite of the fact that she won last time out, LUCELLE still seems rather nicely handicapped and she may win again. It is, however, against her that she is not very good at the gate.

3.0.—HINDLIP MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—This is surely a race best left alone. The winner, however, may well be REINDEER, who was favourite for a similar event at Wolverhampton and finished third. That race may have done her good.

3.30.—WITLEY WELTER HANDICAP (5f.).—Suspicion and Portia's Plea have fair chances, but the winner may be EASTRIDGE, who, in spite of his last win, still seems to me kindly handicapped.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

All the Liverpool meetings are popular with our trainers, and it was surprising to me to find only 10 departures on the list yesterday morning. However, we shall be represented in four of the six events, and I believe that there is a winner or two among them.

Our only runner in the Lancashire Handicap will be BOLDERO, who is just a useful horse and who generally finds one or two to beat him. He is sure to go near to winning this race.

The Knowsley Nursery is one of the most popular two-year-old handicaps held during the year, and a good two-year-old usually wins it. Atbara is probably the best of the Clarehaven youngsters, and she showed us in her gallop last Saturday that she had not lost her form. Fiesole comes from a stable which is always hard to beat at this meeting. He is nicely handicapped, and much fancied. The Nile will be theresabouts, whatever wins. However, I shall look to the good animal to win by selecting ATBARA.

In the Aintree Selling Plate we shall have Touareg, Maugre, and Lady Haine. Their form is well known, and I look upon them as moderate animals, and if the winner is among them it may be LADY HAINE.

The Liverpool St. Leger.—I have lost confidence in Knight of Lorn, as I do not think he goes as well in a race as he does in home gallops. Butler will run well, but I doubt if this race will come to Headquarters.

WORCESTER

We shall have a runner or two at the Worcester Meeting. In the Dudley Selling Welter Wykeham will take his chance. He is very fit and well, but, of course, past his best days. FALLA will go very near to winning the Deerhurst Selling Nursery, and REINDEER is fully expected to win the Hindlip Maiden Plate.

WORCESTER MEETING

The totalisator will be in operation at Worcester to-day, when the Autumn Meeting will be begun, for the first time on the course. Various improvements have been made to the Stands and in the Paddock since the July meeting, and the course itself is in excellent order. There are big entries for both days, and the racing should be most interesting.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.20.—The WAVERTREE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
PRETDON (Sir D. Broughton)....Farquharson	a	8	8
aMARBLE (Lord Lonsdale).....F. Darling	4	8	8
ORPHIR (Sir F. Towle).....S. Darling	4	8	8
ARRIVAL (Mr. I. Davis).....Tirrell	a	8	8
IRKNATON (Lord D'Abernon).....Beatty	5	8	6
aLAST CAST (Sir C. Hyde).....Scobie	3	8	6
SWEET HELEN (Mr. S. H. Davies) F. Armstrong	4	8	5
aDARNLEY (Sir E. Bushby).....F. Armstrong	5	8	5
ARRAN BEG (Mr. F. Deschar)...F. Armstrong	5	8	5
JACK TROTTER (Sir W. Gilbey).....F. Canton	6	8	5
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. A. F. Hesketh)....Rimell	6	8	5
LONESOME (Mr. W. Hutchinson).....Hedges	6	8	5
WEARING A CROWN (Mr. F. Leach, jun.			
L	Leach, jun.	8	8	5
ALL ADRIFT (Mr. H. S. May).....Maw	6	8	5
aWATER ROSE (Mr. H. Murray).....Cottrill	4	8	5
CASTELLANE (Major H. Musker) H. Leader	5	8	5
aCANFIELD (Baron F. de Turji)....F. Hartigan	a	8	5
BERLINGOTTE (Miss H. Cooper).....Mairs	3	8	3
aGOLD SEAL (Sir W. Cooke).....De Mestre	3	8	3
LANDSONG (Major A. E. Gould) E. J. Collins	3	8	3
AFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe).....Bazley	3	8	3
GOSSAMER (Mr. J. M. Mac).....Mac	3	8	3
MEDALLIST (Mr. R. Walker).....Street	3	8	3
CORN CRACKER (Mr. S. Wootton) S. Wootton	3	8	3
HAGGLE (Mr. M. H. Benson).....M. Hartigan	3	8	3
aTANIT BAY (Mr. J. Cooper) Doualee-Pennant	2	7	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MARBLE, F. FOX; LAST CAST, Carslake; DARNLEY, T. Weston; JOCK TROTTER, Sirett; SONG OF LOVE, G. Baines; WATER ROSE, M. Beary; CANFIELD, G. Richards; GOLD SEAL, C. Ray; CORN CRACKER, A. Smirke; TANIT BAY, C. Richards.

1.50.—The BECHER STEEPLECHASE of 350 sovs. About two miles and 550 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
FAULKNUR (Mr. J. Beary).....J. Beary	5	12	0
AVENTUS (Mr. M. D. Rist).....Blair	a	12	0
SLIEVE GRIEN (Mrs. Boswall-Preston Boswall-Preston)	a	12	0
DRINTYRE (Captain Brownhill).....Thrale	a	12	0
RELATION (Mrs. R. D. Cohen).....Powell	a	12	0
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen).....Powell	a	12	0
GIB (Mr. R. D. Davis).....Woodland	a	12	0
COUP DE CHAPEAU (Mr. J. Drake).....Stedall	6	12	0
GERYONES (Mr. C. Goad).....Pendarves	a	12	0
ISSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode).....Gosden	a	12	0
HAREWOOD (Mr. J. Meyer)....Anthony	a	12	0
GLENDOLL (Captain R. E. Sassoon) Martin	6	12	0
EAST GALWAY (Mr. J. S. Shepherd) In Ireland	a	12	0
aKAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) P. Hartigan	a	12	0
WILLSMORE (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Purnell) In Ireland	a	11	10
BLACK SEA (Mr. D. D. Stewart).....Stewart	5	11	10
ROYAL SCOT (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) W. Payne	5	11	7
EIDOMITE (Mr. C. S. Holton).....Rayson	5	11	2
aRUIN (Mrs. R. Fellowes).....F. Hartigan	5	11	0
FIXER (Colonel G. Fofanbe).....Fofanbe	5	10	12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARUNTIUS —; SLIEVE GRIEN, C. Wenham; DRINTYRE, K. Piggott; GIB, J. Moloney; ISSTOCK, Owner; EAST GALWAY, KAKUSHIN, —; ROYAL SCOT, R. Tyrall; RUIN, M. Keogh. T. Cullinan rides either East Galway or Kakushin.

2.20.—The LANCASHIRE HANDICAP, a plate of 500 sovs. One mile and seven furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aCLEAR CASH (Sir J. Grey).....O. Anthony	5	8	11
aBOLDERO (Mr. J. S. Austen).....C. Waugh	5	8	8
aROI DES AULNES (Sir A. Bailey)..Cottrill	5	8	8
aMEDARLIN (Sir C. Hyde).....Scobie	3	7	12
FULGENT (Mr. J. Dewar)..Pickering	3	7	11
COUP DE GRACE (Mr. J. M. Woodville) Sneyd	3	7	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CLEAR CASH, G. Richards; BOLDERO, C. Elliott; ROI DES AULNES, Perryman; MEDARLIN, F. Fox; COUP DE GRACE, E. Smith.

2.50.—The KNOWSLEY NURSERY HANDICAP, a plate of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 70 sovs. and third 30 sovs. For two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
ATBARA (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder)..Gilpin	9	0
aLAMPETO (Major D. McCalmont).....Perse	8	13
aDISARMAMENT (Mr. H. F. Clayton).....Elsey	8	12
aROYAL ULSTER (Mr. H. L. Cottrill).....Cottrill	8	7
aFIESOLE (Lord Derby).....Frank Butters	8	6
CLOVE HITCH (Mrs. S. Whitburn).....Cottrill	8	5
aUNLIKELY (Baron F. de Turji).....F. Hartigan	8	1
CICADA (Major D. McCalmont).....Perse	8	0
VENTURER (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen).....O. Bell	7	12
aCARTOUCHE (12lb. ex.) (Sir C. Hyde).....Scobie	7	7
aVAIN BACHELOR (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)..De Mestre	7	7
aTHE NILE (Sir V. Sassoon).....T. Waugh	7	6
aORMENIS MEASURE (Major L. B. Holliday) De Mestre	7	4
aGALLOPING MAJOR (Sir W. Cooke).....Read	7	0
aSTAINLESS (Mr. J. T. Downing).....M. Casey	6	7
aROYAL SAILOR (Mr. T. Walls).....T. Walls	6	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ATBARA, P. Beasley; LAMPETO, H. Bessley; DISARMAMENT, R. Perryman; ROYAL ULSTER, M. Beary; FIESOLE, T. Weston; UNLIKELY, G. Richards; CARTOUCHE, F. Fox; VAIN BACHELOR, J. Street; THE NILE, C. Lowrey; GALLOPING MAJOR, K. Gethin; STAINLESS, W. McCafferty; ROYAL SAILOR, A. Smirke.

3.20.—The AINTREE SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and two furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aARCHIMAGE (Mr. J. Benson).....Elsey	4	9	0
LION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers) E. J. Collins	5	9	0
THORBURN (Major J. S. Courtauld)..H. Jarvis	4	9	0
aSARABURDINE (Mr. J. Dewar).....M. Beary	4	9	0
aSUNDOWN III. (Mr. H. Morris).....Flynn	6	9	0
aPOMONALIS (Mr. W. Scott).....Killaloe	5	9	0
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. R. Bisgrave) Blagrave	4	8	11
HIGHLAND REEL (Mr. H. Braime).....Braime	6	8	11
GALA MORN (Mr. G. F. X. Hartigan) Bowall-Preston	4	8	11
aMITTAGONG (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)..De Mestre	5	8	11
PAINTBOX (Mr. F. Phillips).....Rimell	a	8	11
SPEARSHOT (Mr. J. Rogers).....In Ireland	a	8	11
aHATHERLEY (Baron F. de Turji)...F. Hartigan	a	8	11
MIDI (Mr. R. Walker).....Street	4	8	11
BOARDWALK (Sir A. Butt).....Marsh	3	8	8
TRALEE OAK (Mr. L. Pilkington)....Powell	3	8	8
aTOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender)...Gilpin	3	8	8
aMAUGRE (Mr. S. W. Beer).....Leach, jun.	3	8	5
aNORTH BURTON (Mrs. H. Doe).....Beasley	3	8	5
FROST (Mr. F. R. Jenks).....Templeman	2	8	10
aBELVERAS (Mr. E. Martin).....Martin	2	8	10
aHAWTHORN (Mr. H. D. Bagley).....D. Bagley	2	8	7
aLADY HAINE (Mr. H. Kent).....Walter Griggs	2	8	6
DAMSON GEM F. by Desman (Captain A. S. Wilson).....Morse	2	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ARCHIMAGE, Perryman; GRANDLIGHT, G. Baines; SUNDOWN III., R. Crisp; POMONALIS, —; MITTAGONG, C. Ray; PAINTBOX, —; MIDI, —; TOUAREG, F. Beasley; TRALEE OAK, Marlin; NORTH BURTON, McCallum; FROST, —; BELVERAS, —; LADY HAINE, F. Rickaby. F. Fox will ride either Pomonalis or Paintbox; and J. Dyson will ride either Frost or Belveras.

3.45.—The 100th LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER, a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 15 sovs. forfeit if declared by the Tuesday in the week before running, or 5 sovs. only if declared by October 8, 1929, with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 70 sovs. and third 30 sovs. from the stakes; for three-year-olds. One mile and six furlongs.

	st	lb
PARENTHESIS (Lord Woolavington)..F. Darling	9	3
aRANKINE THE SECOND (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) Lawson	9	3
UT MAJEUR (The Aga Khan).....R. Dawson	9	0
MALMOK LAD (Mrs. A. James).....Frank Butters	8	7
KNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby).....Frank Butters	8	7
BULLER (Mr. S. B. Joel).....Earl	7	9
RAVENSWOOD (Sir J. Rutherford).....R. Day	7	7
DERELICACY (Mr. R. Walker).....Street	7	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RAMESES THE SECOND, C. Ray; UT MAJEUR, M. Beary; KNIGHT OF LORN, T. Weston; BULLER, F. Fox; RAVENSWOOD, J. Dines.

WOLVERHAMPTON RESULTS

1.30 (1.32).—The DUDLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BACHELOR'S VOW, b g. by Hapsburg—Bachelor's Beriil (Mr. A. Lowry), aged, 11st. 10lb. J. Costello 1

BUCENE, b g. by Buchan—Cyrene (Mr. H. J. Bruton), aged, 11st. 10lb. W. Stott 2

WHITE MOUNTAIN, b g. by White Magic—Mount Whistle (Major W. Newland-Hilas), aged, 11st. 5lb. F. Gurney 3

(Winner trained in Ireland)

Also ran:—Pension (J. Ward). He Sings (H. Jepson).

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 5 on Bachelor's Vow, 2 to 1 agst Bucene, 10 to 1 each White Mountain and He Sings. 50 to 1 agst Pension.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 2s. 6d.; places, 2s., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 3,795 units; total place pool, 2,782 units.

Won by two lengths; a bad third. He Sings was fourth.

The winner was sold to Mr. H. Bruton for 170 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—The WALSALL HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

YEARLY, ch g. by Abbots Trace—New Year's Day (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 4lb. ..G. Pellerin 1

OLD ANN, b or br f. by Captain Francasse—Nonchalante (Mr. H. J. Bruton), 4 yrs, 10st. G. Goswell 2

TEDDIE G., br g. by St. Girons—Teasel (Sir E. Hanmer), 4 yrs, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 4lb.) J. Walsh 2

Also ran:—Battleshaft (Owner), Nutshell (J. Ward), Sir Crispen (D. Morgan); Winnersh (R. Fawcett), Lady Margaret (J. Hamey), Ptolemais (K. Piggott).

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Yearly, 4 to 1 agst Battleshaft, 7 to 1 Teddie G., 8 to 1 Old Ann, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s.; places, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,117 units; total place pool, 5,278 units.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Sir Crispen was fourth and Winnersh last.

2.30 (2.31).—The THORNEYCROFT HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

PERSIAN PRINCE, ch g. by Chosroes—Wedding Chime (Mr. E. A. Pearce), 4 yrs, 11st. 12lb. G. Hardy 1

ASHLAR, b or br f. by Cherry King—Herringtone (Mr. J. Hobcken), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. F. Maxwell 2

BLUEBEARD, bl g. by Stedfast—Mopsa (Mr. S. Oram), 4 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..J. Mason 3

Also ran:—Boomlet (D. Williams), Goldcote (J. Middleton), Pergamus (J. Cooke).

(Winner trained by Pearce, at Tarporley)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Persian Prince, 7 to 4 Boomlet, 5 to 1 Bluebeard, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 5s.; places, 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,082 units; total place pool, 2,740 units.

Won by two lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Pergamus was fourth and Goldcote last.

3.0 (3.1).—The STANTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

THE MERCHANT, ch g. by Shogun—Garnos (Mr. D. E. Hutchinson), aged, 10st. 2lb. W. Parker 1

FAIRFIELD, br g. by Creangate—Jujube (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 12st. 3lb. ..W. Stott 2

BRUFF BATTLE, b g. by Battle-axe, dam by Sweetch (Mr. P. J. Arna), aged, 12st. J. Cocks 3

Also ran:—Ballywin (J. Ward). Smiths' Through (Owner), White Pine (J. Mason).

(Winner trained by Osborn, at Tollerton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst White Pine, 11 to 4 Fairfield, 9 to 2 Smiths' Through, 10 to 1 The Merchant, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 16s. 9d.; places, 6s. 0d., 4s. Total win pool, 4,537 units; total place pool, 3,277 units.

Won by 12 lengths; a bad third. Ballywin was the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 65 guineas.

3.30 (3.30).—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

OLOR, br g. by Cyrano—Leyleah (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 4 yrs, 10st. (car. 10st. 3lb.) J. Lenehan 1

LAMMERGEIER, b g. by Athlone—Eagle Queen (Mr. F. Taylor), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. Mr. Dutton 2

BALRENNETT HILL, b g. by Bachelor's Craft—Whitehorn (Lord Abergavenny), 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..J. Hamey 3

Also ran:—Dunnaire (J. Geary), Tanshauser (J. Walsh), Zadig (G. Wilson), Herdsman (R. Everitt), The Saint V. (Mr. Beechener), Polydross (N. Dixon).

(Winner trained by Martin, at St. Giles)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 2 agst Balrennett Hill, 7 to 2 Herdsman, 5 to 1 Zadig, 6 to 1 Lammergeier, 7 to 1 Tanshauser, 10 to 1 Olor, 100 to 8 Dunnaire, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 6d.; places, 5s. 3d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,533 units; total place pool, 4,574 units.

Won by a length and a half; 10 lengths separated second and third. Polydross was fourth and Tanshauser the only other to finish.

(Continued at foot of next column)

WORCESTER PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.30.—The DUDLEY SELLING WELTER PLATE of 110 sovs.; winner free. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
BALDERSTOCK (Mr. E. N. Lyon).....Thrale	4	9	0
SONNY BOY (Mr. W. J. Rimell)....T. Rimell	5	9	0
TOUCHAUD (Mr. J. Shepherd).....De Mestre	4	9	0
CHIRPY (Mr. J. Allen).....C. Piggott	5	8	11
NUNPORD (Sir Abe Bailey).....Cottrill	4	8	11
OBEDIENCE (Mr. E. Baker).....A. Yates	4	8	11
E. YOLITE (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	a	8	11
aWYKEHAM (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Carruthers) R. J. Colling	a	8	11
SILVER SWORD (Mr. A. Don).....V. Smyth	a	8	11
L. T. V. (Mr. D. M. Gant).....W. P. Lowe	4	8	11
SILVER ISLAND (Mr. J. L. Hall).....C. Ball	a	8	11
RUBY'S LOVE (Mr. James Rhodes)...J. Rhodes	5	8	11
GOLDICOTE (Mrs. Nellie Roberts)...Roberts	4	8	11
KING DENNIS (Mr. G. F. Sinday).....Sinday	a	8	11
W. FISBURY (Mr. H. Simmonds).....Dick	4	8	11
HOT SPRINGS (Mr. A. M. Woodford...Saxby	5	8	11
FRANK BARR (Mr. S. Wootton)...S. Wootton	a	8	11
PLAGUE (Mr. J. W. G. Randall)...O. Anthony	5	8	7
VIOLANT (Mr. J. D. Roberts).....Poulton	4	8	7
IXFIDEL (Mr. T. Hutsby).....Hutsby	4	8	7
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. Edgar Wallace)...J. Beary	3	8	7
ABELARD (Mr. A. B. Briscoe).....Briscoe	3	8	4
BLUE CRAG (Mr. R. Le Basset).....Stedall	3	8	3
TH DAUPHIN (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) Moreton	3	7	9
BARBADA (Mr. G. Gilks).....Bletsoe	3	8	0
ANCHOR WATCH (Mr. W. Parrish)...Roberts	5	8	0

2.0.—The DEERHURST SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 110 sovs.; winner free. Six furlongs.

	st	lb
IRISH TWIN (Mr. J. H. M. Gordon).....MacColl	9	0
THRILLING F. by The Winter King (Mrs. D. P. Dick).....Dick	8	10
MONDAY (Mrs. G. C. Poole).....Poole	8	7
CAUTIOUS CLARA (Mrs. J. Brisbane).....Golightly	8	5
PICTON (Mr. A. Holbech).....Rimell	8	5
GRAND ROCK (Mr. J. G. Storey).....G. Sadler	8	5
ARGOLLA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawford) Cramsie	8	5
HIGH (Lord Astor).....C. Bell	8	3
APRON STRINGS (Major W. V. Beatty)....Beatty	8	3
MRS. SHEAR'S (Mrs. Nellie Roberts).....Roberts	8	2
SONNENSCHEIN (Mr. P. Thrale).....Thrale	8	0
aMARIE WALEWSKA (Mr. J. B. Wall).....Hobbs	8	0
MISS BEAM (Captain Allan Kyle).....Macnee	8	0
SENATORIA (Major R. C. Gilmore).....J. Beary	8	0
PRINCE CHARMING (Mrs. C. Clare).....Alden	7	12
ASHFIELD F. by Bridge of Earn (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Harry Powney).....Barry Powney	7	11
PERDITA LASS (Mr. J. W. Turner).....Hudson	7	10
CROWLE (Sir W. Cooke).....Read	7	10
MAZURA F. by Santair (Sir A. Bennett) Douglas-Pennant	7	9
SUN LUCK F. by Tonton (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) Barthropp	7	7
HUNT BALL (Mr. R. H. A. Gresson).....Rimell	7	7
CURLEW (Mr. W. Hall).....Moreton	7	7
aFALLA (Captain H. F. Thomas).....R. J. Colling	7	7
IRISH CRANAGH (Mr. P. Cranagh).....Blagrave	7	7
aLYDIE WHITE F. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee).....Butchers	7	7
LIKE MAGIC C. by Forerunner (Mr. G. N. Hartigan).....M. Hartigan	7	7
SIROCCO (Mr. W. J. Arrowsmith).....Arrowsmith	7	5
MIXED BLOOD (Mrs. V. Smyth).....V. Smyth	7	4
AORTA (Mr. J. Shepherd).....De Mestre	7	0
VICA (Mr. A. Savile).....J. Beary	7	0
MORGIN F. by Kingsborough (Mr. P. Ainsworth) Ainsworth	6	12
KIPPER (Mr. V. T. Thompson).....Private	6	12

2.30.—The WORCESTER AUTUMN HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; second to receive 10 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
PEERTOI (Mr. S. Wootton).....S. Wootton	5	9	2
THE CHEERFUL ABBOT (Mr. W. P. Crawford) M. Hartigan	5	9	2
CRESCENT (Mr. J. Hall).....Marsh	a	9	0
SUNNIER (Mr. R. L. Glaspool).....C. Leader	4	9	0
FINAL WINK (Sir Warden Chilcott)...Gooch	a	8	11
BOARDWALK (Sir A. Butt).....Marsh	a	8	11
FRANCONI (M. J. Whitcuck).....Braime	a	8	0
NOTICE BOARD (Colonel B. FitzGerald) H. Lowe	4	7	11
THEN (Mr. J. Cottrill).....Cottrill	4	7	11
aFERRYSIDE (Mr. J. H. Whitney).....J. Anthony	4	7	8
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. R. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	4	7	8
aLUCELLE (Mrs. N. E. Davis).....Clancy	5	7	8
POUNCE (Lady Warrender).....H. A. Brown	4	7	6
FANADE (Mr. A. F. Cunliffe).....Cunliffe	3	7	4
HAREM GUARD (Mr. D. Macnee).....Macnee	3	7	4
MISTRESS (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)...Pratt	3	7	3
aAUTLORE (Mr. J. C. Land).....F. Parker	5	7	2
BILL STYES (Mr. D. M. Gant).....W. P. Lowe	4	7	7
LONGFORD (Mr. A. R. Heath).....Morris	5	7	6
BLUE SPRAY (Mr. Montague Eyans) J. Anthony	5	7	5
THE DAUPHIN (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden) Moreton	3	7	0

3.0.—The HINDLIP MAIDEN PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
aBIRTHDAY BOOK (Lord Astor).....Lawson	8	9
MANSO (Mr. A. E. Berry).....M. Hartigan	8	9
HAYTOR (Mr. H. G. Blagrave).....Blagrave	8	9
MONEY ORDER (Mr. I. J. Bradlaw).....J. Anthony	8	9
ALL FOURS (Mr. F. Crisp).....F. Hartigan	8	9
BEFALORAN (Mr. T. Hyde).....F. Hartigan	8	9
CANTATA C. by Legatee (Miss J. Clayton) J. Cannon	8	9
MARY C. by Knight of the Garter (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw).....Coolthwaite	8	9
STEP LIVELY (Mr. C. M. Leigh).....Alden	8	9
aSTRATHRAY (Mr. F. Robson).....Tabor	8	9
MOUTH ORGAN F. by Scherzo (Mr. P. Ainsworth) F. Ainsworth	8	6
GARCON (Mr. O. M. D. Bell).....O. Bell	8	6
PETER'S FAIR (Mr. R. Brendon).....Holland	8	6
POMP AND PRINCE (Mr. Gendon).....Holland	8	6
ALMEEL F. by Tetrameter (Mr. R. Brendon) Holland	8	6
aREISTEDER (Mr. A. J. Buston).....C. Waugh	8	6
WILDE (Mr. A. Cochrane).....East	8	6
RED (Mr. A. Cochrane).....East	8	6
MOURNER (Mr. H. Coventry).....Rimell	8	6
SANSCRIBE (Mr. J. Drummond)...H. Waldron	8	6
aSTEDDIA F. by Orpheus (Major A. E. Gould) R. J. Colling	8	6
BACHELOR'S GIRL F. by Knight of the Garter (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw).....Macnee	8	6
BRAMBLE BERRY G. by Sounding (Mr. Harry Powney).....Harry Powney	8	6
THE NUNNERY (Lord Sefton).....Perse	8	6
MONZIE (Mr. Friend Sykes).....Morris	8	6
PERLIA (Mrs. Edgar Wallace).....Beary	8	6
MARCAN (Lord Waverton).....Templeman	8	6
SPRINTER (Duchess of Westminster).....Perse	8	6
CLINK (Sir E. Wills).....Nugent	8	6

3.30.—The WITLEY WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
SWIFT MARTEN (Mr. A. Cochrane).....East	5	9	9
SUSPICION (Mrs. H. E. Beddington) F. Hartigan	5	9	4
LUNDY LIGHT (Lord Lonsdale) E. Armstrong	5	9	1
SONG OF LOVE (Mr. J. Rimell).....Rimell	5	9	0
CASSEROLE (Mr. J. W. Har

Sporting News
(Continued from page 6)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH TO-DAY

A team representing the Football League will play a team chosen from the Scottish League on the ground of the Tottenham Hotspur Club this afternoon.

The Scottish League beat the Irish League by five goals at Glasgow last month, but the Football League could only draw with the Irish League at Belfast in September, so that the Scottish League have only to draw to-day to have the best record of the season. Still the Football League has won against the Scottish League 20 times and lost only eight, seven matches having been drawn. The Football League are relying almost entirely on the eleven which beat Ireland so decisively in the International match at Sheffield last month. With the exception of Burgess (Sheffield Wednesday) and Hibbs (Birmingham), they selected that side *en bloc*. Only five of the men who opposed the Irish League—Goodall, Strange, Crooks, Hampson, and Hufton—will appear to-day, while Spiers, Blenkinsop, Leach, Campbell, Hodgson, and Carter take the places of Brown, Hapgood, Webster, Cadwell, Jack, and Walker. Spiers, who will have the advantage of playing on his club ground, has in recent games attained his best form, while Goodall and Blenkinsop, the full-backs, by reason of their long association in International matches, have reached a thorough understanding. Much will depend on Leach at centre half-back, who has to play Battles, the Heart of Midlothian centre-forward.

The Scottish League have retained only two men, Stevenson and Ferrier, of the side which beat the Irish League. Injuries received last Saturday caused further changes, for McGrory (Celtic) and Blair (Clyde) have found it impossible to play, and Battles resumes his place at centre-forward, while McGonagale fills the position at left back. The team includes only one representative from the Rangers.

The teams will be :—

FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—Spiers (Tottenham Hotspur), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) (captain) and Blenkinsop (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Leach (Sheffield Wednesday), and Campbell (Huddersfield Town), half-backs; Crooks (Derby County), Hodgson (Liverpool), Hampson (Blackpool), Carter (West Bromwich Albion), and Houghton (Aston Villa), forwards.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—J. Thomson (Celtic), goal; Gray (Glasgow Rangers) and McGonagale (Celtic), backs; Wilson (Celtic), Craig (Motherwell), and Hill (Aberdeen), half-backs; R. Thomson (Celtic), A. Thomson (Celtic), Battles (Heart of Midlothian), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Ferrier (Motherwell), forwards.

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

The draw for the first round of the competition proper for the Amateur F.A. Senior Cup was made last night and is :—

Lansing Old Boys or Old Latymerians v. Merton.
Lensbury v. Old Hamptonians or Catford Wanderers.
Alleyn Old Boys v. Old Lyonians.
Reading University v. Bohemian Sports.
Old Polytechnicians or Northampton Polytechnic v. Old Brombleians.
Old Reptonians v. Old Malvernians.
Old Foresters v. Old Etonians.
Reigate Priory v. Lloyds Bank.
Old Actonians v. Winchmore Hill.
Cheltenham v. Bristol University.
Carshalton v. Lewes.
Old Johnians or Broomfield v. Alexandra Park or Crouch End Vampires.
Old Parkonians v. Old Mercers.
Westminster Bank v. Motor Union.
Old Cholmeleians v. Barclays Bank.
London University v. Old Salopians.
Old Carthusians v. Cuaco.
Old Westminsters v. Old Bradfieldians.

MIDLAND GROUP
Northampton Nomads v. Mapperley Park.
Moor Green v. Nottingham University or Woodthorpe.
Leicester Nomads v. Nottinghamians.
West Bridgford Casuals v. Derbyshire Amateurs.
Ties to be played on Saturday, December 13, kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. A. J. DICKINSON

Mr. A. J. Dickinson collapsed and died at a meeting of the Football League Management Committee, at the Euston Hotel, last evening. He was a member of the F.A. Council, and the International Selection Committee, and was secretary of Sheffield Wednesday from 1888 till 1920.

The death occurred yesterday morning at Brighton of Mr. Noah Clark, founder and director of the Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club.

Oxford University Centaurs beat Lancing College by 10 goals to two.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

INTER-LEAGUE MATCH

TOTTENHAM.—Football League v. Scottish League (2.45).

OTHER MATCH

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham University v. University of London.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—H. G. Doggett, goal; E. T. Joy and W. Newman, backs; C. R. Joy, P. N. O'Brien, and M. Evans, half-backs; F. Gowers, N. Lee, R. Rowland, F. Moran, and A. Lee, forwards.

SCHOOL MATCHES

Aldenham School v. Ousuak Mid-Week.
Highgate School v. Oxford Centaurs.
Wellingborough School v. Clare College, Cambridge.

TO-DAY'S RUGBY MATCHES

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

RICHMOND ATHLETIC GROUND.—SURREY v. KENT (2.45).

SURREY.—R. C. P. Whitley (Old Alleynian), back; H. E. L. Lambert (Old Cranleighan), R. Burgess (Richmond), P. E. Hodge (Harlequins), and C. E. J. Lambert (Old Cranleighan), three-quarter backs; W. R. Cove-Smith (Rosslyn Park) and Wodehouse (Rosslyn Park), half-backs; W. Adams (Harlequins), A. C. Lusty (Rosslyn Park), G. H. Winstone (Edgware), R. J. Stark (Old Alleynian), M. S. Bonnyman (Blackheath), J. E. Greenlees (Old Cranleighan), T. E. Priest (Standard Bank), and H. L. Price (Harlequins), forwards.

KENT.—A. Hall (Blackheath), back; J. C. Gibbs (Harlequins), F. S. Hutton (Harlequins), F. S. Hodder (London Irish), and E. P. Hindley (Beckenham), three-quarter backs; T. Kemp (Blackheath) and C. W. Cresswell (Harlequins), half-backs; A. P. Hopwood (Old Alleynians) (captain), H. C. Withers (Blackheath), E. H. Osborne (Bank of England), R. G. H. Hobbs (Richmond), S. M. Wright (London Scottish), H. G. Johnson (Maidstone), D. Hicks (Bristol) and G. Laing (Blackheath), forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—MIDDLESEX v. HAMPSHIRE (2.45).

MIDDLESEX.—J. D. Bradford (Rosslyn Park), back; A. Key (Old Cranleighan), T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), H. C. C. Laird (Harlequins), and W. A. H. Chapman (Richmond), three-quarter backs; R. Spong (Old Millhillians), and W. C. Powell (London Welsh), half-backs; A. E. C. Prescott (Harlequins), E. Craven (Wasps), W. Morgan (London Irish), M. W. Lloyd-Owen (St. Mary's Hospital), W. A. V. Thomas (London Welsh), W. Tucker (Blackheath), C. R. Hopwood (Richmond), and M. H. Evans (London Welsh), forwards.

HAMPSHIRE.—C. G. Gosling (United Services), back; D. St. Clair Ford (United Services), R. W. F. de V. Hunt (Rosslyn Park), C. A. Adams (Cambridge University), and G. B. Slater (United Services), three-quarter backs; F. E. Bunney (Nottingham) and G. G. Fenton (R.A.), half-backs; H. C. Brown (United Services), W. Linton (United Services), R. K. Page (Rosslyn Park), J. W. Forrest (United Services), R. G. Forbes-Bassett (Rosslyn Park), C. V. Kemp (Trojans), W. A. K. Cavaye (United Services), and F. H. Penfold (United Services), forwards.

MOSELEY.—NORTH MIDLANDS v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE (3.0)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—LEICESTERSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.—E. A. L. Woolley (Spalding), back; A. Derry (Notts), G. W. F. Boughton (Chesterfield), M. M. Holmes (Spalding), and O. Bailey (Spalding), three-quarter backs; J. A. Hebb (Notts) and E. Williams (Blackwell), half-backs; W. G. Buckley (Derby), W. Pearson (Grimsby), L. Scrimshaw (Blackwell), S. R. Hall (Old Grimsbyan), Nottingham), G. F. C. Vallance (Leicester), G. R. Carruth (Chesterfield), H. A. Constantine (Cranwell R.A.F.), and L. J. Richardson (Blackwell), forwards.

OTHER MATCHES

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2.0)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; A. G. Johnson, J. E. Gosse, L. Pidgeon, and D. E. Ashdown, three-quarter backs; Windsor R. Lewis and R. J. Easton, half-backs; J. S. Batchelor, J. P. O'Shea, L. F. Campbell, L. B. Hilton, I. G. Robin, J. R. F. Popplewell, G. F. Lishmore, and E. A. P. Hopkin, forwards.

WOOLWICH.—ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY v. ARMY TRIAL XV.

ARMY TRIAL XV.—Lieutenant J. A. Marshall (R.A.O.C.), back; Second Lieutenant K. C. Robertson-Glasgow (1st Battalion, The Manchester Regiment), Second Lieutenant C. G. Beatty-Powell (2nd Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment), Trooper A. Bruce (Royal Horse Guards), and Lieutenant A. C. Martin (The South Wales Borderers), three-quarter backs; Lance-Corporal W. Fraser (2nd Battalion, The Black Watch) and Private T. H. Duggin (R.A.M. Corps), half-backs; Lieutenant E. P. Sewell (The Northamptonshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant E. M. Bovill (5th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps), Second Lieutenant D. A. Duke (1st Battalion, The Royal Scots), Trooper J. Splint (Royal Horse Guards), Corporal E. W. Harrison (Royal Horse Guards), Second Lieutenant G. C. R. Reeves (Royal Tank Corps), Lieutenant W. B. Parry (The Buffs),

(Continued in next column)

HOCKEY

OXFORD WIN

Oxford University played Rugby Town yesterday at Oxford, and won by six goals to none. The score, however, was no indication of the run of the game as Rugby had quite their share of the play, but found the Oxford defence impregnable. Play was even until just before half-time, when the University scored twice in quick succession through Dashwood.

On crossing over Rugby made several dangerous attacks on the University goal, and Pittwood saved well from McAlpine and Wilkinson. Oxford then attacked, and Theophilus, Paul and the Nawab of Pataudi made some bright passing movements, and in a short time three further goals were scored by Dashwood (2) and Paul. Rugby Town made strenuous efforts to break through the opposition, but failed, and just before the end the Nawab of Pataudi and Paul made a brilliant run from the half-way line to the visitors' circle, where Paul scored another goal.

The teams were :—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—C. G. Pittwood (Jesus), goal; H. J. Dashwood (Trinity) and N. L. Docker (Oriel), backs; M. Martin Harvey (Worcester), G. Theophilus (University College), and J. M. Monkhouse (Trinity), half-backs; C. J. Lomax (Brasenose), J. G. Oswald (Wadham), T. J. R. Dashwood (Brasenose), J. S. M. Paul (St. John's), and the Nawab of Pataudi (Balliol), forwards.

RUGBY TOWN.—F. Tolledo, goal; C. Knowles and W. E. Weymouth, backs; J. Lamb, C. K. Wardelin, and J. Whittaker, half-backs; J. H. Thomas, A. Wilkinson, C. E. McAlpine, E. F. Hewetson, and A. H. Gordon, forwards.

HOCKEY FIXTURES AND TEAMS

WIMBLEDON PARK.—Surrey v. Sussex (2.30).
CHALFONT ST. GILES.—Buckinghamshire v. Middlesex (2.45).
WINCHESTER.—Hampshire v. Berkshire.
OXFORD.—Oxfordshire v. Kent (2.30).
WARLEY BARRACKS.—Essex v. The Rest.
RICHMOND ATHLETIC GROUND.—Mid-Surrey v. Cambridge University.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham University v. Reading University.
ALDERSHOT.—Royal Engineers v. Staff College (Camberley).
CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Dulwich.
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. R.A. (Aldershot) (2.30).
WEMBLEY.—Imperial College v. R.A.F., North Weald.
KINGSTON.—Kingston Grammar School v. Guy's Hospital.
WALTHAMSTOW.—London Hospital v. Civil Service.
SHOEBURYNESS.—Shoeburyness Garrison v. Metropolitan Police.
OXFORD.—R.A.F., Duxford v. R.A.F., Hornchurch.
GREENWICH.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) v. University Colleges Hospital.
READING.—Depôt, Royal Berkshire Regiment v. Owls (Camberley).
WYE.—Wye College v. Manchesters.
WOOLWICH.—Woolwich Garrison v. Optimists.

WOMEN'S MATCH

DUNDEE.—Scotland v. Australian Touring Team.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.—Kid Chocolate was beaten on points in a 10-round bout by Fidel la Barba, the Italian-American from the West Coast.—*Reuter.*

FENCING

THE HUTTON CUP

The preliminary pools in the Alfred Hutton Cup competition were concluded yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy. Chief interest centred in the performances of the foreign competitors, and in Pool III. Fräulein Mayer, the German champion, gave a truly wonderful performance.

Three years ago, on her last visit to England, Fräulein Mayer won this event, unbeaten in the final pool. To-day she is even a better fencer than she was then, with added experience and strength, and no loss of mobility. Her defence appears well nigh impregnable and the *riposte* which follows her parry is exceedingly quick and true in direction. She headed her pool of eight undefeated and was touched twice only in seven assaults. Three of her opponents, Miss Neligan, Miss Arbuthnot, and Miss Noel-Paton, rank high among British lady fencers, and of these only the first and the last could score even one hit on her. She appeared all the time, in spite of this success, to have something in reserve. On several occasions she did not carry her attacks *à fond*, but it was noticeable that when one or two had failed to reach the target another was quickly forthcoming which did so with absolute certainty if in the meantime the needed hits had not been scored by parry and *riposte*. Watching her one could not but conjecture how far she would go in the British men's foil championship. To the final pool undoubtedly, and in that she would not be very near the bottom. Though overshadowed by Fräulein Mayer, Miss Neligan and Miss Arbuthnot, who gained second and third places respectively, both fenced well.

For the last place for promotion there was a tie between three, Miss Ryder, Miss Solly, and Miss J. Godden, and, on a count of hits, Miss Ryder went up. Pool 4 was far more closely fought. Mme. Munck gave a pretty exhibition, but she is not in the same class as the German champion. There is a tendency in her fencing to employ the stop hit where she should parry, and more than once she forced a *corps à corps* unnecessarily. Nevertheless, she tied for the first place in the pool with Miss Guinness and Miss Roberts. Miss Daniell, a winner of the cup on more than one occasion, was not at her best last night, being beaten by both Miss Roberts and Miss Guinness, and her assault with Mme. Munck was not fought, as its result could not affect the question of promotion. Probably she was not over exerting herself at the beginning of a strenuous programme, but reserving herself till to-night, when the question of the semi-finalists will be decided.

Of the three leaders Mme. Munck was beaten by Miss Guinness, but beat Miss Roberts, who in turn beat Miss Guinness, and in point of hits against them there was little to choose. In this pool also there was a tie for the last place for promotion, Miss Dixson with 22 hits on her as against the 23 of Mrs. Hudson being the successful one.

The results were :—

THIRD POOL

The following qualified :—Fräulein H. Mayer (Germany), no defeat; Miss G. Neligan (Bertrand's), 1 defeat: Miss Arbuthnot (Grave's), 2 defeats; Miss J. Noel-Paton (University College), 4 defeats; Miss Ryder (Hollandia), 5 defeats (22 hits against).

Also competed :—Miss Solly (Albert), 5 defeats (22 hits against); Miss J. Godden (Paul), 5 defeats (26 hits against); Miss Gardiner (Nash), 7 defeats.

FOURTH POOL.

The following qualified :—Miss Guinness (Bertrand's), 1 defeat; Miss Roberts (C.U. Bertrand's), 1 defeat; Mme. Munck (Denmark), 1 defeat (one bout unfought); Miss Daniell (Gauthier), 2 defeats (one bout unfought); Miss Dixson (Lensbury), 4 defeats (22 hits against).

Also competed :—Mrs. Hudson (Bertrand's), 5 defeats (23 hits against); Miss Marshall (Volland), 6 defeats; Miss Brett (Grave's), 6 defeats.

GOLF

DATES CONFERENCE

The British Golf Unions Joint Advisory Committee announces that a conference of promoters of leading golfing events will be held at the Golfers' Club, 2A, Whitehall-court, at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, November 10, for the purpose of settling the dates for the principal tournaments in 1931. The meeting will also be asked to consider a definite code of regulations to guide the Joint Advisory Committee in arranging the dates for future years.

A similar conference was held in January, 1927, when the leading dates for that year were fixed, and subsequently the Joint Advisory Committee endeavoured to control the calendar by correspondence with various bodies. Serious clashing has not been avoided, however, a notable case occurring last May, when the British Ladies' Championship and the Walker Cup International match were decided during the same week ; and it has been thought necessary to hold another conference with a view to placing the arrangement of the calendar on a more solid basis.

£1,040 TOURNAMENT

The final stages of the *News of the World* £1,040 tournament for 1931 will be decided at Royal Mid-Surrey on September 22, 23, 24, and 25. The Southern Section qualifying test for the event will be held at Pinner Hill (Middlesex) on September 9 and 10.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE BEAT CAVALRY CLUB

The Household Brigade beat the Cavalry Club by six matches to four in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Worplesdon yesterday.

The results were :—

SINGLES

Household Brigade		Cavalry Club	
Major R. S. Lambert ..	0	Capt. E. B. Johnson (8 and 6) ..	1
Major Sir D. N. Palmer (halved) ..	0	Capt. J. Longbourne (halved) ..	0
W. L. Steele (halved) ..	0	Major Osborn (halved) ..	0
Major G. L. Tyringham (3 and 2) ..	1	Capt. T. Grantham ..	0
Major E. R. M. Fryer (3 and 2) ..	1	Major F. L. Gilliat ..	0
Capt. C. T. Swift (halved) ..	0	Major T. E. Bayley (halved) ..	0
Lord Tennyson (2 and 1)	1	Brig.-Gen. C. S. Rome ..	0
Major R. Whitbread ..	0	Lt.-Col. W. Nicholls (4 and 3) ..	1
Capt. G. F. R. Hirst ..	0	Lt.-Col. W. Nicholls (7 and 5) ..	1
Total	3	Total	3

FOURSOMES

Lambert and Palmer ..	0	Johnson and Grantham (4 and 3) ..	1
Steele and Tyringham (4 and 3) ..	1	Osborn and Bayley ..	0
Swift and Fryer (2 and 1)	1	Nicholls and A. N. Other	0
Lord Tennyson and Hirst (2 and 1) ..	1	Gilliat and Rome ..	0
Total	3	Total	1

LAWN TENNIS

TICKETS FOR WIMBLEDON

There has been, it is said, a certain amount of dissatisfaction in connexion with the distribution of season tickets for the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, and the authorities of the All-England Club have sent out a circular to all those who held tickets last year asking for a vote on an alternative system.

By last year's system "A" books contained tickets for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the first week, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the second. The "B" books provided for Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the first week, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in the second.

In a new suggested system the "A" books allocate Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in the first week, and Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in the second ; that is to say, the first three days of the meeting and the last three. The "B" books in this scheme give six consecutive days' play, the last three of the first week and the first three of the second.

The objection to last year's system was that people were unable to obtain two seats throughout the meeting. Either they were able to apply for one seat for the whole meeting—an "A" and a "B" book—or two seats available on alternative days only—two "A's" or two "B's." Under the new system applicants have a chance of obtaining two seats for either the first three and last three days or the intervening six days.

FIVES

The Jesters (G. M. Moll, J. F. Burnet, A. G. Hazlerigg, and T. V. R. Colville) beat Trinity Hall (D. E. Smith, R. Whitaker, and A. F. Bryson) in a Rugby fives match at Cambridge by 47 points to 42.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Liverpool, 1.30; Worcester, 1.30.
RUGBY FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—See Fixture List.
SQUASH RACKETS.—R.A.C. v. Union Club; M.C.C. v. Junior Carlton Club.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Davis, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, 3 and 8.
HOCKEY.—See Fixture List.
TENNIS.—Cambridge University v. Colonel Ogilby's team.

SQUASH RACKETS

THE BATH CLUB CUP

The Bath Club beat Prince's Club in the First Division of the Inter-Club Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup in the Bath Club Courts yesterday by three matches to none.

Captain V. A. Cazalet was able to play as first string for the Bath Club yesterday, and K. A. Wagg is within an ace of being as good a player this year as I. Akers-Douglas was at this time a year ago. H. T. H. Drysdale played and won a match, as third string, which should be of great value to him as a match player. Drysdale has always had a lot of strokes and has pace in the court. In practice he has made a good fight of it against even W. D. Macpherson, but in match play he has suffered from lack of confidence in himself. In beating G. C. Newman as he did yesterday Drysdale did a good performance. Prince's Club were promoted from the Second Division this year and have no desire to return to it in 1931. They had a hope of winning at least two matches yesterday. Captain G. N. Scott-Chad, even if he had been at the top of his best form, had practically no chance of beating Captain V. A. Cazalet. The Bath Club Cup is team play, and the reliable first or second string who is content always to be thrown to the lions may be the player whose value to the side at the finish of the competition may be inestimable. Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith failed to win even a game against K. A. Wagg, but on Wagg's form of last year Hyde-Smith would have won his match.

Captain V. A. Cazalet (Bath Club) beat Captain G. N. Scott-Chad (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—1, 9—2, 9—4). Cazalet made a sequence of seven aces in the first game and one of five in the second game. There were some long rallies, but Cazalet was in his most severe form, and he won the match in a little over a quarter of an hour.

K. A. Wagg (Bath Club) beat Captain J. B. Hyde-Smith (Prince's Club) by three games to none (9—5, 9—6, 9—4). Wagg always used to set a big pace, as he took the ball early and killed the ball with racket strokes when he had his openings. This year he works for his openings with straight drops and clever angle strokes, and there is the method of the true squash rackets player in his game. Hyde-Smith played well enough to beat most good opponents, his drops, both side wall and straight, being often brilliant, but he was just taken out of his pace at times, and for that reason hit half-volleys down and mistimed his reverse angle strokes, which meant hitting too many balls on to the wood.

H. T. H. Drysdale (Bath Club) beat G. C. Newman (Prince's Club) by three games to one (9—4, 6—9, 9—2, 9—1). The first two games were even and the play was good. Drysdale has a particularly fine kill stroke on his forehand down the right wall and plays a quick, unexpected side-wall stroke which frequently catches his opponent going the wrong way. Drysdale played with fine confidence in the third and fourth games, hitting hard to a length and making very few mistakes, and Newman was too tired to time his strokes properly in long rally after long rally.

THE SECOND DIVISION

In the Second Division the Conservative Club beat the Cavendish Club in the Conservative Club courts by three matches to none. The Conservative Club were a trifle unlucky to be relegated from the First Division to the Second at the end of last season. Already it seems quite certain that they will be promoted in 1931, as they can muster at least two sides of first-class players.

The results were :—

H. W. Backhouse (Conservative Club) beat G. D'O. Sheppard (Cavendish Club) by three games to none (9—6, 9—5, 9—1).

Sir John Page Wood (Conservative Club) beat P. de L. Cazalet (Cavendish Club) by three games to one (10—9, 1—9, 9—1, 9—3).

A. J. Peech (Conservative Club) beat D. G. Mc Intyre (Cavendish Club) by three games to two (9—6, 9—2, 4—9, 7—9, 9—7).

LONDON GAZETTE
TUESDAY, NOV. 4

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 30

R.N.R.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the following Officers :—Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Torkington, Lieut.-Comdr. H. Selby, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. A. Robson, Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. F. F. Aubin, Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. S. Baird, Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. G. Q. Armitage, Paymr. Lieut.-Comdr. T. B. Rudd.

OCT. 30

R.N.

Cd. Gunner A. Wildig placed on Retd. List at own request, with rank of Lieut. (Oct. 30).

OCT. 31

R.M.

Lieut. R. A. K. Hill to be Capt. (Oct. 31).

SHORE SIGNAL SERVICE

Ch. Offr. W. Carey to be Senr. Ch. Offr. (Oct. 31).

NOV. 1

R.N.

Comdr. C. J. F. Wood, D.S.O., placed on retd. list at own request, with rank of Capt. (Nov. 1) ; Lieut. R. Rhys-Jones placed on retd. list (Oct. 11).

Act. Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts. (with seny. stated) :—P. M. Bliss (May 1, 1929) ; A. C. Macdonald (Dec. 1, 1929) ; E. C. Peake (Dec. 16, 1929) ; A. N. Rowell (Feb. 1) ; A. N. P. Costobadie (Feb. 16).

R.M.

Lieut. G. W. E. Grayson, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M. (Dir. of Music,) is placed on the retd. list on reduction of est. (Nov. 1) ; Lieut. G. R. Hawkins is promoted to Captain for meritorious service under the provisions of Order-in-Council of Jan. 13, 1878, Clause 6 (Nov. 1).

NOV. 3

R.N.

Paym. Comdr. G. P. Woollerton placed on retd. list with rank of Paymr. Capt. (Nov. 3).

R.M.

Bandmaster (W.O.) C. Marks to be Commissioned Bandmaster (Nov. 3).

NOV. 4

R.N.

W. J. M. Sadler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to be Surg. Lieut. (Nov. 4).

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 4

REGULAR ARMY

Maj.-Gen. R. L. B. Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (Nov. 1).

Col. (temp. Brig.) O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, to be Maj.-Gen. (Nov. 3).

Col. G. D. Jebb, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 1), and is granted the hon. rank of Brig.-Gen.

Col. E. G. Dunn, D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld. is placed on h.p. (Nov. 1).

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their apnts. :—Maj.-Gen. R. L. B. Thompson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief Engr., Western Command (Nov. 1); Col. (temp. Brig.) P. Suther, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brigadier, R.A., Southern Comd. (Nov. 5), and the temp. rank of Brigadier; Maj. A. G. Neville, M.C., R.A., Asst. Mil. Attaché (G.S.O.), Paris, on abolition of appt. (Nov. 1); Lt. (local Capt.) V. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, M.C., G'ds., A.D.C. to the Govr.-Gen. and C.-in-C., Dominion of Canada (Nov. 1), and the local rank of Capt.

The follg. apnts. are made :—Col. W. T. R. Browne, D.S.O., to be Asst. Dir. of Mil. Trans. (Oct. 10); Capt. J. A. Leigh, M.C., R.A., to be Capt. Instr. in Gunn., Scottish Comd. (Oct. 23).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. R. P. Waller, M.C., is seed. whilst holding the appt. of Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Oct. 17).

The publication regarding Capt. G. A. McL. Routledge, M.C., M.M., in the *Gazette* of July 22 is cancelled.

FOOT GUARDS

S. G'ds.—Lt. C. V. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell is restd. to the estabt. (Nov. 1).

INFANTRY

R. War. R.—Capt. R. E. Barnwell is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Oct. 18); Capt. C. E. Dalton is restd. to the estabt. (Oct. 18).

Lan. Fus.—Lt. C. W. Wood is restd. to the estabt. (Sept. 20).

S. Wales Bord.—Regtl. Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. K. Miller to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (Nov. 5).

Gordons.—The follg. are restd. to the estabt. :—Lt. J. G. Wallace (Sept. 29); Lt. J. B. Robertson (Oct. 26).

Lt. V. G. Mathers resigns his comms. (Nov. 1).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. H. Vaughan-Jones, Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., is granted a permanent comma. in this rank (Oct. 9); the Rev. H. M. Dorman is granted a temp. comma. as Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (Oct. 22).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The follg. from Inspr. of Mech. Trans., 2nd Cl. (Cl. FF) to be Inspr., 1st Cl. (Mech. Trans. (Sept. 15) :—Maj. (Mech. Offr.) B. W. Nicholson, M.C., Capt. G. M. Sproule, M.C.

Maj. C. E. Perry, from Inspr. of Mech. Trans., 3rd Cl., to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. CC), Mech. Trans. (Sept. 15).

The follg. Capts. to be Asst. Insprs. (Cl. CC), Mech. Trans. (Sept. 15) :—R. P. Dent, J. W. Stevens, V. L. Douglas.

Lt. R. C. Atwill to be Asst. Inspr. (Cl. GG), Mech. Trans. (Sept. 15).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The follg. Capts. to be Majs. :—D. J. MacDougall, M.C., M.B. (Oct. 28, 1927) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Oct. 28, 1927) ; C. J. Slaughter (Feb. 10, 1928) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Feb. 24, 1928) ; A. J. Bado (Aug. 25, 1928) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 28, 1928) ; E. A. M. D. (Aug. 30, 1928) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Oct. 11, 1929) ; D. C. Bowie, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Aug. 28) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Aug. 29).

Lt. W. F. Cooper, M.B., to be Capt. (Nov. 2).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Maj. T. Hodgins is restd. to the estabt. (Oct. 24).

ESTABLISHMENTS

The follg. relinquish their apnts. :—Col. E. G. Dunn, D.S.O., Instr. (Cl. V), Sen. Offrs. Sch. (Nov. 1) ; Lt.-Col. J. B. Robertson, Comdg. Asst. Instr. (Cl. GG), Netheravon Wing, Small Arms Sch. (Oct. 26).

Lt.-Col. P. Kirby, Durham L.I., is apptd. Asst. Instr. (Cl. GG), Netheravon Wing, Small Arms Sch. (Oct. 26).

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. J. R. W. Mansfield, h.p. list, late R.E., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 4) ; Lt.-Col. G. Grand, h.p. list, late Leicester R., resigns his comms. (Oct. 21) ; Lt.-Col. R. J. Maunsell, R. Tank Corps, is granted the local rank of Capt. whilst empld. with the Trans-Jordan Fron. Force (May 27) ; Sec. Lt. M. A. Ramsbotham, Cheshire R., is granted the temp. rank of Lt. whilst empld. with the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force (Oct. 1) ; Sec. Lt. J. E. Keary, h.p. list, late R.E., on completion of a period of five years on the h.p. list retires (Nov. 3) ; H. A. Fowle (late Serv. Bns., R. War. R.) is granted the rank of Sec. Lt. on discharge from the ranks, T.A. (April 21).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall cease to belong to Res. of Off. (Nov. 1) :—Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Fanshawe, K.C.B., D.S.O. ; Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) O. de L. Williams, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The follg. cease to belong to the Res. of Off., on account of med. unfitness (Nov. 5) :—Capt. H. R. Hobbs, D.C.M. (ret.), Lt. F. C. Avison (ret. pay).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Maj. W. G. Wilson, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Maj., Nov. 4, with seny., Nov. 17, 1924.

INFANTRY

Glouster R.—Capt. W. H. Hodges, M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Sept. 11).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Lt. C. C. A. Murray, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt., Nov. 4, with seny. Jan. 17, 1925.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

INFANTRY

Black Watch.—2nd Lt. W. N. Graham-Menzies resigns his comm. (Nov. 5).

Midd'x R.—2nd Lt. C. F. Jupp to be Lt. (Oct. 14).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Col. G. D. Jebb, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., relinquishes the appt. of Comdr. 126th (E. Lan. and Border) Inf. Bde. (Nov. 1).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

91st (4th Lond.) Fd. Bde.—Maj. G. Mallett, M.C., T.D., to be Lt.-Col. (Nov. 1).

Kent Heavy Bde.—Lt. J. M. G. B. Westrop resigns his comms. (Sept. 14).

52nd (Lond.) A.A. Bde.—Maj. T. S. Clack, T.D. (Maj., Res. of Off.), to be Lt.-Col. (Oct. 30).

54th (C. of Lond.) A.A. Bde.—2nd Lt. C. H. George to be Lt. (Nov. 1).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

46th (N. Midland) Divl. Engrs.—Cadet Corpl. J. S. Marshall, from Newcastle-under-Lyme High Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C., to be 2nd Lt. (Nov. 5).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

47th (2nd Lond.) Divl. Sigs.—Lt. T. S. Oliver, M.C., resigns his comms. (Nov. 5).

INFANTRY

7th Bn. The King's R.—2nd Lt. R. Johnstone ceases to hold a comma. in the T.A. (Nov. 5).

4th/5th Bns. R.S. Fus.—2nd Lt. R. F. Spence to be Lt. (Oct. 3).

6th Bn. Gloster R.—Capt. L. A. Powell, M.C., Gloster R., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Oct. 8); Capt. F. W. Sharpe, Gloster R., to be Adjt. (Oct. 8).

9th Bn. Midd'x R.—Lt. D. R. Pattison, from T.A. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (Sept. 10).

Hallamshire Bn. Y. and L.R.—D. E. Lockwood (late Cadet Corpl., Charterhouse Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Nov. 5).

10th Lond. R.—Lt.-Col. J. S. Alston, O.B.E. (Capt. ret. pay), to be Bt. Col. (Nov. 5); Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) J. S. Alston, O.B.E. (Offrs. ret. pay), retires on completion of tenure of comd. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Nov. 5); Maj. T. H. E. Clark resigns his comma. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Nov. 5).

20th Lond. R.—Lt. L. H. Crouch to be Capt. (Sept. 13).

22nd Lond. R.—Lt. A. G. Ling, from T.A. Res. of Off., to be Lt. with seny. June 20, 1929 (Nov. 5).

Yeo. of Court O.T.C.—Sec. Lt. E. M. K. Mead to be Lt. (Oct. 25).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. J. P. Holes, D.S.O., T.D., M.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 3rd Cl. (Hon. Chapln. to the Forces, 1st Cl.), having attained the age limit, retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (Oct. 7).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

49th (W. Riding) Divl. Train.—Lt.-Col. W. S. Cameron, T.D., to be Bt. Col. (

Parliament

THE ADDRESS VOTED

UNIONIST AMENDMENT

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 31

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, NOV. 4

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

WREATHS ON WAR MEMORIALS

CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.) asked whether the Dominion Governments were consulted before the dispatch of the communication to foreign Powers respecting the laying of wreaths on War memorials.

Mr. LUNN, Under-Secretary for the Dominions (Rothwell).—His Majesty's Governments in the Dominions were informed by telegram of the position in advance of the communication to foreign Governments. Two replies were received to this telegram, both of which expressed concurrence in the proposed action.

Answering further supplementary questions, Mr. LUNN said that the replies were from Australia and New Zealand.

THE CUNARD INSURANCE PROPOSALS

Mr. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade (Edinburgh, Central), informed Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U). that the nature of the proposals for assisting the Cunard Company in the matter of insurance would, he hoped, be explained to the House very shortly. They applied only to one, or at most two, ships of a specially high value.

Mr. SAMUEL asked if the cover would have effect when the vessel or vessels were at sea, or only when they were being built.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I should be very grateful if such questions could be deferred. I propose to give a detailed explanation to the House.

Mr. SAMUEL.—As this is such a departure from the usual practice will the right hon. gentleman produce a White Paper before we get the Bill, so that we shall know exactly what we are doing? Mr. GRAHAM said he would bear that in mind.

Mr. KINLEY (Bootle, Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that while this company is seeking Government protection it is, at the same time, discharging its workers of 65 and over, and will he bear that in mind? Mr. GRAHAM.—I was not aware of that fact.

THE TARIFF TRUCE

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had any statement to make concerning the operations of the tariff truce; and whether any of the British Dominions had now signified their acceptance of the same, or if he was taking any further steps to secure the reduction of tariffs.

Mr. GRAHAM.—As regards the first and third parts of the question, the Commercial Convention concluded at Geneva in March last has up to the present been ratified by eight countries; the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The *questionnaire* attached to Article 1 of the Protocol regarding the programme for future negotiations has been circulated to all the Governments represented at that conference, the great majority of whom have now sent their replies to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. These replies were studied at a meeting of the Economic Committee of the League, held last week. In accordance with Article 12 of the Commercial Convention a meeting has been arranged for November 17 to consider the bringing into force of the Convention, and at this meeting the replies to the *questionnaire* will also be considered with a view to framing a programme for a further conference at which the possibility of securing reduction in tariffs will be examined. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.).—Does not the right hon. gentleman consider that the attitude of the Dominions in this matter is much more important than the attitude of any foreign country, and will not he, in view of the new situation which has developed, give notice in February to denounce this truce until such time as the Dominions say they want it? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. GRAHAM.—I cannot give any such undertaking. (Ministerial cheers.) I do not disguise for a moment the importance of any representations that the Dominions make, but that does not preclude us from doing our best to secure a downward movement in European tariffs.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that modern efficient cotton-spinning mills were being closed down in Lancashire, while old inefficient mills were being opened up; and what steps he proposed to take to prevent the closing of efficient mills.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I am not aware that the situation is such as the hon. member suggests. My information is that where mills are being closed down it is in general because they cannot be profitably run, and that where they are being restarted production is expected to be on a profitable basis.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—Is it not a fact that the right hon. gentleman had his attention specifically drawn to these cases when he was in Lancashire recently?

Mr. GRAHAM.—I am afraid my attention is called to a great many matters in Lancashire, and the hon. member is well aware that on this matter there is acute division of opinion within the industry itself.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY.—There is no division of opinion as to whether a mill is efficient or not. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

Mr. GRAHAM.—The real test is whether under existing conditions it can be run on a remunerative basis, and that, I am afraid, is really the test that must be applied.

MACHINERY EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

Mr. GRAHAM informed CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) that the total declared value of the exports of agricultural machinery and parts thereof manufactured in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and registered during the nine months ended September 30, 1930, as consigned to the Soviet Union (Russia) amounted to £41,943.

COASTGUARD SERVICE INQUIRY

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) asked the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention had been drawn to one of the findings of the Court of Inquiry which had been investigating the circumstances attending the recent loss of the yacht Islander, to the effect that a more comprehensive inquiry should be made into the whole Coastguard system; and whether he would set up such a committee of inquiry, with terms of reference empowering it to consider the advisability of the return of the Coastguard Service to Admiralty control.

Mr. GRAHAM.—The most careful consideration will be given by the Government to the report of the inquiry in this case. I need hardly say that the Government will welcome the fullest inquiry into the Coastguard Service, but I cannot yet say what form the inquiry will take. Perhaps I may be allowed to add a note of our universal regret that this disaster involved the loss of the life of one of our most respected colleagues in this House. (Hear, hear.) COMMANDER SOUTHBY asked whether the right hon. gentleman would be able to say in a week's time whether the committee would be set up. Mr. GRAHAM.—The inquiry will be undertaken, but perhaps the hon. and gallant member will defer the question a little longer as there are important points to be decided in determining the precise form of the inquiry.

Mr. POOT (Bodmin, L.) asked whether a statement would be made as to the right hon. gentleman's conclusions on the findings already made by the Court.

Mr. GRAHAM.—I cannot pledge myself to that this afternoon as I have only just received officially the findings of the Court, but I can give any information regarding our views on that report when the time comes.

FUTURE OF CADET UNITS

Answering COMMANDER SOUTHBY, Mr. RAWSON, Financial Secretary to the War Office (Hatfersea, N.), said that, although the War Office had now no direct concern in, or responsibility for, Cadet units, the Secretary of State was in communication with the President of the Board of Education to see whether a scheme could be devised for the loan, on terms, through the medium of the Board of Education, of certain limited quantities of camp equipment to approved organizations concerned in the welfare of juveniles. A scheme of this kind, if it was practicable, would have the warmest sympathy of the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)

TAXATION OF MOTOR-CARS

Replying to Mr. GRAHAM-WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said:—No definite proposal is before the Government to alter the system of taxing motor-cars. I am, and always have been, prepared, however, to consider any alteration in the horse-power formula governing the taxation of private motor-cars which, without involving loss of revenue, would assist British manufacturers.

KING'S SPEECH

UNIONIST AMENDMENT

Debate was resumed on the Unionist amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, regretting

> the failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said the speech which Mr. Graham delivered on behalf of the Government was a brilliant academic *tour de force*, but it did not contain a single constructive idea. There was a feeling in the country that there was no hope of improvement in trade and industry until a radical departure in national policy had taken place, and it was that which made the barrenness of the King's Speech so disquieting. What were the Government doing to help agriculture in its present plight? What was the use of spending millions of pounds for the purpose of settling people on the land when even the most experienced farmers were unable to get a living out of it? What was the use of reclaiming barren and moss land when some of the best land in England was being farmed at a loss? The Liberal proposals which were published that morning contained a scheme to create 100,000 family farms. He had not a word to say against family farms; under suitable conditions they were a most valuable form of holding. But the reason why the Liberal Party attached so much importance to family farms was that, because the farmer only employed his own family he was not obliged to pay the statutory wage that he would have to pay if he employed others. That amounted to an admission that the agricultural industry was obliged to pay wages which it could not afford in present conditions. The Liberal Party professed to have a policy to deal with the unemployment problem. Were they prepared to put that policy before the country? They could do so tomorrow if they would support the Unionists that night. (Ministerial laughter.) The President of the Board of Trade had told them that he had a remedy for unemployment—full-blooded Socialism. But he was not going to bring it forth. He was going to sit still and do nothing. The Liberal Party were incurring a heavy responsibility by retaining in office a Government who were unwilling to put into operation the only policy in which they believed, and were quite without resources to deal with the emergencies of the present situation.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) said that, in response to the great pressure which had been brought to bear upon him, the Leader of the Opposition had given them a sample of his young blood. If the right hon. gentleman could do no better, if he (Mr. Lloyd George) were on the Unionist benches he would say: "Give me the old gang." (Ministerial laughter.) Lord Wolmer had said that Liberal members had a policy; also that the Unionist members had a policy. Would he condescend to explain what it was? It was a matter of some importance. A good deal had been said about wheat and the farmer, but he avoided telling them whether they were to have a tax upon wheat. Later on they might perhaps hear from the Leader of the Opposition what the policy was with regard to the British farmer. So far as he (Mr. Lloyd George) had been able to infer it was merely a subsidy on wheat. It was not very clear. Wheat was only 4 per cent. of the total agricultural produce of this country. (An HON. MEMBER.—"It ought to be more.") He would take it at 5 per cent. What was going to be done for the remaining 95 per cent.? They were purchasers of wheat. The noble lord and the right hon. member for Edgbaston had done their best to make it clear that their amendment was a protectionist amendment, and spokesmen for the Government had made it clear that so far as they knew they had no proposals of any sort for unemployment. Therefore Liberals were perplexed as to what to do between them. (Laughter.)

In his judgment protection and free trade were beside the mark. They had no relevance to the present problem of post-War unemployment. There was danger that the country would be taken away from the consideration of a world problem, it was true, and perhaps peculiarly our problem, by a fierce revival of an old controversy which, in whichever way it was decided, would not settle that question. Free trade countries and protectionist countries alike were suffering from unemployment. In the United States President Hoover had summoned the leading industrialists and others to consider what could be done to provide work for the millions who were out of work. In Germany the same discussion was going on between the parties and inside parties as was going on here. In Italy they had the same thing. In France special conditions existed. The country was larger than ours and the population was lower. We had three times as many people to the square mile as France had. The President in the United States, the Chancellor in Germany, the Duce in Italy, were all considering the same kind of schemes as Liberals had ventured to submit to the public within the last few days, and which had been considered by the Government—he did not mean considered because Liberals had submitted them, because the Government were considering them themselves also. In Italy 400,000 men from the unemployed had been turned by the Government to the very kind of work which had been sneered at by the noble lord—reclamation of land, drainage of land, settlement—not of 100,000, but of 200,000 families—on the land, and road making. In addition they had housing, electricity, and much the same schedule of things as were being considered here. In the United States road making on a considerable scale had been undertaken; also electricity and other schemes of work. In Germany they had the same thing. These were protectionist countries. It was very important that they should not be misled by statements that protection or free trade was going to settle this issue. The danger of fanatical devotion to one idea was that everything else was regarded as worthless and nothing else was considered to be necessary. What he said was applicable to the Empire free trade policy, and he had even heard of free-traders who took the same view of their political doctrine. It was the revivalist creed, "Believe and be saved." Mr. Maxton was exactly the same in regard to his belief. The business of life was not as simple as all that. One dose of anything did not quite cure all other evils. We had to look at the problem all round and see what could be done. That was what he would like to see the House doing, and if possible free from controversies.

Protection at best was a gamble. There was no densely populated industrial country in the world which had based its industries on protection where wages were not lower than in our own country. Tariffs did not exhaust all the methods of helping the home market. A general tariff would be fatal to utilizing our great purchasing power, because it would rain on the just and the unjust alike.

LIBERALS AND THE AMENDMENT

The amendment called attention to the failure of the Government to propose adequate measures. He did not believe that there were 10 men outside the Ministry who disagreed with that. People said, "If that is the case, why do you not vote for it?" (Some Opposition cheers.) The supporters of the amendment had made it clear that in their judgment it was a protectionist amendment. If the Liberal Party were disposed, for other reasons, to vote for the amendment, that would have made it quite impossible for people who did not take that view. When the Prime Minister invited both parties to cooperate on agriculture and on the problems of unemployment, he took the right course. It was no reflection on his confidence in the ability of his own party that the right hon. gentleman asked for assistance from the best men of other parties. It was a national difficulty and problem, and there must be a national solution if it was to be sound and permanent. When the Leader of the Opposition refused to accept the invitation he practically said:—"I want a free hand; I have no confidence that this Government can deal with the matter," and he was perfectly free. But if the right hon. gentleman had accepted this cooperation and were engaged on it, he would not be in a position afterwards to move or support this amendment. That justified, from the right hon. gentleman's point of view, the line he had taken, but he (Mr. Lloyd George) had accepted the invitation. He had done his best to cooperate; he had been working very hard, and so had some of his colleagues. He was bound to wait and see what the effect of that cooperation would be and what the programme of the Government meant before he could act.

The Liberal Party had made their suggestions. He asked the Government whether they proposed to act. The speeches of Mr. Graham and Mr. Attlee had not been encouraging. When they failed to give a clear indication of what the Government meant to do, it was not because they were unable themselves to do it, but because it was clear that the Government had not yet made up their minds what they were going to do. The President of the Board of Trade and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster last night defended the Government on the ground that it was not their fault. The whole capitalist system was rotten; they could not make anything of it. Then they ought not to have taken office. (Loud cheers.) If the capitalist system was so bad, then, if they succeeded in their policy, they would simply be strengthening it and perpetuating it. On the other hand if, in their conviction, it was so bad that nothing could be made of it, they ought to have left its defence in other hands. (Hear, hear.) No man could make the best of a system in which he did not believe (cheers), and to that extent he agreed with Mr. Maxton. Her (Mr. Lloyd George) was afraid that they were not going to have a real, energetic, convinced attempt to deal with the situation within the confines of the existing system.

There had been a suggestion by two or three Ministers that their failure had been due to the fact that limitations had been imposed on them. By whom? (Ministerial cries of "You!" and "the Coal Bill.") Nobody could call the Coal Bill a Socialist Bill. (Cheers.) He hoped not. It was a most reactionary performance. (Cheers.) As a matter of fact the business of the Liberals was to carry it further, and the President of the Board of Trade was good enough to acknowledge some of the things they inserted in that Bill. Up to the present the whole of the energies of the Liberals had been in the direction of widening, of inducing the Government to go further. Months ago he promised the Government that if they would put into operation their proposals in "Labour and the Nation" for dealing with unemployment he would support them. Hence, to say that any failure on the part of the Government to take action was due to any restraining which the Liberals had imposed upon them was a thoroughly dishonest statement. (Cheers.) When statements of that kind were made there was nothing left for the Liberal Party but to publish the proposals they had put forward in order to show that if there was any hanging back, it was not due to the fact that there was any lack of support for very strong action from the Liberal benches for dealing with unemployment. (Cheers.)

AGRICULTURE AND TOWN PLANNING

Dealing with agriculture, Mr. Lloyd George said that family farms had not been a failure. They had weathered the storm best of all. They had at the moment about 35,000 smallholdings. Failures had been a very small percentage. They had been an unquestioned success. Lord Wolmer had talked about a futile policy, but the sort of legislation on small-holdings attempted by the late Government was futile. (Ministerial cheers.) He hoped the Minister of Agriculture was not going to copy that kind of legislation. He was substantially in agreement with the Marketing Bill; he thought some element of compulsion was essential. No doubt it would be moulded in Committee, and no doubt the Minister would not be too rigid. The Bill was a very bold attempt to deal with a difficult problem. Also, they needed organization of transport and assistance for transport. In the reclamation of land, too, there was a good deal of work for the unemployed.

As to town planning, they had at present 80 regional committees. About 30 of them had prepared schemes which a great many of them were prepared to put into operation. Surely this was the time to do it, so as to give the workers some opportunity of living under healthy conditions. All they were asking was whether the Prime Minister could not consent, at any rate, to the preliminary suggestion that a committee of expert town planners with representatives of the municipalities and Government Departments should consider these schemes and decide which of them could be put into operation. If that were done there would be work for a very considerable number of people. He hoped the Government would not allow officials to turn down schemes of this kind. It was not the business of officials, but of the Government, to proclaim policy. Unless there was real energy behind them it did not matter what their proposals were, they were bound to fail. It was because he was going to wait until these plans were developed that he could not see his way to vote for the amendment.

He was going to talk quite frankly to Mr. Baldwin, who was responsible for putting the Government in because he decided to do so without consulting Parliament and regarded the Prime Minister as a kind of warming pan, though he would no doubt prefer him to either Lord Beaverbrook or Lord Rothermere. The view of the Conservative Party was that the time had now come when they ought to go back. He did not blame them. But they must not blame the Liberal Party for considering their own point of view, which was that every opportunity ought to be given to the Government to develop a policy. This was the greatest opportunity any Government had had, because unemployment was not merely a great infliction on the country, but was a great opportunity for putting things right. He asked the Prime Minister to give hope to the millions who were behind him and who were undoubtedly feeling disappointed.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. H. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.) said that when Mr. Lloyd George assumed that to-day we could be in Capitalism and to-morrow in Socialism he ignored the whole question of the process of transformation from the old order to the new. That was the Communist view—a smash-up to-day and a heaven to-morrow—and not the organic view of society. While the Liberal Party was making its contribution to the common stock of ideas the Conservative Party stood condemned as utterly unfitted to deal with the economic problems that faced the country. Even on the subject of tariffs they were hazy. The present Government started in office with a great number of disadvantages, and yet in their short time they had sanctioned development schemes, excluding road schemes, amounting to, roughly, £50,000,000, compared with the previous Government's less than £25,000,000 during their four and a half years. The late Government applied the brakes to the work of local authorities in regard to unemployment by the raid on the Road Fund and the instructions which they gave to the Unemployment Grants Committee. The present Government had to infuse into local government a new go-ahead spirit, and to a considerable extent they had met with success. The fact that in little more than 12 months they had made definite agreements for works of industrial advantage and public utility greater than those of any previous Government, constituted a conclusive answer to those who alleged that there had been lack of drive, initiative, and determination. The Lord Privy Seal had already told the House that development expenditure definitely approved totalled the very big figure of £135,000,000. This figure would continue to grow, and it might ultimately approach the figure of the Liberal Party itself in connexion with the national loan which it was proposed to make.

So far as the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George were concerned, there was no fundamental difference between the Government and the right hon. gentleman in dealing with the present emergency. It was broadly accurate to say that the Liberal proposals were accepted by the Government in principle. There was nothing surprising about that, because the original Liberal proposals on unemployment had a very great resemblance to the policy which the Labour Party had been urging for many years. There were differences of view as to matters of detail. For example, it was claimed in the Liberal pamphlet that they could be started on these works within four months and have completed them within two years, "I am sorry to disagree with the right hon. gentleman," said Mr. Morrison, "but, really, he has never proved that case. If he tells me he has, I must believe what he says; but I find it difficult to believe that he has got behind him technical engineering schemes and solid advice which tells him that these schemes could be started in four months and finished in two years."

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that Mr. Morrison knew very well that he could give him very solid engineering advice. He was prepared to give the names if he got the permission of the Minister.

Mr. MORRISON.—There are names that ought not to be dragged into a debate in the House of Commons.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—You should not have made that statement.

Mr. MORRISON said that the right hon. gentleman assumed that he had quoted somebody. He had done nothing of the kind. He had said that in his judgment Mr. Lloyd George had not got the proper engineering advice which would warrant him in being sure—and these assertions should not be made unless one was sure—that these works could be started within four months and completed within two years.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he had actually shown the document to Mr. Morrison, who knew exactly who it was who passed and approved it. Mr. Morrison had put him in a great fix in not being able to state the name.

Mr. MORRISON said that he could only say to the right hon. gentleman that he had misinterpreted the advice given. Secondly, there were people who ought not to be brought into a debate in the House of Commons. He would not do that, but the right hon. gentleman must not prevent him having his own opinion. He did not say that in any controversial spirit, or in a spirit of attack. He said it as a matter of belief. The Government ought to be careful not to promise to do more than they were convinced they could do. It was assumed in the new edition of the Liberal pamphlet that the number of men who could be employed for every £1,000,000 of expenditure was 5,000, whereas the Government were advised that the figure would be 4,000. As a Socialist he did not underestimate the useful field which the State could employ in these matters, but there were limitations.

RELIEF SCHEMES

The actual relief schemes which had been approved to date amounted to £50,000,000. They could not set a great army of men to work at once on rural roads. If they blocked too many roads at one time the inconvenience to traffic was very serious. Treasury grants of £50,000,000 had been paid towards the interest on capital expended by electricity and transport concerns. The Treasury had approved schemes of £12,000,000 for the London Underground and Metropolitan railways. Schemes of over £10,000,000 had been sanctioned for the reconditioning of main line railways and schemes of £20,000,000 had been approved in respect of railway company expenditure on other work. Lord St. Davids's Committee had approved schemes involving an expenditure of approximately £5,000,000, including a comprehensive scheme of modernization on the Mersey. The total schemes for docks, which were very necessary in the interests of the export trade, amounted to £11,000,000. The Electricity Commissioners had put forward schemes of development—an aggressive policy in which he had every sympathy—and that policy had been urged upon electricity undertakings. The schemes which had been assisted amounted to £12,500,000, including the important scheme of the standardization of frequency on the North-East Coast. That was a kind of industrial reconstruction which would have lasting results and which would be of great benefit to British industry. The gas industry was being assisted to the extent of £2,300,000. In addition to the schemes relating to transport, other schemes had been considered by the two Committees under the Development Act in which the Minister of Transport was not directly concerned, and the schemes approved amounted to £20,000,000.

In the main those schemes would accelerate work and would definitely improve the economic efficiency of British industry. It was likely that by the end of the year something between 200,000 and 250,000 men would be directly or indirectly employed on schemes resulting from the policy of the present Government, and had there been no "economic blizzard," the number of the unemployed might have been materially less than it was when the Government came into office.

The Government would go on with their good work; they did not mean to stand still. He asked the House to compare the Government's record with the policy of drift, makeshift, and muddle of the last Government. (Ministerial cheers.) The amendment was a fatuous one coming from a party that dared not put down an amendment incorporating its protectionist policy, because it did not know what its protectionist policy was. (Ministerial cheers.)

SIR S. CHAPMAN (Edinburgh, S., U.) said that if this country were to put on tariffs the feeling among business men in high positions on the Continent with whom he was acquainted would be one of surprise that it had not been done long ago. When Mr. Churchill put on the silk duty one of the largest manufacturers of silk on the Continent opened a factory in this country and employed British labour. Factories were opened also in the United States and Canada when those countries put tariffs on silk.

Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.) said that valuable as public works might be as emergency relief measures, something more fundamental must be adopted if unemployment was effectively reduced and its recurrence prevented. He was sure the President of the Board of Trade was clear in his mind as to what he wanted. But it would help the House if instead of meandering along about schemes which were not really effective the Government took their courage in both hands and said what they thought, and what, given the power, they were prepared to do. He did not think this country could maintain its population, with its present standard of life, or find employment for its workers by attention to these emergency schemes for providing work. The present heavy stocks of commodities were the result, not of overproduction but of restriction in the world's power of consumption. The total effect on the power of the world to absorb manufactured goods of the drop in prices during the present year could not be less than from £300,000,000 to £400,000,000 sterling. That was the essential fact of the situation, and the early and easy recovery of trade and employment in this country to which the Government, he gathered, was still looking forward was not to be expected. There was not a clause in the King's Speech that seemed to him to touch the essence of the problem.

Mr. W. S. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) said that the King's Speech was a pre-War and obsolete Liberal King's Speech. (Hear, hear.) Its effect on the country, he feared, would be adverse to the prestige of Parliament. There was nothing in it to give a man a job, to arrest the decline in trade, or to put agriculture on a sounder foundation. (Cheers.) It was monstrous in this grave national emergency to ask the House to waste its time on a lot of academic discussions.

MR. BEVAN'S CRITICISM

A QUESTION TO MR. SNOWDEN

Mr. A. BEVAN (Ebbw Vale, Lab.) said that it was a perfectly just statement by Mr. Lloyd George that there was an immediate Parliamentary majority for the unemployment proposals in "Labour and the Nation." What prevented the Government from bringing them forward?

Mr. McGOVERN (Glasgow, Shettleston, Lab.).—Cold feet! (Laughter and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. A. BEVAN, continuing, said that the Minister of Transport's explanation was that the Government could not get local authorities to adopt the proposals quickly enough. It was the duty of the Government to get over the opposition to their own schemes, and if there were Tory majorities on local authorities opposing these schemes the Government should ask the House for powers to set aside the powers of those local authorities. He hoped the Government would adopt the works schemes of the Liberal Party. It might be necessary to raise a development loan. (Cries of "What about the Chancellor of the Exchequer?") Well, he hoped that Mr. Snowden would tell the House of Commons why he objected to raising a loan to put men to work rather than borrowing money for unemployment benefit. (Opposition cheers.) In this matter the Government had a case to answer, and it was no good for the Minister of Transport to make a provincial debating speech, hoping to "get away with it." At the party conference the Prime Minister said that there was no shortage of money. What had the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say in reply to the Prime Minister? If there was no shortage of money the Government ought to find the money. Why did they not find it? If support from the Liberal benches were to be accorded to the Government if their schemes were adopted—and, consequently, while the schemes were carried out the Government were to be kept in office—why did they not accept the schemes? They were not asked to adopt any proposals that were against their election pledges or that were anti-Socialist. He always thought that for public authorities to spend more and more money on public works was good Socialism.

In the King's Speech there was no real apprehension of the real crisis in the country. In face of Government helplessness the employers would resort to attacks on the workers' standard of life. What hope was there of the Government preventing these attacks unless they immediately tackled the unemployment problem and secured a Parliamentary majority for long enough? If the Government adopted the Liberal schemes there would be some hope of keeping an umbrella over the heads of the working classes during the time of industrial reorganization. If anything was to emerge from the efforts to deal with the present economic situation it would only be done by ignoring outworn shibboleths. They could not revive the economic life of the country by tariffs, which necessarily involved an element of political corruption. But neither could they build up a higher standard of life in this country on the basis of free and unrestricted trade between private persons here and private persons abroad. The only machinery by which protection could be given was a system of import boards. "We who have not been in this House very long," he added, "have been listening to the speeches of the elder statesmen with a good deal of hopelessness and despair, because we know that in course of time we shall have to return to our constituents and we shall have nothing to give them except this pedestrian piece of luggage which we have put on the Statute-book. I hope the House will realize that outside people are prepared to give us a chance, are prepared for new and unconventional expedients. I hope we shall try to get rid of that cynicism which comes over people in this House, try to destroy the atmosphere of enervation, and tackle the problem in the spirit that the country expects from the House of Commons." (Cheers.)

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR (Plymouth, Sutton, U.) said that the more she listened to debates of that kind the more she rejoiced that the prosperity of the country did not depend on politicians. The Socialists when in Opposition had talked about their plans, but now they were in power they were found to have no plans. There had been an increase of 248,000 in the number of unemployed women since last year, and most of these women were in the textile trades. The Lord Privy Seal had said that it was not expected that the cotton industry could absorb those women who were out of work. Had the Government a single plan for helping those women? It would be far better to train them for domestic service than to leave them unemployed.

DR. MARION PHILLIPS (Sunderland, Lab.) said there had never been such sympathy shown with the training of women nor such readiness to go ahead with plans and give substantial grants for that purpose than there had been since the Labour Government came into office.

Mr. H. OWEN (Hereford, L.) said that no Socialist member who went to his constituency on the King's Speech would get more than a hatful of votes. The Government were drifting, and the House and the nation were drifting with them to a common disaster.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Bromley, U.) said there was nothing in the King's Speech to put hope or courage into anybody. The Liberal Party were taking a very big risk in bolstering up the Socialist Party. The Liberals did not win the recent by-election at Bromley, because they were continually playing for tactics instead of looking after the interests of the country.

MAJOR CHURCH (Wandsworth, Central, Lab.) said that there should be an equitable rearrangement of the burden of the National Debt.

Mr. CULVERWELL (Bristol, W., U.) said that by their vast expenditure on public relief works the Government had aggravated the very problem which they set out to tackle. They were undermining the efficiency of local administration because a mad scramble was going on for Government grants.

Mr. LANG (Oldham, Lab.) hoped the Government would expedite the consideration of the cotton inquiry report.

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH

TREATIES AND TARIFFS

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said that it was no question of leaving his hands free for criticism that made him decline with much regret to take part in the three-party conference on the unemployment question. It was simply that he felt that a conference at which the subject of tariffs should be completely barred could not be a useful conference. When he had the opportunity of assisting the Government and joining in with the assistance of the Liberal Party on the matter of unemployment insurance he was only too glad to go in, and provided two extremely able men among his younger colleagues to take part in the deliberations. That conference, however, had merely led to a Royal Commission. The amendment was a very simple one. It expressed regret at the failure of the Government to propose any measures adequate to deal with the crisis in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial situation or to check the continued growth of unemployment. That was all they had before them that night. He proposed to ask a few questions by and by. In the summer he asked a large number of questions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer but did not get a single reply. He did not know whether he would be more fortunate on this occasion. He would like to call attention to the replies given by the Government so far to questions addressed to them as to what the Government were doing. They had had a speech which Mr. Lloyd George had described as brilliant from the President of the Board of Trade. The impression left on his (Mr. Baldwin's) mind as a middle-aged Parliamentary hand—not quite of the old gang yet (laughter)—was that the President of the Board of Trade had had very little notice that he was expected to speak. It was a good speech in the circumstances. After all, what was it he said that had been done to help unemployment? First there was the Coal Mines Bill. That might or might not be a good Bill; it had yet got to be tried. It was a Bill about which the Opposition expressed great fears. He hoped sincerely that they were wrong, but they did not know, and the Government did not know. Whether that Bill was going to help unemployment or not was in the lap of the gods, but when the right hon. gentleman added the trade mission to China and the mission to Scandinavia that was really playing with the subject—(Opposition cheers)—while unemployment was mounting by leaps and bounds and had practically doubled itself since the Conservatives left office. Nor, indeed, did the House hear very much from the Minister of Transport. He enjoyed the hon. gentleman's speech because he was a man still full of courage and hope, two attributes which always appealed to him (Mr. Baldwin). But what Mr. Morrison had done seemed to him to consist mainly in having spent more money on relief works. That in itself was not a great credit. The hon. gentleman uttered some words so novel and so beautiful that he proposed to read them to the House. They were: "We will not out of respect for the unemployed themselves promise to do things which we are not sure that we can perform." (Loud Opposition cheers and laughter.) He (Mr. Baldwin) had one quality which perhaps his friends behind did not regard very highly, that of patience. (Laughter.) He had waited years for a declaration of that kind; he had got it, and he would go away a happy man that night. (Laughter.) It was well worth having that debate merely to get that. Mr. Morrison had concluded with the words "None of us"—that committed the whole party—"wished to hold out expectations that cannot be realized." What a Sunday-school treat of an election we should have. (Laughter.) There was one observation of the President of the Board of Trade—he did not know whether he meant it—from which the House might easily draw a wrong inference. The House might have inferred from what he said when he was stressing the question of commercial treaties that those treaties would have to be denounced before we could make any changes in our fiscal system. (Mr. Graham indicated dissent.) "I am glad," Mr. Baldwin continued, "to see him shake his head. If my information is correct, whatever treaties may do or may not do, they do not prevent us for one moment if we think it desirable from imposing a general tariff in this country. The only thing that can prevent the speedy imposition of such a tariff would be the ratification of what is commonly termed the tariff truce. I understand—again I speak subject to correction—that that ratification has not yet taken place and that a meeting is going to be held in Geneva this month at which the decision will be taken as to whether several countries which are parties to this agreement should think it worth while. Is that correct?"

Mr. GRAHAM.—The latter part of the right hon. gentleman's statement is correct. A meeting will be held to consider a number of ratifications, but we ourselves and other countries have already ratified.

Mr. BALDWIN.—It is obvious then that that treaty will be subject to denunciation if the country thinks fit to denounce it at such times as are provided for in the treaty? (Mr. GRAHAM nodded.) That means in fact that the right hon. gentleman and his Government, having during their term of office seen the unemployment in the country doubled in quantity, have so queered the pitch that if the country should decide that it wishes to change its fiscal system, it will be unable to until that treaty has been denounced. Is that not so?

Mr. GRAHAM.—There are two sides to the question. There is the obligation that the other countries undertake not to alter their treaties, and there is the obligations we undertake not to impose tariffs in this country. But it only runs until February 1 next year and might, in fact, be terminated on April 1 next year unless progress is made in the interval on the specific groups of commodities by way of tariff reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BALDWIN.—I am very much obliged to the right hon. gentleman. I have asked these questions because the situation is really one of immense importance, and it is very difficult to follow exactly what it is that these treaties do involve. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA AND DUMPING

Proceeding, Mr. Baldwin said that there was always a great difficulty in entering into any kind of treaty, whether it were disarmament on the one hand or in connexion with trade on the other, that left out any important nation or groups of nations. Having regard to the industrial position in this country, he felt the greatest alarm about any kind of treaty that hampered and tied our hands at all when two countries so different and so important as the United States of America and Russia were outside it. (Cheers.) In regard to Russia, he admitted at once that there were fundamental differences of view between himself and hon. members opposite. One of the things that caused those differences of opinion was that he believed—and always had believed, the statements of the Government in Russia as to their desire to impose their system on the world. Hon. members opposite did not believe that, or, at any rate, their conduct looked as if they did not. (Laughter and cheers.) "In other words," continued Mr. Baldwin, "I believe them, in that respect, to be truthful men, and hon. members opposite believe them not to be truthful. Believing that as I do, and believing that the Government of Russia as at present constituted desires to sow the seeds of dissension and revolution in the other countries of the world, I believe that they have been endeavouring to disturb all the Oriental markets by every means in their power for several years past. I believe that behind their present commercial policy there is an attempt to do the same throughout the world." (Cheers.) By the new economic policy, he went on, they desired to make Russia self-supporting and to make it a great manufacturing country. They proposed to raise a great deal of the money for the industrialization of their country by selling such products as they had—primary products this year, and, if they could do it, next year manufactured goods. He had never believed in the value to this country of a trade agreement with Russia. The countries who had not had trade agreements had been able to do a great deal more business than we showed any signs of doing with an agreement. The Russian Government had a complete monopoly of trade and no one outside Russia knew where the trade might be going at any time. They had, according to the newspapers, placed enormous contracts in America, infinitely bigger than any in this country, and some of the money had been obtained by dumping primary products in this country.

What had been the effect? While the Russian population was in a state of semi-starvation, by exporting this dumped grain they were causing increasing poverty and discontent in the States alongside Russia, in the Danube valley—Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary; and by the trade in dumped timber they had completely disorganized the timber trade of Latvia, Finland, and Estonia, in the Balkan States. Anthracite coal was being sent in smaller quantities to America and Canada at less prices than Welsh coal. That might well be a serious problem for this country soon. (Cheers.)

Proceeding, Mr. Baldwin said:—"Do the Government regard this method of doing trade as a method likely to damage our industries at home and cause more unemployment? If they do, what steps are they going to take to stop it? (Cheers.) The prices at which this dumping has been carried out are far below world prices and bear no relation to world costs. The articles, so far, are five—anthracite coal, grain, textiles in the East to a limited extent, butter, eggs, poultry, and soap. We are told by the Russians themselves that next year they are going to export manufactured goods. They may be exporting more primary goods as well. I want to know whether the Government feel any anxiety on this score; and if not, why not? If they do, what steps do they propose to take to check it?

Other countries, Mr. Baldwin continued, including the United States and Belgium, were all very anxious on this subject and were examining now what steps they could take to stop this kind of dumping. The ordinary dumping arose from surplus production of mass production. This, however, was something quite new in the world's history. It might be right or wrong of them to do it—he was not criticizing them—but it was wrong for this country to allow these goods to enter in this way. Another question on which they wanted more information was about the wages and hours and conditions of labour in which timber was being cut and worked in Russia.

There was another interesting thing on which they might question the Board of Trade later. He had very good information that while Russia had been buying sugar from Cuba on credit supplied by this country and this sugar had been sent to the Black Sea, she had also been exporting that sugar which she bought from us on long credit and was selling it to Latvia for cash, and it was going up from the Black Sea into the States alongside Russia. That being so, it seemed hardly wise for this country, in a time of financial stress, to be financing business between two foreign countries. (Opposition cheers.)

FAITH IN PARLIAMENT

There is a general consensus of opinion among the younger members of the House that the Parliamentary system is effete. (Cheers.) That is no new cry. I remember when I was 18 being thrilled when Lord Randolph Churchill called Mr. Gladstone an old man in a hurry. I do not think it is at all funny now. (Laughter.) I am not sure that it does not border on the vulgar. (Laughter.) But I

(Continued on page 9)

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Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

enjoyed that immensely; I thought he was an old man in a hurry. (Laughter.) Sir O. Mosley and other members of the House are complaining of the tools they have to work with, but surely it is a bad thing, although it is a natural temptation, to lose faith in the Parliamentary institutions of this country. (Cheers.) That is the implement we have to work with, and we must make the best of it. The fact is that owing to the War we have all of us come into a full-fledged democracy before we were ready for it. It is a very difficult position, and all of us in our respective positions and parties have to work with faith and hope, and try to make democracy a real thing. If the people lose faith in it then there is no alternative in this country to democracy and Parliamentary representation except anarchy on the one hand and some form of dictatorship on the other, which I think is a long way off. (Cheers.) Just as the loss of faith in our institutions, and in the environment in which we have to do our work, would cripple us as politicians and as statesmen so the loss of faith in the principles and the philosophy of the Socialist Party is what at this moment is crippling the whole of the Socialist Government. I was struck by a speech made the other night by Mr. Maxton, with whom I do not very often agree. I think the inference to be drawn from his speech is a true one, namely, that the difficulty we are in in this House is that the Government have been brought up in a party, which many of them helped to found and worked with from the beginning, which owes its growth entirely to the tremendous spirit of faith and belief in the possibility of bringing about a change of the capitalist system which they believe would lead to the promised land. They owe the whole position and growth of their party and their position on the Government benches to that spirit and that temper. (Cheers.) It is the driving force of the whole movement, and to-day they are in the position of fundamentalists who have begun to read Darwin. (Laughter and cheers.) However beautiful your dreams may be, in practice there is a chasm that you cannot get across, and the evolution has got to be mighty slow. I think it was Herbert Spencer who said that the greatest tragedy in life was to see a theory killed by a fact. (Opposition laughter.) Faith on the front bench has waned, but the faith is still alive on the benches behind, and while men on the front bench are hesitating, the men behind are urging them forward. It is quite true that in their efforts to keep faith with those behind them they had succeeded in increasing the expenditure of the country and the taxation of the country, and by that very means they had made the problem which they are attempting to solve insoluble. I do not think there is any more striking instance of what I have been saying than the works of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he wrote 30 years ago, when they are compared with his work, which I admire very much on the whole, at the Exchequer to-day. It is because of that loss of faith that the steam and life and energy have been running out of your party all over the country. (Opposition cheers.) The enthusiasm which was caused by belief has gone, and depression is taking its place. I shall be very interested and curious to hear from the Prime Minister what, in the face of the unemployment that has very nearly doubled in 12 months, he proposes to do, because, in our view, there is not one single item in the whole of the King's Speech that is calculated to relieve unemployment in this country or to bring down the figures by one single unit. (Opposition cheers.)

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

WARNING TO COTTON TRADE

Mr. MAC DONALD, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said he had never listened to a speech which had given him greater surprise than the speech of Mr. Baldwin. The bulk of the speech was related to the nefarious purposes of the Soviet Government of Russia. (Opposition cries of "No.") He (Mr. MacDonald) had been challenged, in regard to the vote of censure, to state what, in his judgment, the Soviet Government was planning for the days to come. The statement was supported to-night by a story about a sugar transaction which he was tired of hearing. At least four times during the last six months he had established that the story was without authority. The form the story had taken to-night was a new one, and to-morrow he would put a minute in his basket for an inquiry to be made whether there was any more truth in that new version than in the four which had been exposed. (Cheers.)

What an awful example the old men among them were to the young men, as they were presented by Mr. Baldwin. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") The right hon. gentleman, referring to his (Mr. MacDonald's) colleagues below the gangway, who were now so operative and vital, as compared to the old gang, said that they were but uttering the same words in precisely the same tone as the right hon. gentleman himself had uttered in 1903. (Laughter and cheers.) All he would say to his young colleagues (pointing to Mr. Baldwin)—"Behold and take warning." (Laughter.) Another curious thing had happened that evening. Mr. Lloyd George had tempted him to inquire into the condition of his soul. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman had chided him for taking office because he believed capitalism was going to come to an end, and said that in those circumstances he had taken up an absolutely impossible task. The right hon. gentleman in saying that was on a very slippery slope. The right hon. gentleman must remember—and he gave him the warning in a friendly way—that the argument he had used against him and his colleagues of having taken office was an argument against taking office at all. By saying that because they believed that capitalism was going to be transformed they ought not to have taken office, the right hon. gentleman had declared in substance and reality that he did not believe in political action at all. (Opposition cries of "Why?") He (Mr. MacDonald) had believed in political action all his life. The faith he had expressed again and again in evolution he still held. They had been told that Herbert Spencer had said that it was a great tragedy when fact killed theory, but it was a much greater tragedy when theory killed fact, as had been illustrated so frequently in the debate during the last few days. What were they faced with? (An HON. MEMBER.—"Two million unemployed.") Yes, there were 2,000,000 unemployed and Unionist members had the assurance to say that the only explanation of that fact was was that they were in Opposition and the Labour Party were in office. They had cloaked and paraphrased it, but the claim was that if Unionists were in office and Labour members were in Opposition there would not be anything like 2,000,000 unemployed. (Loud Unionist cheers.) Such a statement was a palpable absurdity. The countries governed by the tariff policies of the Unionists, by their ideas of economy, and by Tory reaction were in a worse industrial state to-day than we were. (Cheers.)

THE GOLD STANDARD

He had found in reading during the last few months that there was agreement that one of the certain contributors to the unfortunate position that existed to-day was the restoration of the gold standard. The gold standard, whatever might be said for it, according to common agreement contributed to the difficulties of our export trade, and, by ossifying the money conditions of this country, did add, very substantially, to the increase in unemployment that had happened since. Who was responsible for that?

Mr. BRACKEN (Paddington, N., U.).—Your Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Ministerial laughter and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD said that there was at least one member whose political knowledge enabled him to say that it was the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Mr. BRACKEN.—"He assented to it.") Tory intelligence amounted to this, that if a man assented to it he was the cause of the change. (Ministerial cheers and Opposition cries of "Oh!") If facts were required, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution in favour of the postponement of the operation. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. BRACKEN tried to speak, amid loud Ministerial cries of "Order," and Mr. MACDONALD remarked, "The hon. member, before he interrupts me, should pay me the respect of informing himself of the facts on which he speaks." (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. BRACKEN rose, but was met with loud Ministerial cries of "Order," and Opposition cries of "You challenged him; give him a chance."

Mr. MAC DONALD refused to give way, and, continuing, said that another consideration constantly being advanced was that some attempt should be made, and this undoubtedly was one of the fundamental reasons for the large volume of unemployment, not only here but elsewhere, to bring into a closer relationship the nominal value of money with the real value of money. They had been told from time to time, and it was contained in the argument of Mr. Chamberlain in opening the debate, that one of the great problems which this country had to face was a reduction in the standard of life of the people. It could be explained in terms of wages or of social services, and in various ways, but, substantially and finally, it came to this, that this country could not afford to maintain the high standard of life that it now enjoyed.—(An Opposition member.—Under present circumstances.)—under present circumstances. One of the arguments used was this, that, for instance, in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* it was shown the other day—so the argument ran—that unemployment allowances now, owing partly only to the increase in amount, but owing mainly to the increased value of money, were nearly double to-day what they were somewhere about 1920. The suggestion was urged on the Government that they ought to adapt wages and unemployment allowances to meet those circumstances.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, Edgbaston, U.).—Is the right hon. gentleman charging me with having made that statement? (Ministerial cries of "So you did!") I said nothing that could possibly bear that interpretation. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I said that that contention was latent in the right hon. gentleman's argument. (Ministerial cheers and loud Opposition cries of "No" and "Withdraw!") His argument was very largely based on the changing exchange value of money that remains fixed in its nominal value.

But it is not only wages that have benefited in this way. (Ministerial cheers.) Incomes from debts have benefited in the same way. Since 1924 National Debt payments, although nominally remaining the same, have, in reality, increased by 30 per cent. (Ministerial cheers.) I would say to right hon. gentlemen who use such arguments as that in the conduct of their propaganda that wages alone cannot be expected, and will not agree, to make that accommodation unless the accommodation is made all round. (Ministerial cheers.) But the right hon. gentleman said: "I want to propose tariffs in order to avoid that." Well, I do not know. (Opposition laughter, and cries of "No, you don't!") If the right hon. gentleman wanted to advance his tariff proposals that is not an argument which he ought to use, because he must know perfectly well that in facing such problems as we are doing now the most difficult matter to deal with is the fact that wages are falling in protected countries far more than there is any chance of their falling in this country for a long time to come. (Ministerial cheers.) Germany is reducing her wages rate. Only last week representations were made to me by the representatives of a leading industry in this country that they must have protection. Why? Because wages in that industry in Germany fell within the last week. What is the use of talking about tariffs to help labour, to keep up wages, when in not a single country in the whole world enjoying the blessings of tariffs are wages doing anything except falling? (Ministerial cheers, and Opposition cries:—"What about unemployment?")

The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Baldwin) says, in effect, "If I had been in office nothing like this could have happened." If he had been in office, what would he have done? At the General Election he said: "We pledged ourselves at the last election that there should be no protective taxes on food and that there should be no general tariffs. We have kept to that pledge, and we renew it." Therefore, if he had been in office while unemployment was rising from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000, he could not, with his pledges, have done one single thing that he criticizes us now for not having done. (Cheers.) It is perfectly true that on October 21 last in a letter to Lord Beaverbrook he said: "You will see from what I have said that I am asking the country to give me a completely free hand to discuss with the Dominions all the alternative methods, including taxes on foreign foodstuffs, by which our common object may be achieved." Thus, he has changed his position from week to week, and I am very much tempted to ask him if, in spite of all his revisions of opinion, he really has made up his mind whether he is in favour of the taxation of wheat or not.

Proceeding, Mr. MacDonald said that Mr. Lloyd George had pressed very urgently the question of economy. It was a question of how they were going to get the agreement between all classes to recognize the national need and cooperate in meeting it. The proposal had been made that a national conference should take place. He was convinced that that was a mistake. The only way to approach this problem was to take trade by trade, or group of trade by group, and that had been done.

THE COTTON TRADE

There was the question of cotton. (Opposition cries of "Unemployment.") If hon. members did not think that this was unemployment, then he pitied them. The question of the revival of the cotton trade was a question of cooperation between rival interests and rival organizations and capital and labour; and the only way in which that could be done was to bring the trade together in all its various aspects and organizations and to get the trade to organize itself.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY (Stockport, U.).—What has the Government done to help?

Mr. MAC DONALD said there was no one in the House who ought to be more grateful to this Government than Mr. Hammersley. (Ministerial cheers.) When the last Government went out they were absolutely indifferent to the cotton situation. The present Government had created financial assistance for the reorganization of the trade. They had done everything they could to bring pressure to bear on the trade to organize itself, and on the plea of the trade itself they had given it time to reorganize. The experience had not been very helpful. If members of the trade seemed to hold out for financial assistance in order to pay capital that had been lost, and held up the reorganization of the trade in consequence, they were not going to succeed. If other members of the trade imagined that by holding up reorganization they were going to get better terms than they deserved to have on a sound economic foundations, they were not going to get those terms. As soon as the trade knew that he thought they would move more rapidly. If, however, rapidity of movement was not sufficient the Government would be prepared to come to the House and ask for powers. (Ministerial cheers.) So far as it went he agreed with every word of Mr. Chamberlain's speech in regard to inter-Dominion relations, but as the right hon. gentleman was speaking he (Mr. MacDonald) thought of what would have happened if he had taken the report of that speech to the Imperial Economic Conference and said: "That is the policy of this Government." The Dominions would have said: "If that is all you have to say we had better go home." When the House talked about preference he hoped they would face the facts. When orders were secured for an English firm made possible by preference it was discovered that owing to an industrial agreement they could not take advantage of the preference. There were thousands of men out of work at present on account of industrial agreements made internationally, which have the effect of hampering our production in this country. What the House had to settle was whether it wished to vote the Opposition into office to try an experiment in protection which the experience of every country in the world showed had never been able to increase the volume of employment. (Cheers.)

THE DIVISION

The House then divided, and the figures were:—

For the amendment	250
Against	281
Government majority ..	31

Ministerial members cheered when the figures were announced. The Address in reply to the King's Speech was then agreed to.

The House adjourned at 14 minutes after 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
At 3.45
Lord Strickland, questions on affairs in Malta.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 2.45
Private members' motions: Major Thomas, the Steel Industry; Mr. Palmer, Rationalization.

GOLD CASKETS FOR DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS

The gold caskets containing the freedom of the City which were presented to the three Dominion Prime Ministers at Guildhall yesterday were made by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent-street. They differed in design from the usual ornate casket, and the only enamel decoration on them was in the City Arms. The design was simple and beautiful, and round corners took the place of the usual floriated effects.

TRADE UNIONS' POLITICAL FUNDS

Mr. Lawson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, states, in a written reply to Sir G. Hurst, Manchester, Moss Side, U., that, at the end of 1929, trade unions with head offices in Great Britain had 4,821,000 members, of whom 2,275,925 contributed to the political funds of their unions.

STATESMEN OF EMPIRE

PRIME MINISTERS HONOURED

FREEDOM OF THE CITY CONFERRED

The honorary freedom of the City of London was yesterday conferred on the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, Mr. J. H. Scullin, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. G. W. Forbes. The presentation was made at Guildhall in the presence of members of the Government, the City Corporation, and a large gathering of citizens. The traditional ceremonial was observed, in which the three Prime Ministers were declared to be "men of good name and fame," and were offered by the City Chamberlain the right hand of fellowship and greeted as citizens of London.

The LORD MAYOR presided, being seated on a dais in the large hall. He was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, and supported by Aldermen and the City Chamberlain. The Sword Bearer and the Mace Bearer stood at the head of the steps leading to the dais. The guests included:—

Mr. Arthur Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. J. H. Thomas (Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs), Mr. Tom Shaw (Secretary of State for War), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Mr. J. R. Clynes (Home Secretary), Lord Passfield (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Mr. Vernon Hartshorn (Lord Privy Seal), Mr. George Lansbury (First Commissioner of Works), and Mr. F. O. Roberts (Minister of Pensions).

There were also present members of the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand delegations to the Imperial Conference. Members of the Common Council, in their robes, sat immediately in front of the dais on the floor of the hall, where, as well as in the galleries, seats were also provided for the large company of visitors.

THE CEREMONY

The three Prime Ministers, on arriving at Guildhall Porch shortly before noon, were received by the City Lands Committee. They were loudly cheered as they entered the hall, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played the "Maple Leaf" as they walked to the dais. When they had taken their seats on the immediate right of the Lord Mayor, the Order of the Court was read directing the presentation to the three Prime Ministers of the Freedom of the City in a gold box "in recognition of their services to the Empire." The principal CLERK to the CHAMBERLAIN read the declaration, in which the Prime Ministers were described as "men of good name and fame" who did not desire to harm the City, and who would "pay their scot and bear their lot."

MR. BENNETT

The CITY CHAMBERLAIN (Sir Adrian Pollock), in the course of an address, said Mr. Bennett was the fifth Prime Minister of the great Dominion of Canada who had accepted, while on a visit to England, the Corporation's greatest honour, following, as he did, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Meighan, and Mr. Mackenzie King—not all of them of the same views in politics as his own or as each other—an illustration of the time-honoured practice of the Corporation, of which they were not unjustly proud, which ordained that politics played no part in their activities. (Hear, hear.)

The Chamberlain referred to Mr. Bennett's career at the Bar and in Parliament, and said no former Prime Minister of Canada had reached that great position endowed with so extensive an experience, legal training, and skill. Tried political abilities, and not least a close acquaintance with and a wide knowledge of large financial and industrial concerns, must make a man in the prime of his intellectual powers, as Mr. Bennett was, a powerful asset to his own country and in the councils of the great British Commonwealth of Nations. Lastly, he had not belied his reputation for plain speaking and anxiety to get things done, which admirable attributes were the more conspicuous on account of his well-known hereditary and passionate loyalty to the Empire. (Cheers.)

MR. SCULLIN

Mr. Scullin, like the Prime Minister of Canada, was, what appealed to all of them, an ardent partisan of his own great country, but in his case he had carried his partisanship for his country so far that he had, he believed, never before been out of it. (Laughter.) Consequently this was his first visit to England. "May I respectfully express the hope," the Chamberlain added, "that his interest in us has been heightened by the evident warmth of our interest in him and his career." Unlike most members of Parliament of the first rank, Mr. Scullin had never held office until last year, when he became Prime Minister, and was at once confronted with financial and other difficulties of a critical nature. "We extend our understanding sympathy to Mr. Scullin in all these difficulties," the Chamberlain continued, "but are confident that he will face them and deal with them with an open mind and with all that courage and straightforwardness which his friends in Australia and in this country have learnt to expect." (Cheers.)

MR. FORBES

Mr. Forbes was also paying his first visit to England. In addition to his political reputation, of which any man might well be proud, Mr. Forbes was also welcomed here on account of his reputation of being, as indeed he was, a great farmer. The conjunction of farming and politics was one to which we in this country naturally were not so accustomed as were the people of New Zealand, and yet we too, quite recently, had had a Prime Minister whose leanings in that direction were well known. (Laughter.) As Prime Minister of New Zealand, and in all his future activities, Mr. Forbes would retain the warm interest and the good wishes of his fellow-citizens of London. (Cheers.)

Addressing the three Prime Ministers he said:—"I now have the honour and privilege of offering to you the right hand of fellowship and greeting you as citizens of London. At the request of the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation, who have unanimously voted them, I beg you to accept these caskets, which contain the certificates of your Freedom, and which they hope will serve in after years as a reminder of the good will and respect of the citizens of London." (Cheers.)

MR. BENNETT'S REPLY

Mr. BENNETT, in reply, said he realized that the City of London had honoured him as the Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada. A tribute had been paid to his country through him and not to him personally, and he would tell his fellow Canadians, in the most public way when he returned, of the high regard and esteem in which they were held in that City and the deep concern that was ever manifested in their progress and prosperity. He thanked them very sincerely for the recognition of one whose home was oversea, but who was united to this land and to other parts of their great Commonwealth in a very real sense by common allegiance to the Crown and the maintenance of their Empire. In the great Conference in which they were now engaged every delegate, whether from the Home land or from the Oversea Dominions, was actuated by an earnest desire to promote the well-being and prosperity of this great Empire—this Commonwealth of Nations of which we were trustees. That occasion provided further evidence of the interest of London in the progress of their Commonwealth, and in the unity of the peoples who owed loyal and devoted allegiance to the British Crown. (Cheers.)

Mr. SCULLIN said London was an old city, but young in its heart, and ready to extend the hand of fellowship to the representatives of other cities. It was a city of glad memories and sad memories, but with a great inspiration behind it, and he would treasure their gift as a link that bound that old city to the newest city in the world and the smallest—Canberra—which they were not allowing to grow up like Topsy, but were planning to build it into a great garden city, of which not only Australia but the whole Commonwealth would be proud. (Cheers.)

At the Conference they had dropped the mantle of politics, certainly the mantle of party, and had united in a common cause. Whether they succeeded or failed or partially succeeded, at least they would have a greater admiration for each other's personal qualities and a better understanding of each other's points of view. They would go back strengthened in their desire to keep the Commonwealth together, and make it strong. The golden casket that he had just received would, in future years, stir up in him golden memories of the warm welcome extended to him by the generous-hearted people of London. He would take back the message to the people of Australia that the red blood of kinship and affection flowed through all their veins. Might it always continue. (Cheers.)

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

Mr. FORBES said the people of New Zealand would value as highly as he did the honour they had placed upon him, and it would serve as another link between their ancient city and New Zealand. [illegible]ttle of old, proud of his Roman citizenship, he could say with equal or even greater pride, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

"When the last Imperial Conference sat in London," he continued, "there was trade depression as there is to-day. Probably to-day it is more world-wide. Since 1926 thought has more generally been in the direction of finding a remedy in greater inter-Imperial trading, and I think that one of the results of the present Conference will be to show by the data that has been submitted that a fuller development of this family trading will undeniably help the prosperity of us all. What we have yet to do is to agree upon a system mutually satisfactory by which this trade can be speedily fostered. I recognize that any system adopted must be mutually satisfactory if it is to last, and if Empire good will and stability are not to be impaired. We of New Zealand have for some years given the Mother Country very considerable preferences, but we have not given them with any suggestion of a *quid pro quo*. We realize that Britain in any advances or adjustments she may make has her own internal problems to consider, and they must stand paramount with her. If we have made suggestions it is only because we want to help you—to increase our purchases from you, and we can only do that as we extend our markets and develop our Dominion and our purchasing power. I have no doubt that even in the discussions that so far have taken place there has been progress, and that with patience and the teaching of further experience a formula will ultimately be found. We have the unique advantage that we are all British alike in temperament and endowed with the same racial attributes, and we possess above all the one common ideal of a prosperous and strengthened Empire." (Cheers.)

LUNCHEON

The new freemen were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House, when the LORD MAYOR proposed the toast of "Health and Prosperity to Our Three Youngest Freemen." Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SCULLIN, and Mr. FORBES returned thanks, and Mr. J. H. THOMAS proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

Among those present were:—

The Maharajah of Bikaner, Lord Parmoor, Lady Parmoor, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Scullin, Mrs. Forbes, Mr. Arthur Henderson (Foreign Secretary), Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Thomas, Lord Greenwood, Lady Greenwood, Sir Richard Squires (Prime Minister of Newfoundland), Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Justice, Canada), Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. P. McGilligan (Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State), Sir George Milne, Lady Milne, Sir Thomas Sidey (Attorney-General of New Zealand), Mr. H. H. Stevens (Minister of Trade, Canada), Mrs. Stevens, Lord Amulree (Secretary of State for Air), Mr. P. T. McGrath (Minister for Markets, Australia), Sir Robert Garran (Solicitor-General of Australia), Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for Australia), Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Lord Marshall, Lord Wakefield, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Sir Louis Newton, Mr. G. C. Ferguson (Premier of Ontario), Sir Kynaston Studd, Mr. Percy Hargreaves (chairman of Lloyd's), Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Ernest Wild, General Sir Hubert Gough, Sir Rona'd Waterhouse, Alderman and Sheriff M. Jenks, and Alderman and Sheriff D. G. Collins.

MR. CHURCHILL ON TARIFFS

DEFENCE OF THE LAST GOVERNMENT

Mr. Churchill spoke in defence of the late Conservative administration at a meeting in the Epping Division last night. A good many Conservatives, he said, seemed willing to justify the campaign of detraction which had resulted in Mr. Baldwin's defeat at the General Election. He would, therefore, examine some of the charges.

First it was said that they had not economized but that they had increased the public expenditure. That was quite untrue. If allowance was made for the natural growth of the Post Office and the Road Fund, which were self-supporting, and for the increased provisions for the Sinking Fund and the relief given to the local rates by the Exchequer, there had been a substantial actual reduction of public expenditure during the 4½ years.

When it was asked why, when they had a large majority, they had not safeguarded every industry that stood in need of it, and in particular why had they not safeguarded steel, the answer was that the Conservative leaders during 1924 had given definite and repeated pledges against anything amounting to protection or a general tariff, and that at the election of 1924 at least a million Liberals and free traders had voted for Conservative candidates largely in consequence of these pledges. Throughout the last Parliament all questions of safeguarding had to be decided in accordance with the pledges which had been given by the Conservative leaders before he (Mr. Churchill) rejoined the Conservative Party. In the case of steel some of the strongest protectionists in the Cabinet held the view that it would be a breach of faith. He certainly thought it would have been a gross breach of faith.

Quite apart from that, to put a protective duty on imported steel, which was the raw material of hundreds of industries, without making provision for the similar protection of those industries, would have been an act of folly. A protective duty on imported steel would fit quite naturally into a scientific general tariff, but as an isolated duty it was absurd and impracticable. Safeguarding of individual articles could perfectly well be applied to finished or nearly finished goods, but no important basic industries could be safeguarded apart from a general tariff. Once a general tariff on manufactures was established it was quite simple to protect alike the makers of British steel against foreign steel and the makers of British steel manufactures against the competition of foreign steel manufacturers. He had declared in favour of a tariff averaging between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent., ranging from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. on finished articles down to 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. on those which had most labour to be done upon them after they entered the island. Within these limits he did not believe the tariff would be a serious impediment to our export trade. It would attract capital back to British industry, it would give a sense of security which would lead to enterprise, modern methods, and mass production; it would promote employment and give more bone and structure to the producing forces of the country.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

The third charge against the late Government was that they had established the widows' pensions and old age pensions at 65 and that the country could not afford it. This great Act, for which he (Mr. Churchill) and Mr. Neville Chamberlain had been directly responsible, would long be remembered in the social history of the British people. It proclaimed for all time the association between the Conservative Party with its wealthy elements on the one hand, and the interests of the working masses and of the weak and poor on the other. People forgot altogether that this scheme was on a contributory basis, and that it also gathered up the immense expense of the original old-age pensions at 70 and put them on a contributory basis, too. The youth of 16 entering insurance would pay every penny of what he received or what his widow might receive. Every year the arrival of these reinforcements would shoulder the burden, and in less than 30 years the whole system would be completely self-supporting.

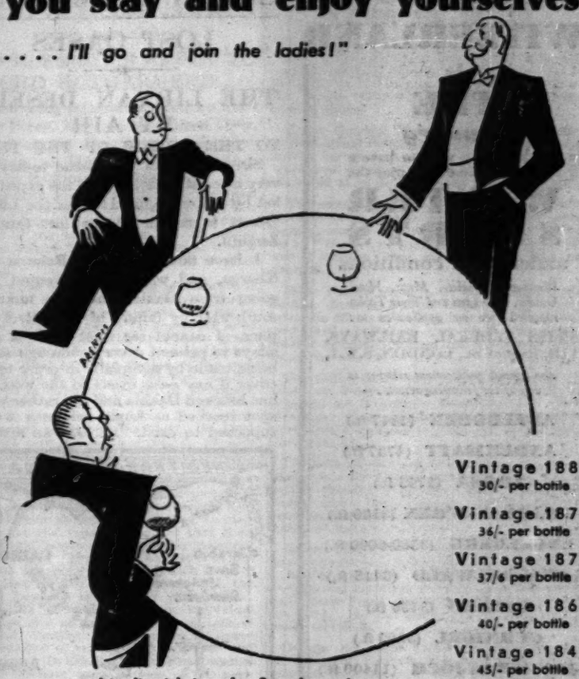
Actuaries were able to predict with virtual certainty what the population of this island would be 20 or 30 years ahead. It would be much the same in numbers as it was now, perhaps a little smaller. But it would contain a far larger proportion of old people, particularly old women, and a smaller proportion of adult male workers. These great insurance funds, which were now gathering in volume with every set of new contributors, were a system of State-aided and State-compelled thrift which would make provision in the fullness of time for the inevitable deterioration in the economic quality of the population. Another generation would recognize the Conservative Insurance Act, following as it did Mr. Lloyd George's health insurance, as one of the most far-sighted measures ever taken to promote the social and economic welbeing of the British nation.

The task now was to help the producers. It was productive industry that was lagging behind. We must go to their aid. The late Government had already, by derating productive industry and by giving the heavier industries cheaper freight on the railways, taken an important step in this direction. The immense national electricity scheme of Mr. Baldwin's Government, now rapidly coming into play, would give our island as good an electric supply as that enjoyed even by the State of Illinois. There was another aid to production. But these were not enough. A direct and positive stimulus to production was needed. That could only be supplied by a tariff against foreign imports of manufactures. It was because this was the most necessary, urgent, practical step to be taken at this time in British housekeeping that he, who had been a lifelong free-trader, would not hesitate to vote for it and work for it. He hoped that the arguments he would use to support it would commend themselves to millions of people who had hitherto been opposed to such a measure.

Lord Clydesdale has been adopted as Conservative candidate in the East Renfrew by-election, the writ for which is expected shortly.

you stay and enjoy yourselves—

. . . . I'll go and join the ladies!"



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Letters to the Editor

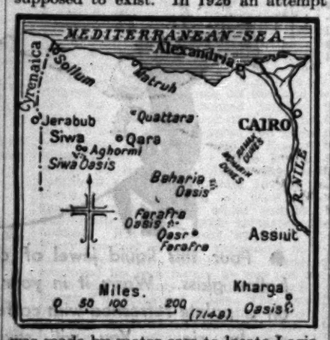
LOST OASES

THE LIBYAN DESERT BY AIR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read in your issue to-day the very interesting account of the expedition led by Major Bagnold across the Libyan Desert in search of the lost Oasis of Zerzura.

I have flown to Siwa, Baharia, and Kharga, and was only prevented from going from Dakhla into the unknown south-west by failure of my petrol supplies. I cannot see what there is nowadays to prevent a very thorough search being made by aeroplane in order to discover if any oasis exists to the west of a line between Dakhla and the rather vague spot marked as Lagia, where a well is supposed to exist. In 1926 an attempt



was made by motor-cars to locate Lagia, and they had extreme difficulty owing to the great deal of low gear work entailed in the rough going; in fact, they ran out of water, and we had to send out aeroplanes to the rescue.

On one trip I went direct from Assiut to Baharia, and from the look of the two parallel lines of enormous sand dunes that run north and south about 20 miles east of that oasis I should imagine that this route is impossible except by air. No tracks were visible, although all over the rest of the area west of the Nile you can see the desert scored with them, no doubt many of them like the thieves' road made in the times of the Pharaohs. Perchance somewhere in this waste is some trace of the lost army of Cambyses, also perhaps south of Dakhla there lie the bones of one of Horemheb's punitive expeditions.

If the lost oasis is ever found it may be peopled by soldiers of these great kings who could never face the return journey. Mr. Leach, the Governor of Nubia, once told me that some bodies were found at Selima Oasis, and it seemed that they were the victims of some desert wanderers, who might have had their home in an unknown oasis. I hope that some day an aeroplane expedition will make a thorough search of the Libyan and Eastern Sahara deserts.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
C. R. SAMSON, Air-Commodore (retired).
The Red House, Cholderton, Salisbury, Nov. 3.

HOMERIC ITHACA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Dörpfeld's letter in *The Times* of this morning was evidently written without his having seen my report in *The Times* of October 11 on the recent excavations in Ithaca, in which I did not enter into the Leucas controversy because I felt that the faith of that distinguished archaeologist in his own hypothesis was too rigid for conversion. But, whether or no it is necessary to assume that the author of the Odyssey based his brief description of the island of Asteris on an examination of actual contours, surely the arguments against his having had in mind the rocky Dascalio must be a good deal shaken by the evidence which has now been obtained of a subsidence having taken place at the Bay of Polis in Ithaca, in direct line with which that island lies. A tradition of such a subsidence had always existed in the island. The inscription, moreover, found in the sanctuary on the shore of the bay on an *ex voto*, "A prayer to Odysseus," with other evidences of a cult for the hero who had evidently become a local demi-god, seems to me to have altogether changed the situation. Those who believe that Ithaki is Ithaca may now await with confidence the report of the archaeological experts.

I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,
RENNELL RODD.
39, Bryanston-square, W.1, Nov. 4.

VALUATIONS OF LAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The point raised by Mr. Russell in his letter to you of the 1st inst. is a very pertinent one, but he is in error in suspecting me of overlooking the fact "that there is more than one value to every piece of land." I agree that different conditions may cause a variation in the valuation of any particular piece of land, and this in fact is one of the reasons why I consider owners of land should be insistent upon knowing the actual intention and object of the Bill, and if it is proposed to tax the site value it should be clearly stated and defined in what manner it is intended that this should be done. The Bill itself tells us nothing; it merely asks for power to have a valuation made of every piece of land.

In the King's Speech we were told that legislation is to be introduced "to secure for the community its share in the site value of land." How such share is to be ascertained, if such exists, and how it is to be secured for the community, we are not informed. It will of course be obvious, assuming the community can be shown to be entitled to any share in the site value of a piece of land, that such share must vary according to circumstances, and could not equitably be calculated by adopting a uniform percentage of all site values.

Your obedient servant,
W. HERBERT DAW.
100c, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, Nov. 4.

ALLONNE AND R 101

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some of your readers may be interested to see a few words from a letter of the Mayor of Allonne which seems to express the matter-of-course manner in which the people of Beauvais and of Allonne fulfilled—and more than fulfilled—their duty to our living and dead in the disaster of October 5:—

"Je viens particulièrement à vous dire, Madame, que mes concitoyens n'oublieront jamais les belles marques de reconnaissance du peuple Anglais pour le devoir tout naturel qu'ils se sont imposés devant l'épouvantable accident survenu à vos braves aviateurs, qui ont sacrifié leur vie au service du progrès."

Yours obediently,
November 4. G. P.

RUSSIAN TIMBER

ORDERS FOR READY-MADE DOORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue to-day, under the heading "Imports of Russian Timber," you publish a communication from your Cardiff Correspondent. In this he states that an agreement has just been made between the Soviet Government (through Arcos, Limited) and a syndicate of British wood importers, whereby the latter take from the former a very large quantity of ready-made Russian doors this year, and that next year apparently they have agreed to take the entire output of the Russian door factories—transactions to total approximately 700,000 doors.

I am a member of a firm interested in the agency for importation of manufactured doors from the Pacific Coast. On September 22, 1921, we received a circular from the National Federation of British Trades Employers informing us that in conjunction with the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers they had framed regulations (which the circular set out) with which the importation of doors from the Pacific Coast must comply, as it was to be stipulated that imported joinery would only be purchased if manufactured under certain "fair conditions." I believe these were to be as to whether the rate of wages and hours of work, &c., under which these Pacific Coast doors were made were, in the opinion of the Woodworkers' Union here, what the latter considered fair. As far as I can recollect the implication was that if Americans, for instance, were working longer hours than the Woodworkers' Union here thought proper, then there was to be a boycott against their manufacture. I seem to remember, too, that the whole idea was rather to try to favour the Canadian manufacture of doors, where labour was perhaps not supposed to be highly paid and working hours were longer than the Americans'.

The last paragraph of your Cardiff Correspondent's letter reads:—"It is stated that the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers will raise no objection to the importation of these (Russian) doors." It would be interesting to know whether there is a stipulation now that the Russian doors are to comply in manufacture with the same regulations as were demanded in 1921 from Pacific Coast manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,
London, E.C.3, Nov. 3. A TRADER.

MAINTENANCE GRANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is extraordinary how history repeats itself, and how Governments repeat, unheeding, the mistakes of their predecessors. It is only a few years since the first Coalition Government, by accepting the new Burnham schedule of teachers' salaries, incurred, without the House of Commons being apprised at any time of what it was being let in for, the responsibility for a rise in this one item of national expenditure from £16,000,000 to £41,000,000 per annum, plus a liability for a non-contributory superannuation fund rising to £9,000,000 per annum. To get a 5 per cent. cut in the Burnham scale and a 5 per cent. contribution to the superannuation scheme very nearly precipitated a political crisis of the first order.

On a little smaller scale the present Government are proposing to tread the hazardous path of their predecessors. And for what? To carry further the entirely wrong principle of a flat rate scheme, regardless of capacity or any other consideration, of education for children, which is against all the dictates of common sense and experience.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP E. PILDITCH.
8, Old Bond-street, W.1, Nov. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Like your correspondent Mr. A. P. Herbert, I too am both an income-tax payer and the father of four children at school. May I ask him, purely for information, one question? When I pay my income-tax I deduct £47 5s. a year because I have four children, the allowance for children over 16 being made only if they are at school; and I gladly accept this allowance from the State, that is, from my bachelor or less happily married fellow-citizens, and I presume that Mr. Herbert does the same. But what is the difference in principle between this allowance and the proposed maintenance grants? Surely either both are defensible, or, as I hold, neither. I hope Mr. Herbert will solve this dilemma before he goes to prison as a conscientious objector.

Your obedient servant,
F.

MR. BALDWIN AS LEADER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Although unanimity as to policy would seem to be a fair description to apply to those who were privileged to attend the Conservative Party meeting, there emerged a very disquieting factor, of which it would be well for the leader of the party to take cognizance. I refer to the expression of distrust of some of Mr. Baldwin's principal lieutenants, whom one of the speakers characterized as "The Old Gang."

In politics, as in other walks of life, it too frequently happens that little or no notice is taken of criticism from any except those occupying prominent positions, and those ominous rumblings throughout the country, which undoubtedly had as their primary cause the distrust above referred to, and which must have been reported to the Conservative Central Office, have, so far as the elector knows, been studiously ignored.

Now that Mr. Baldwin has consolidated his position as leader of the party, for which every deep-thinking man and woman must be profoundly grateful, is it too little to hope that he will give yet another instance of his strength of character and remove the causes of distrust which have so undermined Conservatism during the past two or three years? If he will take this step, however painful it may be, I venture to predict complete unanimity among all sections of Conservatives, particularly those who look to agriculture for their livelihood, and who now realise that of all the parties in the State there is only one to which they can look with any degree of confidence.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SOLE.
Woodcroft, March, Cambs, Oct. 31.

SOUTH AFRICAN AIR MAILS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Insufficient notice seems to have been taken of the award of a contract for the operation of an air mail line in South Africa to the Junker Company of Germany. In view of the campaign at present being carried out for the furtherance of British trade in our Dominions and Colonies, it appears extraordinary that this contract should be awarded to a foreign company. British aircraft have proved themselves to be at least equal, if not superior, to those produced by any other nation, and it is surely possible for the necessary finance to establish feeder lines to our Imperial airways to be found in the British Empire.

Quite apart from the possibilities of an English firm operating the proposed line, there is already a well-run and successful small air mail service between Johannesburg and Capetown, and I feel convinced that with the necessary financial backing the company operating this service would have been able to have extended their services to South-West Africa more economically and efficiently than can a foreign company with no experience of local conditions.

I feel that this matter is one of such importance that it might with advantage be taken up by the correct authorities while the Imperial Conference is still sitting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. K. COCHRAN-PATRICK, Director, The Aircraft Operating Company, Limited.
8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, Oct. 30.

THE STATE OF POLITICS

The following passage is from Greville, dated April 3, 1836. It records a meeting with Sir James Graham at the Council office and proceeds:—"He (Graham) sat down and began talking over the state of affairs generally and the prospects of the country which he considers very gloomy and full of danger, more particularly from the outrageous license of the Press which has now arrived at a pitch perfectly intolerable but which it is impossible to check or control. Then the total destruction of parties and of party ties and connexions to say nothing of the antipathies and disagreements of such men as there are. He says there is not one man in the House of Commons who has ten followers, neither Gladstone nor Disraeli nor Palmerston. The Government goes on because there is no organized Opposition prepared and able to take its place."

CAPTAIN REGINALD BERKELEY, 1, Robert-street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

PRESERVING THE COUNTRYSIDE

SUCCESS OF TOURING EXHIBITIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Two years ago you were kind enough to give publicity to the early efforts of the Save the Countryside Exhibitions, and we are venturing again to ask your help.

The original exhibition, and four others which grew out of it from new material sent in from all over the country, have now visited 125 towns and villages from Edinburgh to Plymouth and have very materially helped the efforts of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and its constituent bodies. They have also assisted considerably in the founding of local branches and new associations for the preservation of the amenities of town and countryside. As each exhibition has visited a district we have noticed through our Press cuttings an increasing interest in litter and other forms of disfigurement.

One aim of the original exhibition was to show how it was possible in an inexpensive way to prepare an exhibition of local conditions, and we are glad to say that Derbyshire and other districts, including one school at Liverpool, have taken this course. The Derbyshire exhibition has been much in demand in that county.

Our large collection of negatives and photographs has been of considerable service to the Press and to various bodies, like the Design and Industries Association, in their publications on problems of the countryside and its disfigurement. It has also enabled the C.P.R.E. to get together a collection of lantern slides, which is now available for lecturers and others. It may interest your readers to know that the majority of our work has been voluntary and the expenses remarkably small for what has really been an extensive piece of propaganda.

There are still many parts of the country where no such exhibition has yet been held. The committee would like to be allowed to say that they have four collections available, varying in size from 36ft., suitable for village institute meetings, to one 240ft. in length, suitable for a city picture gallery or large conference. The variety of the material usually makes it possible to emphasize any special subject. Particulars will gladly be sent by the Hon. Secretary, C.P.R.E. Exhibition Committee, 42, St. Nicholas-street, Leicester. Your obedient servants,

R. E. MARTIN, Chairman.
HARRY H. PEACH, Hon. Secretary.
Council for the Preservation of Rural England Exhibition Committee, Nov. 1.

FOR NERVOUS SUFFERERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Would you kindly afford the hospitality of your columns to bring to notice the work of the Lady Chichester Hospital for Women and Children, which this year enters upon its twenty-fifth anniversary? The occasion seems a legitimate one on which to draw attention to the pioneer work here exemplified.

The Lady Chichester Hospital was the first to be founded in this country to meet the need of patients seeking treatment on a purely voluntary basis for early nervous and borderland maladies—the earliest recognition of such need apart from the intervention of any constituted public authority. Twenty-five years ago the absence of such provision for these disorders, while apparent to members of the medical profession and those working in association with them, was generally unrecognized. To-day, the widespread suffering caused by untreated nervous illnesses and their crippling influence upon personal and family life are more fully appreciated by the public, and the urgent need for making provision for their care and treatment requires no emphasis. Yet, even now, such provision is exceedingly meagre.

The Lady Chichester Hospital, established in 1905, managed and maintained by charitable donations and voluntary effort, served by an honorary professional staff expert in the various departments of medicine, receives, and has throughout received, patients from all parts of the country, and, indeed, of the Empire. Patients are admitted simply upon a medical recommendation. They pay what they can afford up to £3 10s. a week, but nobody is refused admission on grounds of inability to pay anything. The present number of beds is 53. The annual average admission rate during the years 1925, 1928, 1929 (during 1926 and 1927 the hospital was partially closed for extension), was 175. Of 100 consecutive cases admitted 73 were discharged fit to return to their ordinary life; 14 were discharged as unsuitable on account of mental instability; the other 13, unimproved, included organic nervous mischief, three sent out at their own request, and those sent to other hospitals for special treatment. In addition, an out-patient department is conducted at the hospital; the average number of new patients attending annually over a period of four years has been 123. The hospital has always had a long waiting list.

It is, we think, clear that a pressing need has been met within the limits of the resources available, and this can be met still further with the support which it is hoped may at this juncture be obtained. An annual report of the work of the hospital is published, and will be supplied to anyone interested on application to the secretary at the hospital.

This year not only marks the twenty-fifth anniversary, but also inaugurates a new departure. At the instance of the Board of Management of the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, whose experience has shown such provision to be necessary, an out-patient department was opened at that hospital in October of this year for early nervous and borderland cases, and will be conducted by physicians of experience. In connexion with this, indoor accommodation for patients of both sexes has been arranged for at the Lady Chichester Hospital in the shape of a new annexe. Hitherto the hospital has dealt with patients of the female sex only. The financial assistance which it is now sought to obtain will be applied to meeting existing debt, including the cost of the new accommodation. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Countess of Chichester, the Lady Chichester Hospital, New Church-road, Hove.

We are, Sir, yours truly,
RUTH CHICHESTER.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG-JONES.
MAURICE CRAIG, Chairman of the National Council for Mental Hygiene.
JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE.
E. FARQUHAR BUZZARD.
EDWIN GOODALL.
GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Hon. F.R.C.S., Edin.
HUMPHRY ROLLESTON.

THE CADETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Allenby's appeal in *The Times* last Saturday for funds to enable the Cadet Force to be carried on by public subscription and your excellent leading article in support of the newly formed British National Cadet Association will surely receive the support of all those who still believe in the good that a certain amount of discipline can do both morally and physically to the youth of the country. Of course, I am fully aware that the present Government and its supporters view askance any project that imposes "authority" in any shape or form. However, as an ex-Territorial I realize strongly the good work the Cadet Force has done in the past in providing potential recruits for the Territorials, and as my only practical way of protesting against this flouting of inarticulate but authoritative public opinion I have sent my humble donation to the proper quarter. I am a mere nobody, but simply that much abused person "the man in the street"; but as I have written nothing of which I need feel ashamed, for this once only I am prepared to shed my anonymity and sign myself,

Yours faithfully,
L. JESSOP.
31, Meadowside-road, Cheam, Surrey, Nov. 3.

Points from Letters

DEATH DUTIES

The successive Governments in levying increased death duties do not seem to appreciate that the estates which have during the last 20 years been taxed are, so far as commercial people are concerned, the savings of the lifetime of successful men. This is being spent as annual income on the supposition that succeeding generations will accumulate capital at the same rate, although during the Victorian era this country had the world at her feet, whereas now most countries are manufacturing for themselves and rapidly raising their tariffs against us, as they become more efficient. Emigration is much less than in pre-War years. What is to happen when our population reaches 80,000,000?—Mr. CHARLES M. WOLSTENHOLME, Liver-chambers, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.

POST OFFICE METHODS

It is strange that at a time when public expenditure should be severely cut down, the Post Office goes out of its way to insist upon all holders of 4½ per cent. Conversion Loan on the Post Office Register returning their certificates to have new ones made out. I have the new one in front of me filled up in the most beautiful copperplate handwriting, and it must have taken a considerable time to prepare. But strangely enough there is no printed space on the certificate for the date! (A date, however, was filled in on this particular certificate on a pencilled line underneath, because I drew pointed attention to the omission on a previous certificate which has no date at all.)—Mr. C. H. TOLLEY, 107, Tierney-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.2.

RUBBER FLOORS IN HOTELS

I see that a nurse suggests that hospital floors should be laid with rubber. Excellent, of course. But why not hotels too? If service is the first consideration of the perfect hotel, silence is certainly the second; and we all know the chambermaid who cleans corridors with as much racket as an express train going through a tunnel.—Mr. G. W. DAVIES, 75, Elmfield-avenue, Teddington, Middlesex.

FASCISM AND THE TREATIES

Mr. Lawler intimates that a revision of the peace treaties would "logically" involve the handing back of the Lower Tirol to Austria. Surely this territory is essentially Italian soil, which was acquired by Austria and still remained in her hands at the end of the Wars of Independence in 1866, but was won back by Italy in November, 1918, after Vittorio Veneto, when the Italian Armies occupied the districts of Gorizia and Istria, and reached the Brenner Pass, which are the very frontiers assigned to Italy by the Treaty of London. Incidentally, the present Alpine frontier is a natural one, which was far from being the case with the former Austrian wedge driven through the northern boundaries of Italy and threatening her security.—M. LUDOATS, the 20th Century Club, W.11.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL

I trust every one, but particularly members of Parliament, will read Mr. Henry Hobhouse's letter on the new Education Bill, for his views should carry authority on all questions regarding education. The beneficial effect, if any, that this Bill will have on rural England is very doubtful; in fact it is quite possible that it may actually do more harm than good. Can we afford a fresh burden in the present unsatisfactory state of the country's finances when the benefit of that burden is open to such grave doubt? Obviously this is one of those measures which should be shelved until the country can better afford it. When this Bill comes before Parliament it will be instructive to see how those members who have pledged themselves to cut down unnecessary expenditure will vote.—Mr. E. A. TREHERNE.

MAKING NIGHTMARES PAY

I had special reason to be interested and amused on reading the letter of "A Septuagenarian" in your issue of November 1. Towards the end of December, 1873, as a very small boy, I came home after my first term at school feeling a great hero and bringing back all the cheap literature my end-of-term finances would run to, among it a copy of *Judy* with the full page of illustration depicting the capture of the Nightmare, which made such an impression upon my numerous brothers and sisters that it has never been forgotten in my family, and if cold pork is ever mentioned that Nightmare is invoked as a warning.—Mr. W. E. R. ALLEN, Blackaldern, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

"UNEARNED" INCOME

A Socialist member in the debate on the King's Speech said that while wages were being reduced the class holding fixed-interest-bearing investments, a class that produced nothing and gave no employment, had had its share of the national income increased from one-quarter to a third and that was one reason why the finances of this country should be controlled by the State in the interest of all. Presumably 90 per cent. of the class referred to are those who have done their job more or less efficiently and, having been thrifty, are now living in retirement on their investments. And why not? Their productive days may be over but they certainly have produced and have employed labour and still give employment in a small way to an indoor and outdoor staff, who, if not so occupied, would swell the number of unemployed. Do these talkative Socialists ever think of the reverse side of the picture, of the men who have taken a chance with their capital in the hope of building up an industry and have lost it? They have to live on the investment proceeds of what they have left and may thus be included in the 90 per cent. above referred to.—Mr. P. IRWIN CLARK, Broomlees, Budleigh Salterton.

A FLORAL NOVEMBER

In your issue of November 3 your correspondent Mr. Cowper speaks of delphiniums in bloom in October. In my garden at Sonning the following flowers are in bloom at present:—Delphiniums, lupins, clarkia, corn-flower, snap-dragon, standard, bush, and climbing roses, coreopsis, marigolds, nasturtiums, tree-lupins, in addition to the more usual blooms that are found at this time of the year. I also, yesterday morning, picked a ripe strawberry and have a number more ripening in the open.—MAJOR W. T. BLAKE, Pound Cottage, Sonning-on-Thames, Berks.

LATE SWALLOWS

As I now write, on Monday, swallows are flying about our houses here; they have been doing so for the past ten days, on and off, when fine.—Mr. P. L. TATHAM, Albany-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

HELP FOR FARMING

This country imports annually about £60,000,000 of pig meat (pork, bacon and lard). An import duty for revenue of 10 per cent. would be easily collected at very little extra expense, and would be too small for evasion to be practised. It would amount to £6,000,000. Pay the grower of wheat in England £1 per qr. on every quarter sold to millers for making into flour, only wheat sold for milling to receive the bonus. The farmer would then share the risk of the season and market fluctuations. There would be enough left to finance but not to subsidize bacon factories in different parts of the country, where required, and to pay a bonus through the factories to every breeder who brought to the factories pigs of a suitable size and breed of £1 for each pig. The county councils should have the duty of supervising, checking and paying out the amounts to those concerned. They have the organization and the knowledge. Advantages would include extra employment in the country districts, a use for milk by-products, a broader market for the inferior barleys grown in a bad season, and the increase of fertility in the fields by the larger supply of the most suitable manure. The tax of 10 per cent. for revenue would at present prices equal a little over ½d. per lb., and the price of bacon and pork would be stabilized owing to the larger supply produced locally in all districts.—Mr. E. C. BIGNAL, 12, Bugle-street, Southampton.

FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER

I wonder if the poor old farmer—and not the gold standard or any other vampire—is at the bottom of the world's trouble—the fall in prices and bad trade! I imagine that there are more men in the world engaged in corn growing than any other industry. If, then, these produce a far larger amount of corn than the rest of us can eat, competition forces them to sell their produce at a price leaving little or no profit. Forming such a large proportion of the world's population, especially in the newer countries, a big drop in their purchasing power must hit every industry and every country.—Mr. L. V. CHUTE, Wissett, Halesworth, Suffolk.

BRITISH MARKETS IN CANADA

What does Mr. F. W. Gamble mean when he says that "Canada is regarded as containing only 4,000,000 accessible customers"? A most useful memorandum prepared by Mr. F. W. Field, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, issued in May, 1929, states that the population of Canada is about 9,500,000. Does Mr. Gamble seriously suggest that 5,300,000 people are living in the Arctic Circle, or otherwise away from railways and villages? Such misapprehensions do a lot of harm.—Mr. G. N. MOUNT, 45, Grosvenor-avenue, S.W.14.

Who will look after your Affairs?

A Burden that need not be put upon your friends

THE fact that trusteeship calls not only for the management of an estate but also for the wise and sympathetic advising of the beneficiaries, probably makes you feel that some relation or intimate friend is the best future trustee for your affairs. As, given unlimited time and experience, indeed he might be. But we all have our own affairs to manage as well, and, as is usually the case, your friend would find that the work demanded not only a high degree of judgment in many delicate matters, but also a considerable amount of time that he would wish to devote to his own affairs. In making him trustee, you are saddling him with a task for which a private individual's principal qualification is often that of sympathy.

What, then, is the case for The Royal Exchange Assurance as a Corporate Trustee? It has been shown beyond doubt that a Corporate Trustee, such as The Royal Exchange Assurance, will act with quite as much discretion and understanding as a private trustee. The successful trust management of The Royal Exchange Assurance Trustee Service is partly due also to its policy of co-operating, wherever possible, with the beneficiaries and the family solicitor in all the Trust's affairs: a policy which undoubtedly leads to smooth and impartial administration.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Trustee Service offers your estate many benefits which are not possible under private trusteeship, such as:

Continuity of management.
No ultimate re-appointment of trustees, thus saving additional expense.
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The Royal Exchange Assurance was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1720, and administers through its Trustee Service (which was authorised by Act of Parliament in 1901) over £100,000,000 in trust funds.

It should be made clear that fees are remarkably moderate, and do not become payable until administration begins. The estate and beneficiaries have, at all times, the advantage of association with a Corporation which has 200 years' experience, and of the specialised knowledge of its Trustee Department. Write to The Royal Exchange Assurance, Royal Exchange, London, for the Trustee Book, giving full particulars.

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trustee service

A Few Words from the Vicar

"Still waiting for the great thought, dear?" "Most extraordinary! No sooner had I got my pipe going than the whole blessed speech went and composed itself." "Get along with you, James! You'll be saying next that your best sermons are written under the influence of Three Nuns." "Well, I'm not so sure . . ."

* * *

The rest is silence—and

THREE NUNS

the tobacco of curious cut — 1s. 2d. an ounce

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BRANDY AT ITS VERY BEST

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Every Thursday Threepence

ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR

REOPENING SERVICE

THE KING AND QUEEN PRESENT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WINDSOR, Nov. 4

The choice of to-day for the formal reopening of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after the reparation of the last nine years may be accounted the happiest of accidents. A November morning could not have been expected to supply the fullness of sunshine which so exquisite and elaborate a work of art as the interior of the chapel requires for the revelation of its whole beauty, but to-day November handsomely exceeded the most sanguine expectation.

From the time that the doors were opened to admit the earliest members of the privileged congregation until the service of thanksgiving ended, the nave of St. George's was filled with sunshine, which patterned the high whiteness with soft shadows, intensified the brilliant, various colours of the vault-bosses, and made the ancient glass of the great west window marvellous to behold. Another effect of the abounding light was the emphasis it laid on that contrast which the medieval builders appear to have sought between the graceful simplicity of the nave and the deeper colouring and richer ornamentation of the choir. What light there was within the choir had been filtered through glass of many colours, and where it fell, especially on the arch of the north transept, it left the wall iridescent as a rainbow. But there was almost as much colour in the choir as there was light in the nave. Banners and pennants of such gold and crimson, purple, green, and blue could only have been kept in tone by the glowing blackness of the carved oak beneath and around, and the dimness which stained glass imposed.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

Half an hour before the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family were expected to arrive from Buckingham Palace most of the seats in the choir were occupied. Save in externals, the service was a Garter ceremony, but since only the clergy wore their robes the Knights of the Garter, as they took their places in the canopied stalls on which their arms and the arms of their predecessors are enamelled on copper, contributed little to the splendour of the scene. Sixteen Knights of the Garter were present at this hour in addition to King Manoel and the Ambassadors of Italy, Spain, Belgium, and Japan, and the Ministers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, who were representing the foreign Royal Garter Knights. Among these Knights and representatives were sitting the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister, and the Lord Chancellor, the high officers of State headed by the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), four representatives of subscribers to the huge renovation fund, political members of the Household, and members of the King's personal Household. Fresh colour entered with the Military Knights of Windsor, who wore their scarlet and gold uniforms and carried their plumed hats. Five of these Knights were ranged on either side of the choir, and as they took their seats Sir Walford Davies at the organ broke the silence with the opening notes of Bach's choral prelude "Liebster Jesu." Soon the prelude turned into the gaiety of Handel's Allegretto in D from *Lotharius*, and before the sound of military commands without the Chapel betokened the arrival of their Majesties the music had swelled to the jubilant strains of a Handel march.

While the choristers passed to their places in the choir a procession of clergy, small but magnificent in Garter robes of crimson and deep blue velvet, moved to the west door, which had been thrown open revealing a long flight of steps and a line of Irish Guards drawn up against a background of green and red, of lawn and Tudor architecture. The sound of shouted orders, the click of arms presented, and the flash of the officer's sword as it was raised in salute announced the arrival of the King and Queen. With their Majesties came the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince George, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Handel's exultant music was still filling the chapel as the Dean and Canons, with the Prelate and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, escorted the Royal party to their stalls in the choir. This done, the procession moved up to the altar, where the Prelate (the Bishop of Winchester) and two Canons took up their positions on the north side and the Chancellor (the Bishop of Oxford) and another Canon took up theirs on the opposite side. Between these groups of gorgeously apparelled clergy stood the Dean, apparelled no less gorgeously. And beside them immense candles held in the splendid bronze holders originally designed to stand beside the tomb of Wolsey cast a gentle radiance upon the golden altar-piece and the plate beneath it.

THE GEM-LIKE SHRINE

The service opened with the Lord's Prayer said by the Dean, and when it had ended the choristers led the clergy out of the choir into the nave, beginning as they passed the organ loft the fifteenth Psalm, *Domine, quis habitabit?* with the antiphon. The cantoris half of the choir moved to the north, the decani to the south, and so down the two nave aisles, singing alternately verse by verse. Meeting at the West door, the two processions advanced together up the centre of the nave singing the eighty-fourth Psalm, *Quam dilecta!* with the antiphon. There were in the entire service no more beautiful moments than those when for every section of the congregation the chapel echoed with song. Now the echoes seemed faint, now clear, as the two processions made their way around the church. When the clergy and the singing boys had returned to the choir, there followed Arthur Benson's hymn of invocation. One of its verses might indeed have been written of the scene in the chapel that morning.

Still through carven arches pealing
Thrills and swells the solemn song;
Soaring vault and storied banner,
Sacred voice and listening throng,
Witness that Thou dwell'st in beauty,
Witness that Thy love is strong.

After the versicles and responses, beautifully intoned, the Dean, as Registrar, read the prayer for the Sovereign and Companions of the Order of the Garter. A special collect of thanksgiving, read by the Bishop of Winchester, offered thanks "that provision hath been made, through the open-handed generosity of friendly donors, for carrying out the repair and renovation of this sacred and unique edifice, the gem-like shrine of the Cross and Faith of Christ, within the historic walls of this great Castle, that hath been for a thousand years the central hearth and home of the rulers of this land and realm." The collect proceeded:—"To-day, furthermore are we bound gratefully to acknowledge and thank Thee, O God, for the skill, the care, and patient diligence which, through Thy kindly and holy Spirit of Wisdom, have been vouchsafed to, and shown forth by, the Architect, with his foreman, and by the artificers, masons, and joiners, upon the task thus laid before them, and at length successfully achieved in full true-hearted unity of purpose. Happily moreover, under Thy divine Providence, without the occurrence of any serious accident or individual injury to members of the staff during these 10 years' labour thereon. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Spirit be all honour and glory, world without end." The Bishop of Oxford read the prayer taken from the Prymer of 1540 for the college and Royal foundation, and then, to music specially written for the occasion by Sir Walford Davies, a Te Deum was sung. The prayer of St. Chrysostom and the Benediction brought to a close a service of great dignity and joyfulness, but before the King and Queen were escorted out of the chapel the whole congregation rose and sang two verses of the National Anthem.

MUSIC AT EVENING SERVICE

(FROM OUR MUSIC CRITIC)

At the evening service the choir of St. George's Chapel was joined by that of Eton College with detachments of singers from the Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, King's College, Cambridge, and the Cathedrals of Oxford, Salisbury, and Winchester. With this body of singers fine performances of representative works of Anglican Church music were assured, and one excellent feature of the scheme was that not too much was included, while what was chosen was of the first class. It is always a temptation on such occasions to attempt to represent too much, and this was avoided.

The service began with a processional hymn, "God of Glory, King of Nations," set to a fine tune by Sir Walter Parratt, whose long tenure as organist at St. George's, church musicians remember specially for the example which it set of a pure style in organ playing. Stanford's *Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis*, and, after the Blessing, *Te Deum in C*, with Wesley's anthem, "Ascribe unto the Lord," were the major events of the service music.

Most interesting to musicians was the opportunity afforded of hearing the new organ, both in accompaniment and alone at the end, when Sir Walford Davies played Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B minor. Its most distinctive beauty lies evidently in the number of lightly voiced flue stops, which were admired in several parts of the service and most conspicuously in the verse "O Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness," of Wesley's anthem. The organ is also exceedingly powerful, and it must be admitted that sometimes its heavy reeds and pedals were inclined to overwhelm even this large choir. But it must be remembered that this was practically its first use with voices, and it must take even so experienced an organist as Sir Walford Davies a little time to discover how much tone can be discreetly used in accompaniment. One's impression was that there is rather too great a break between the soft stops and the loud ones when the specification does not build up the tone with an evenly graduated *crescendo*, and that the *ensemble* might be bettered by brighter overtones. But it is undoubtedly a noble instrument, worthy of the new dignity and beauty which the restoration has given to the chapel.

THE SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL

ADDITIONS TO THE HALL OF HONOUR

The Scottish National War Memorial, in the building designed by the late Sir Robert Lorimer on the summit of the Rock of Edinburgh, may now be said to be complete, with the exception of a few small details and the final correction of the Rolls of Honour.

The memorial was opened by the Prince of Wales on July 14, 1927, but the niche facing the shrine above the inner doorway of the Hall of Honour was left empty. This has now been filled. On the wall face, in a circular panel, has been carved designs of the Rising Sun, the Sea, and the Land—Earth, Air, Fire, and Water—coloured in gold- blue, and green. Before this, on a corbel, stands a statue of bronze overlaid in part with gold and silver representing the Spirit of Man rising purified from the Flames of Sacrifice. The left hand grasps a broken sword blade—the end of War—and the right hand holds up the sword hilt—the Cross Triumphant. The eyes look towards and beyond the shrine. The whole is called "Reveille" and is the work of Mr. C. Pilkington Jackson. The statue symbolizes everything for which the memorial stands.

Within the past 18 months four trophies of arms in bronze, gold, and silver have been erected with their appropriate inscriptions in the Hall of Honour. The first two, of early Scottish weapons, commemorate men of Scottish birth who fell while serving in English, Irish, and Welsh regiments, and with units of the Dominions and Colonies. The third, of Indian arms, records the sacrifice made by Scotsmen in the Forces of the Indian Empire. The fourth trophy, which includes an actual standard of the regiment, is in honour of the Scots of the Household Cavalry.

Below the bronze frieze in the shrine an inscription has been carved: "Others also there are who perished unknown; their sacrifice is not forgotten and their names though lost to us are written in the Books of God." These works are also by Mr. Pilkington Jackson, and his designs for them and for the "Reveille" were approved by the late Sir Robert Lorimer.

ORCHARD HOUSE

NEW BRANCH OF MARKS AND SPENCER, LIMITED

The new Oxford-street store of Marks and Spencer, Limited, at Orchard House, will be open to the public to-day. The opening of this store in such a central shopping area is an important advance by this company, which has applied the principles of rationalization to retail distribution. The company has a chain of 140 stores throughout the country, selling a wide range of inexpensive articles. Nothing in their shops costs more than 5s., and the variety of goods is remarkable, including drapery, toys, and stationery.

The new store consists of the ground floor and basement of Orchard House, a recently erected building at the corner of Oxford-street and Orchard-street. There are entrances in each of these thoroughfares, and the window display is extensive. The schemes of decoration and lighting are simple and artistic, and the display counters leave plenty of room for customers to move about. Two hundred and fifty assistants are employed in the store, mostly girls, who wear a smart green uniform dress. The company employs over 6,000 assistants throughout the country. Over 90 per cent. of the goods offered for sale are of British manufacture, and it is the policy of the firm to pass on to the public the benefit of any drop in the price of raw materials. The company aims at opening 20 new branches every year.

LAUNCH OF THE POLE STAR

LAST SHIP FROM MESSRS. BEARDMORE'S YARD

The last vessel to be built at Messrs. William Beardmore and Co.'s yard—the Pole Star, which has been constructed for the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses—was launched in the Clyde at Dalmuir yesterday.

At a gathering after the launching ceremony, Mr. H. A. REINCKE, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Beardmore's, discussed the closing of the shipbuilding yard and affirmed the company's determination to continue its other manufacturing activities. William Beardmore and Co., said Mr. Reincke, were ceasing to build ships, but their shutters were not going up. Whoever harboured such a thought was doing a disservice to the company. In the engine shops they saw the volume of work the company had on hand, work that would keep them busy long after the yard had closed. That work would go on, and it would be their duty by every endeavour to try to make it grow. They were concentrating on that work, and on the products of the Parkhead Forge, and on the Diesel electric engine, in the development of which their progress had been admittedly second to none.

The closing of the shipyard strengthened the company in building the road to success in other directions. The company's problems had assumed different shape. They had fearlessly to discard what had served its day in order thereby to render themselves better able to mould their resources to the constructive work that lay ahead. That was what was being done. The name of the last ship to leave the company's stocks, Mr. Reincke added, would be symbolic of the constancy of their ambitions.

THE SALE ROOM

TWO LIBRARIES

During the past two days Sotheby's have sold the libraries of the late Mr. C. Halliwell, of Royton, near Oldham, and of Mrs. Bevis, of Englefield Green, Surrey. The total proceeds amounted to £1,812. The few lots of note included R. Fabyan's "Chronicle," 1542, with a few headlines cut into—£18 (Quaritch); Dr. Johnson's "A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland," 1775, an uncut copy of the first edition, with the 12-line *errata* leaf—£25 (Gee); E. Young's "The Complaint" and "The Consolation," folio, 1797, with illustrations by William Blake—£23 (Parsons); Beebe's "Monograph of the Pheasants," 1918-22, four volumes—£41 (Edwards); S. W. Bushell's "Oriental Ceramic Art," New York, 1897—£85 (Batsford); and S. Tajima's "Selected Relics of Japanese Art," Kyoto, 1899—£65 (Quaritch).

A LONG DROP BY PARACHUTE

Captain C. D. Barnard intends to leave Heston Aerodrome between 10 and 2 o'clock to-day in a Puss Moth aeroplane with Mr. John Tranum as passenger. He will climb to 20,000 feet above Salisbury Plain, and Mr. Tranum will jump from the machine with a parachute, but he will not open it till he has dropped 10,000 feet. If this feat is successful it will break the records both of altitude in parachute descents and for length of fall before opening the parachute. Mr. Tranum is an experienced parachutist who has already made more than 1,000 descents. It is calculated that after 10,000 feet he will be falling at the rate of 240 miles an hour.

SHIPLEY CONTEST

STAPLE INDUSTRY IN DANGER

MR. LOCKWOOD'S APPEAL

Candidates
Mr. J. H. Lockwood (U.).
Mr. A. Davy (L.).
Mr. W. A. Robinson (Lab.).
Mr. W. Gallacher (Comm.).

Polling, To-morrow. Declaration, Friday.

LAST ELECTION:—

Mr. W. Mackinder (Lab.)	.. ..	18,654
Sir R. Clough (U.)	.. ..	13,693
Mr. F. W. Hirst (L.)	.. ..	11,712
Labour majority	.. ..	4,961

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHIPLEY, Nov. 4

Although Mr. Robinson has made one or two platform slips which have provided material for his critics, the Labour Party campaign in the Shipley by-election has, on the whole, been astutely organized. Communist taunts, assertions, and abuse on the one hand have been ignored, and on the other the Labour candidate has made very little parade of his free trade convictions. The chief aim of Socialist speakers and workers has been to restore the waning confidence of electors in the Government, and so far as possible to prevent abstentions on Thursday. The poll alone can show whether a skilfully directed effort has succeeded.

Meanwhile Mr. Lockwood steadily and effectively insists that no question counts in the contest except the urgent one whether the electors want their work and wages safeguarded against the cheap labour of foreign countries. He will go to Parliament, he declares, determined to seize every chance of letting the Government know that the great staple industry of this part of Yorkshire is in peril, and intends to get the help demanded by the trade unions and the employers alike, but denied to it by the Socialist and Liberal Parties. Conservatives believe the knowledge that if Mr. Baldwin had been in power the woollen textile trade would now have had the protection of a tariff will help their candidate, and they are not without hope that the seat may be won.

LIBERAL POLICY

Mr. Davy delayed the issue of his election address until this week. He uses in it arguments concerning safeguarding and the lace industry which were fully answered and discredited when Mr. Terence O'Connor fought and won a by-election earlier in the year in Central Nottingham, and contends that neither abroad nor at home has protection or safeguarding solved unemployment or secured better wages. The Liberal candidate makes a special appeal to women to realize that protection means a definite rise in the price of the necessaries of life. He states that he is resolutely opposed to any tax on food, and will do his utmost to bolt and bar the door against such a policy. Mr. Lockwood counters this by giving an assurance that he will not tax food.

A message received by Mr. Davy to-day from Mr. Lloyd George does not mention safeguarding, and may be considered as a tabloid version of the claims made by the three Liberals who have been in conference with the Government for the plan they put forward to deal with unemployment. Wishing Mr. Davy success in the poll, the Liberal leader says:—"The work of a strong Liberal Party in Parliament was never more needed than to-day, when all other issues are overshadowed by the national problem of unemployment and by the misery and tragedy of millions of homes where the breadwinner is out of work. The Tory and Labour Parties have both been given opportunities to deal with this problem, and they have both failed. Liberals alone have a definite, practical, constructive policy, which they have submitted to the nation and the Government, a policy which, while maintaining the wages and standard of living of the worker and guarding him against insidious attacks on his food, will increase the efficiency and restore the prosperity of industry, repeople the countryside, and find work for those who to-day are doomed to unwilling idleness. I trust that by returning you to Westminster with an emphatic majority the electors of Shipley will demonstrate to the country and its Government their urgent demand for energetic and intelligent action to deal with this menace of unemployment on the lines we have proposed."

Mr. Snowden has intervened in the election with a message to Mr. Robinson, in which he states that an increase of taxation, made necessary by the deficits of the previous Tory Government, was imposed in a way which placed the burden on the broadest backs. The Tories had declared their intention to alter the basis of taxation by relieving the rich and transferring the burden on to the working classes by duties on all necessaries of life. This, he contends, is a most vital issue, and he urges that every vote given to Mr. Lockwood is a vote for the reduction of real wages.

OLD SITE OF BACHELORS' CLUB

A PICCADILLY SALE

Since the Bachelors' Club, founded by the late Mr. William Gillett, moved to South Audley-street, the house at the corner of Hamilton-place and Piccadilly, formerly held by the club, has been in the market. Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd (Hamilton-place) and Mr. Frank Newman (Savile-row) were early this year stated to be agents for the disposal of the Crown lease. Negotiations for the sale of the premises have been practically concluded. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley (Hanover-square) acted in the matter of rehousing the club.

Near Hamilton-place stood a noted inn, the Pillars of Hercules, until about the end of the eighteenth century. Wycherley alluded to the inn in "The Plain Dealer," and to it Sheridan retired after an interrupted duel with Captain Mathews about Miss Linley. An advertisement, dated 1713, offered "six sorts of wine and brandy all out of one barrel, with biskets and spaw water, to drink the Queen's health," to be enjoyed at "Winstanley's Water Theatre," Hyde Park Corner. Hamilton-place, wherein are some of the largest town mansions and the offices of Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd, was named after Colonel James Hamilton, a boon companion of Charles II., who granted him a large area of land for redevelopment.

NEW MARBLE ARCH TUBE STATION

20 MONTHS' TASK BEGUN

Work has been begun on the new Underground station at the Marble Arch. As a first step a hoarding has been set up in Oxford-street, opposite Park-lane, separating an island some 50 yards in length from the roadway on either side. The traffic continues to revolve, as hitherto, about the Marble Arch. It is not noticeably deflected by the hoarding, though the space available for traffic is restricted; and the Underground Company states that the operations are not expected to hamper the traffic flow.

The building of the new station is expected to take 20 months. The work will be carried on, and the soil removed, by way of the enclosure in the middle of Oxford-street, much as was done when Piccadilly station was rebuilt, and the new Marble Arch station will be on similar lines to that under Piccadilly. There will be a sub-surface station with entrances and exits on each side of Oxford-street, one near the entrance to the present station, the other at the corner of Park-lane, and a subway joining them. Two escalators will connect the sub-surface station with the platforms.

CONTROL OF MITCHAM COMMON

With only one dissentient, Mitcham Urban District Council last night decided to promote, in conjunction with Croydon Corporation, a Bill in Parliament giving them powers to take over from the Mitcham Board of Conservators the future control of Mitcham Common. The control of the playing of public golf on the south side and the provision of recreation facilities on the Common are the main objects of the Bill.

ADMIRAL SAUNDERS

ABBEY TOMB INSCRIPTION PRESENTED

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, in the absence of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, formally presented to the Dean of Westminster yesterday morning in Westminster Abbey the memorial inscription for the tomb of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders in the Islip Chapel. He also placed on the tomb a wreath of red roses and oak leaves. A number of Canadians were present in the congregation. During the presentation the choir sang the Boat Song written by Thomas Moore on the St. Lawrence River.

The dedication service was conducted by the Dean (Dr. Foxley Norris), assisted by the clergy of the Abbey. The presentation of the inscription was a recognition, admittedly long overdue, of the part played by Admiral Saunders in convoying Wolfe's forces across the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence for the decisive battle on the Plains of Abraham. Details of Saunders's career were given in *The Times* of yesterday. The inscription on the tomb is:—

"The Right Honourable Sir Charles Saunders, K.B., Admiral of the Blue and Lieutenant General of Marines. Born 1713. Died 1775. Commanding the British Naval Forces Quebec 1759."

Mr. GUTHRIE, in his speech, recalled the fact that the remains of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders had lain in the Abbey for 155 years unmarked and uninscribed. Within the last few months a monument had been erected at Greenwich to commemorate the deeds of General James Wolfe, which had been unveiled by a direct descendant of General Montcalm. Canadians looked back upon the great day on the Plains of Abraham with feelings of pride and reverence. The names of Wolfe and Montcalm were perhaps more revered and more cherished than any others in the annals of the country. They did not view that day as that of a military victory, but rather as a great milestone in the history of their country, marking the beginning of British rule in the northern half of the North American Continent. Old wounds had long since been healed; old animosities had long since passed away. Closely associated with the names of Wolfe and Montcalm must be the name of Admiral Saunders, for it was he who made the victory of Wolfe possible. He was an undaunted sailor, and a great naval commander, who withstood the terrors of the St. Lawrence, the attacks of shore batteries and of fire ships, and landed his contingents under the Citadel of the Province of Quebec.

Accompanying Mr. Guthrie were two other Canadian Ministers, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Maurice Dupré, Solicitor-General, and two of the donors of the inscription, Sir Campbell Stuart and Mr. E. R. Peacock. There were also present:—

Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, representing the British Navy; General Sir Walter Braithwaite, representing the British Army; Commander Agnew, Royal Canadian Navy; Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Chief of the General Staff of Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Amery; Mr. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario; Mr. Lucien Pacaud, Acting High Commissioner for Canada in London; Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Steel, Secretary to the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference; Lieutenant-Colonel Bonham Carter, representing the Wolfe Society; the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon; Dr. A. H. Colquhoun, of the Department of Education, Ontario; Lady Margaret Boscawen, Dr. Herbert and Mrs. Bruce, Toronto; Lady Dawson, Mrs. Elinor Glynn, General Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir A. Hurd, Captain and Mrs. Saunders, Sir George and Lady Badgerow, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Anderson, Major R. Saunders, Dr. A. Saunders, and Mr. Leslie Saunders.

MEMORIAL TO THE MISSING

The Imperial War Graves Commission announce that the Memorial to the Missing erected in Hollybrook Cemetery, Southampton, will be unveiled by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson on Wednesday, December 10. This memorial, designed by Mr. Theodore Newham, is one of the memorials commemorating those members of the Forces of the British Empire who have no known grave. It records the names of 1,853 officers and men who went down in transports or other vessels torpedoed or mined in home waters, and includes also the names of others who died in distant areas and whose bodies could not be recovered. The name of Lord Kitchener is here recorded.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

BISHOP AND STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

Mr. G. Bryson, chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Justices, presided yesterday when the Royal Commission on Licensing resumed their sittings at Broadway-buildings, Westminster.

The Bishop of Barking (Dr. Inskip), in evidence, said he had noticed a very marked improvement in the conduct of the people in recent years, and especially since the War. He had made inquiries of all the incumbents in the Metropolitan Essex district. His correspondents agreed with him with regard to this improvement. Some of them specified causes for this. Among these were:—

"Restricted hours for the obtaining of intoxicating liquors;

"The present cost of such liquors, especially in view of the scarcity of money at the present time;

"The general rise in the level of public opinion, the result of education and of temperance teaching;

"The influence of the cinemas;

"The fact that people have more leisure and better opportunities for holidays than of old."

He observed that some witnesses had drawn attention to the amount of money spent upon intoxicating drink. He had made careful inquiries on this point from a large number of clergy and social workers. He did not think that 5s. was an excessive estimate of the weekly amount spent in the average family on drink. He quite realized that even where this amount was spent, the members of the family, and especially the wife concerned, made strenuous efforts to maintain as far as possible a decent existence. He was not in favour of prohibition. If the people would like to have it he would be glad to see it, but he did not agitate for it.

Mr. G. L. Jeremiah, managing director of the Lucania Temperance Billiards Halls (London), Limited, said he wanted to say most emphatically that the Act of Parliament under which the licences for billiards halls were issued was antiquated and absolutely out of keeping with modern times and modern business methods and conditions. It did seem to be a trifle silly that conditions that were imposed on billiards hall owners when the halls, or many of them, were practically speaking, a public nuisance, should still apply when the game of billiards had been lifted from the mud to a position where it could now be described as a healthy, intelligent, keen game run in most instances under most ideal conditions.

RETAIL TRADE

Mr. Raleigh J. Hollingbery, on behalf of the Independent Licensed Victuallers' Protection Organization, alleged that attempts had been made to keep facts from the Commission. "It is my desire," he said, "and I have been working with this object in view for many years, to secure that licensed houses should be places of general refreshment such as would be acceptable to the general public, and not merely places for the consumption of alcoholic drink or for the use of drinkers only. I undertook and carried out this work because I considered that there had not been adequate evidence of the conditions in the retail trade put before the Commission. Every possible means has been employed by the official retailers' societies to prevent my securing evidence to be put before the Commission, by circulars, by statements in the liquor trade press, and by attempts to discredit me at Protection Association meetings.

"In support of this statement I exhibit a copy of a circular purporting to be issued from 5, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W., which is the headquarters of the National Trade Defence Association, of which, I believe, Mr. Whitbread is the chairman. I submit to the Commission that this is a deliberate attempt to keep from them facts which it is essential they should know."

Mr. Hollingbery, answering the REV. HENRY CARTER, said that he considered one-third of the existing licences were unnecessary. He gave instances where the licensee of a "tied" house was at a disadvantage compared with the licensee of a "free" house. Brewers dictated to the "tied" house keeper, and charged more for the liquor.

The Commission adjourned till to-day.

THE SCHOOL AGE

LORD E. PERCY'S REPLY TO LORD ROTHERMERE

The following letter addressed by Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., to Mr. Alfred Dyer, chairman of the Hastings Conservative Association, on Monday, was read at a meeting at Hastings last night:—

I understand that your attention has been drawn to the latest lie in the *Daily Mail* this morning and that, though you hardly suppose that any of my constituents will be simple enough to believe it, you would like to have a letter from me for your use at a meeting to-morrow.

As every one but Lord Rothermere knows, it is the duty of every local education authority to educate any child who stays at school voluntarily after the age of 14, and every local education authority has the power to grant the parents of such a child a maintenance allowance. That has been the law of the land ever since 1918 at least; and the bait which I am accused of dangling before the electorate was therefore simply a statement that I was prepared to carry out the law. No one has ever proposed to repeal that law. If Lord Rothermere now wishes to repeal it, let him have the courage to say so.

The truth is that for six years I have been fighting against proposals to enact another and quite different law. The new law proposed, and now embodied in the Government's Bill, is that children should be compelled to stay at school for one year longer, and that their parents should have a right to receive maintenance allowances. The difference between my policy and the policy against which I have been fighting is very simple. It is, first, the difference between liberty and compulsion; secondly, the difference between individual scholarships and an indiscriminate system of doles; and, thirdly, the difference of more than £8,000,000 a year to the taxpayer and the ratepayer. In this fight I have had against me all the teachers' organizations, all the associations of local authorities, the whole of the Socialist and Liberal parties, and the great majority of the Press. Lord Rothermere's papers, which might have been expected to support me, have been engaged in getting between my legs like a lot of blind puppies and trying to trip me up. Now, when the fight is almost lost, largely owing to Lord Rothermere's ingrained hatred of the Conservative Party, his lordship wakes up, as usual, in a ludicrous panic and has the impudence to accuse me of being in league with the enemy.

But he cannot shuffle off his responsibility upon me. Because he would not fight a straight fight on a straight issue, because he would only snap and snarl at the heels of the fighters, because his only idea of politics has been to pay off personal grudges against those who are trying to do the work of the world, he has done more than any one man to put a Socialist-Liberal coalition in power, pledged to coerce parents and muict the taxpayers. Every parent who will be compelled to keep his child at school in an overcrowded classroom, every taxpayer who sees his earnings go in doles to children, may thank Lord Rothermere for that boon. When will people realize that Lord Rothermere is, on his own showing, the most incompetent muddler who ever presumed to take a hand in politics?

*** The leading article in the *Daily Mail* of November 3, referred to in Lord Eustace Percy's letter, attacked the Government Bill to compel children to remain at school till the age of 15, at an estimated ultimate cost to the taxpayers and ratepayers of over £8,000,000 a year. The article continued:—"Fairness to the Socialists compels us to add that the excuse for it was provided by Lord Eustace Percy, Mr. Baldwin's Minister of Education. Before the general election he repeatedly declared himself in favour of raising the age of leaving school (though not by compulsion), and during the election campaign he even announced that he was 'prepared to assist parents with maintenance allowances.' So that, Conservative though he claims to be, he dangled that bait shamelessly before the electorate. The Socialists naturally proceeded to outbid him. With this record, where does Lord Eustace Percy stand? The Opposition of which he is a member now finds itself bound for political reasons to oppose a Bill which is in general outline what he advocated. He cannot run counter to his own previous utterances."

Thieves who broke into a sub-post office at Goldings Hill, Loughton, Essex, stole a quantity of postal orders and stamps. Entry was obtained through a trap door leading to the cellar.

News in Brief

Mrs. Nellie Florence Loynds, 48, was discovered dead on Monday night at the foot of the cliffs at Newhaven. She was the wife of Mr. Walter Loynds, of Sutton-lane, Hornchurch, Essex.

James Howard, 32, a clerk, of no fixed home, at Bow-street Police Court yesterday was committed for trial on several charges of passing worthless cheques at the National Liberal Club and at shops in various parts of London.

Two small boys who were charged at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday with begging were told that the practice of dressing up as "Guys" to collect money for fireworks was an offence. They were cautioned and discharged.

Ellen Farrell, aged 5, of Blackhorse-street, Bolton, died in Bolton Infirmary yesterday from the effects of falling into a vat in a tannery yard at Bolton. One of the workmen, hearing screams, rescued the child and then found she was his niece.

The Guildhall Library and Museum will be closed on Friday, November 7, and will be reopened on Tuesday, November 11. The newspaper room will be closed on Saturday, November 8, and will be reopened on Tuesday, November 11.

The Port Labour Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., held a further meeting yesterday, when the points arising from the evidence already received were discussed and arrangements made for the taking of further evidence.

Before Mr. Justice Hawke at Monmouth Assizes yesterday, Ralph Strickland Wood, 49, a haulier, pleaded "Guilty" to falsifying cheques and accounts of Cwmtillery Inspection and Check Fund and converting to his own use £311. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

George Benjamin Tollemache Sinclair, 44, an actor, of Northolt, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday for being in unlawful possession of five framed etchings (the owner of which has not been traced by the police) on October 31.

Frederick Sidney Horne, 22, who escaped from the Rampton State Institution for Criminal Mental Defectives, near Retford, Notts, was still at large yesterday. Horne, who is 6ft. 2in. in height, disappeared from the institution on Monday night. He is a native of Canterbury, and was wearing a brown suit, blue shirt, and a dark cap. Last Friday six inmates made a bid for liberty, but four have been recaptured by the police.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A controller of palaces is wanted for India with practical experience of furnishing palaces as well as decorating. (p. 3)

Notice is given that an order has been made by the Board of Education establishing a scheme for the administration of the Foundation called the Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students. (p. 24)

A register of King's School, Canterbury, from 1859 to 1930 is being compiled. (p. 1)

Notice is given that the intermediate and final examinations prescribed by the Board of Trade under the Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1920 and 1926, will be held by the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents in April next. (p. 24)

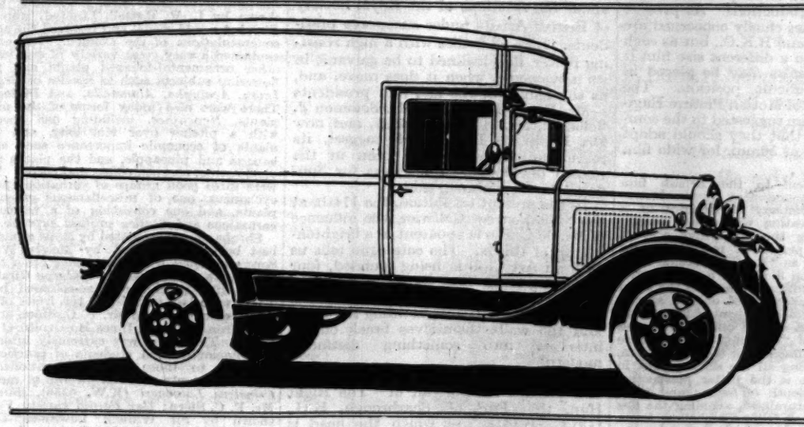
On Armistice Day Sir Fabian Ware will give an account of the work of the Imperial War Graves Commission at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society. Lord Allenby will preside. (p. 1)

A reward of £10 is offered in respect of a lost five-row pearl collar, with two diamond and white-and-blue enamel snaps. (p. 1)

NATIONAL MARK BEEF IN BIRMINGHAM

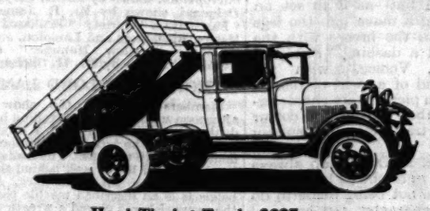
According to returns received by the Ministry of Agriculture, during the week ended November 1 404 sides of beef were graded and marked with the National Mark in Birmingham, as compared with 377 and 358 sides during the weeks ended October 25 and 18 respectively. This figure is the highest since that for the week ended May 10 last, some three weeks before local difficulties began.

THE NEW FORD
30-CWT.
ENCLOSED VAN
WITH NEW FORD-BUILT BODY



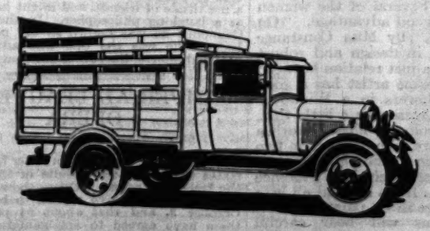
PRICE *only* £230
AT WORKS MANCHESTER

LINCOLN Ford Fordson
AEROPLANES



Hand Tipping Truck, £227
See also Hydraulic Three-way Tipping Truck, £270

Luton Van, £260



Farmers' Utility Truck, £238

ILLUSTRATED above is the new Ford 30-cwt. Enclosed Van, with the new Ford-built body.

Think of the many ways in which you could use this van in your business. The new body, mounted on the powerful 30-cwt. chassis, is Ford built. Sound Ford design, carefully selected Ford materials, accurate Ford workmanship make it strong and durable.

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30-cwt. Chassis (131½-in. wheel base) With twin rear wheels £7.10.0 extra	£174
30-cwt. Chassis fitted with twin rear wheels (157-in wheel base)	£190
30-cwt. Enclosed Van	£230
Luton Van	£260
Hand Tipping Truck	£227
Hydraulic Three-way Tipping Truck	£270
Farmers' Utility Truck	£238

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PESSIMISM IN SHOPPING—AND ITS CURE

By CALLISTHENES

There are some men who set out to do shopping with little hope in their hearts.

Sometimes it is a fault of temperament and the unfortunate fellow will not only have acid expectations about what is going to happen in shops and stores, but will start for the theatre sure that the play will be silly and the seat draughty, and will begin a journey with a forecast that the train will be cold and his fellow travellers objectionable.

Sometimes it is the result of experience, a dozen uncomfortable and unsuccessful expeditions having shaken his confidence in the likelihood of getting in any shop or store what he wants in the way he wants.

He will buy a dozen collars and find that they are uncomfortable and that his wife dislikes them. But having had no belief that there were in the shop collars which would fit him comfortably and please his wife, and having a notion that the assistant was more interested in getting the transaction over quickly than in giving satisfaction, he took almost the first thing offered him. "What's the use of taking more trouble," he thought to himself, "when satisfaction is a gamble—or impossible?"

He will find that the tobacco he bought is too dry or that his glasses break again in a day or two at the point where they were repaired. But he will let the tobacco lie unused or take his glasses to another shop in the gloomy belief that the best thing to do is to "cut his losses" and not pursue satisfaction where it has once eluded him.

None of this ought to be. Shopping is not a gamble; at least not in this Store. Those who come here can get the service, the satisfaction which they wish. Complete satisfaction is not only possible but sure.

Pessimism which is the result of experience can be cured by new experience. We would, indeed, undertake to cure such cases. We believe that after a week or a month of coming here the pessimist shopper would be turned into an optimist and thenceforth set out on every shopping expedition with confidence that it will bring him satisfaction and pleasure. We think we might undertake to cure even the temperamental pessimist, for the atmosphere here, as well as the service and the value, is destructive of pessimism.

This we do know—that, whatever may be the mood of shoppers when they make their first visit here, hundreds of thousands come here frequently again and arrive within our Store with an ever-increasing confidence and happiness of expectation.

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MR. PUNCH'S ALMANACK

AN OLD MASTER OF HUMOUR

Mr. Punch appears on the outside of his "Almanack" as an Old Master, and the inside of it shows that he lives up to the other meaning of the phrase. He is, in fact, as entertaining as ever. Mr. Frank Reynolds contributes a large drawing in colours in which readers of *Punch* will recognize many friends. There is an unescapable streak of wistfulness in the humour of Mr. Arthur Watts's picture "Homesickness," which shows an organ-grinder's monkey making a dash for a cart-load of palms in answering the call of the jungle. To offset this there is the fourfold contribution by Mr. Wallis Mills, "Financial Depression," which, if a somewhat bitter, is not an undeserved comment on the conduct of some of the rich and leisured young; and few people will fail to share the feelings of the hero of Mr. Bateman's "The Medical Book," however unimaginative they may be. These, with Mr. Dowd's admirable gallery of celebrities in unlikely guises, are only a few of many excellent and always amusing illustrations in colour and black-and-white. Golf of an astonishing character is described in "The Silver Apple," by Evoe. "The Girl in the Clock Tower," in three acts, by Mr. A. P. Herbert, is much funnier than much that is funny on the stage.

PRESENTATION TO LADY MAYORESS

The members of the Corporation of London have presented Lady Waterlow, the Lady Mayoress, with a diamond brooch in the shape of the Sword of St. Paul as a mark of their esteem and regard. To her elder son, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, they have given a gold wrist-watch, and to her younger son, Mr. T. G. Waterlow, a silver cigarette case. Mr. F. E. Newson-Smith, the Chief Commoner, made the presentation before the Lady Mayoress's reception on Monday. The officials of the Mansion House have given her a lacquer standard lamp.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 24

Entertainments

DUCHESS THEATRE

"AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE"

By EDWARD PERCY from the French of EMILE AUGIER and JULES SANDEAU

The Duke de Montmeyran	GEORGE CURZON
A Footman	EDMUND TOTTENHAM
The Marquis de Presles	BRIAN AHERNE
A Page	EMILE FLORENT
Monsieur Verdelet	HORACE HODGES
Monsieur Poirier	C. V. FRANCE
The Marquise de Presles	JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON
Germaine	MARGARET VYNER
Salomon	OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
Cogne	HERBERT LUGG
Chavassus	WELLINGTON BRIGGS
The Concierge	WILLIAM FRINGLE
Monsieur Vatel	ROBERT FARQUHARSON

It is too soon or too late; *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier* does not chime with the hour. To say this is not to condemn a piece that has for so many years held—and held by its merits—a place on the Parisian stage. It has form and character; even in translation, its sentences have a shapely turn; and its story is well made—how destructively well made! "Destructively"?—that is the key to the critical problem. No play, whatever the advocates of dramatic anarchy may declare, has ever failed because its construction is good, or even because its construction, being good, is also elaborate. What may kill a piece before a particular audience is its crossing of that audience's conventions—its application, that is to say, of the audience's comic convention to a tragic subject or *vice versa*. Escape altogether from the conventions of the hour, and your audience, falling into historical or "picturesque" mood, will be complacently receptive. You may, for instance, play comedy or farce or tragedy in verse, because verse is remote from our conventions in all three. But attempt to treat a seriously emotional theme in the convention of formal contrivance that we now reserve for broad comedy, and what happens is—what has happened to Monsieur Poirier. The emotional mountain labours, and very creditably. But where is the mouse?

The story ought to produce emotion Are we not sorry for the great tradesman's daughter married to a nobleman who cares only for her father's money and treats her as a plaything? Are we not moved by the successive proofs of pride and courage and generosity that she gives him? Unhappily we cannot be, though Miss Forbes-Robertson fights her battle bravely. The incidents are skilfully arranged—the letter from another lady that the Marquise nobly burns, the duel, the humiliation of the Marquis, his rehabilitation. The supporting characters—the young nobleman who perceives the lady's merits before the husband is aware of them, and the two old merchants with hearts of gold—are fitted neatly to the theme, but no one, except Mr. George Curzon, whose lightness and sincerity save him, seems quite at home. Mr. C. V. France cannot discover the depth of Monsieur Poirier, though he decorates the surface of the part; Mr. Brian Aherne, though his performance has colour and vivacity, fails to interest us in the son-in-law; Mr. Horace Hodges potters with amiable accomplishment, but even he is not at ease. The conventions are crossed, that is all. Perhaps in another decade our changing fashions may have uncrossed them. The play is not dead, but at the moment it happens to be for us half-asleep.

THE FILM WORLD

WIDER FILMS AND WIDER SCREENS

The development in America of wide-film and wide-screen cinematography is being closely watched by British exhibitors, many of whom feel that they may be called upon in the near future to equip their theatres with the necessary apparatus for the showing of wide films. The possibility of obtaining stereoscopic effects by using a wider film and a larger screen has for some time been engaging the attention of the leading American producing organizations, and now, as a result of recent experiments, a few of the companies have decided to adopt a wider film for some future productions. At present the three companies chiefly concerned are Fox, Paramount, and R.K.O., but as each company works on a different size film it is felt that exhibitors may be placed in an extremely difficult position. The American Society of Motion Picture Engineers have therefore suggested to the companies concerned that they should adopt a standard width of 50mm. for wide film productions.

Of greater moment to the British film industry is the announcement by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company of America of a new process of creating wide-screen projection while avoiding the prohibitive cost of installing special projection machines. By this system, known as "Reallife," scenes for a picture are taken on a film of a special size, which, when reduced, can be used in the usual projector by the addition of only a special lens attachment costing about £30. There are, apparently, also several other advantages to be derived from "Reallife" films. There is the common availability of the wide screen, or of a picture filling all the screen space in the theatre; there is the better perspective from the greater depth of focus; and there is much greater naturalness, avoiding the loss of realism that often follows a shallow focus.

The first picture to be filmed under the new process is *Billy, the Kid*, which has been directed for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by Mr. King Vidor, the well-known producer. In this film, which is now being shown in New York, remarkable effects are said to have been obtained in sequences recorded in the vistas of New Mexico and the Grand Canyon country. The action on the screen is told in a more direct, flowing style. In one sequence of *Billy, the Kid* there is a "hold-up" scene in the foreground of the picture, and, by means of the illusion of depth produced by the new wide screen, a rescue party is seen starting, in the background, several miles away. The oncoming party does not know what is happening in front, but the audience observes every moment of both with more suspense than would be possible by any system of "cut-backs."

BRITISH TALKING FILMS

The programme for the special performance of British talking films to be shown at the New Victoria Cinema this evening in honour of the delegates attending the Imperial Conference will consist of two new full-length feature films, *Plunder* and *The Middle Watch*, a news reel, and one or more "shorts" selected from the *Secrets of Nature* series. The performance, which will be attended by Mr. MacDonald and other members of the Cabinet, as well as by the Dominion Prime Ministers, is designed to promote the marketing of British films in the Empire. The presentation of these films has been organized by the Film Makers' Group of the Federation of British Industries. About 2,000 seats will be available for the public. Tickets for these seats can be obtained from the Cinematograph Trade Benevolent Fund, 52, Shaftesbury-avenue; the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, 22, Charing Cross-road; and Messrs. Keith Prowse, Limited. The prices of the stalls are 21s. and 10s. 6d. It is proposed to devote the proceeds of the show to British and Dominion charities.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*King of Jazz.*
CAMEO.—*Holiday* and *Border Romance.*
AVENUE PAVILION.—*Round the World in Fifty Minutes.*
CAPITOL.—*The Sea Wolf* and *Soup to Nuts.*
CARLTON.—*The Big Pond.*
DOMINION.—*Hold Everything* and *The Office Wife.*
EMPIRE.—*The Laurel Murder Mystery.*
FINSBURY.—*Love Comes Along* and *The Other Tomorrow.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Hell's Angels.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Old English.*
NEW GALLERY.—*On Approval* and *Call of the West.*
NEW VICTORIA.—*Plunder* and *The Middle Watch.*
PLAZA.—*The Bad Man* and *Bright Lights.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Song o' My Heart.*
REGAL.—*The Widdlemouse* and *A Lady Surrenders.*
RIALTO.—*French Love Comes and Goes* and *The Saddle.*
STOLL.—*Free and Easy* and *Thunder.*
TIVOLI.—*Whoopee.*

ART EXHIBITIONS

LEICESTER GALLERIES

Between the water-colour "Pastorals" by Mr. Ethelbert White and the paintings by Mr. Mark Gertler at the Leicester Galleries there is a contrast which plays a part in the pleasure given by the two exhibitions. One helps the other by inducing a different mood, in which direct comparison—which is always rather embarrassing—becomes impossible. Here the comparison is between the different experiences in yourself. It is not merely that Mr. White is primarily a draughtsman and Mr. Gertler primarily a colourist; it is that Mr. White is felt to be strongly native, whereas Mr. Gertler is definitely exotic. That, as we are informed in a biographical note, Mr. White is of French descent on his mother's side only gives point to his appreciation of English landscape, to the way of looking at things which has inspired Mr. Edmund Blunden to write the delightful poem to him which is printed in the catalogue.

How much of the enjoyment of Mr. White's water-colours is aesthetic and how much an affair of sentiment does not matter in the least. The mistake is not in supposing that the two things can be separated, but in supposing that they ever are—or ought to be—separated in the creation or appreciation of works of art. Art is an all-in policy. The point is that, by purely pictorial means, Mr. White gives you the feelings that you experience on a country walk. As Mr. Blunden says, he "With joy brings back an abiding word." Though his present exhibition includes Irish and Majorca landscapes it is for the drawings of beech-wood scenery that we are most grateful. Mr. White has always been "a man of the trees" in a special sense, but in this exhibition he adds to his love of them an increased command of their pictorial arrangement; better adjustment of specific character to the rhythms of composition and a better control of diagonal movement into the picture. "On the Edge of the Wood," "The Broken Beech," "The Beech Forest," and "The Hill Side" are all excellent drawings in these respects, in addition to what they contain of that magic of beech-woods which is beyond formal explanation. Though they are spoken of as "drawings" Mr. White is a pleasing colourist, particularly in the gold and amethyst variations of his favourite subject, and in this exhibition there are several very good water-colours, such as "Evening Sky" and "Above Enniskerry, Dublin," which owe very little to the support of line. Mr. White has not so successfully ventured into the open before.

It is quite likely that some people may dislike Mr. Gertler's colour intensely, but it is personal and consistent, and we find it strangely attractive—that is to say, when it is organized on the right lines. In such pictures as "Street Scene" and "Savoy Green," in which it is given a plastic instead of a decorative and emotional function, we feel that it is not so organized; and, though "Clytie and Melon" is probably a better picture than it looks, we do not feel that grey is Mr. Gertler's "pigeon." The picture that shows him in the most complete enjoyment of himself is "Supper," a girl seated at a table with fruit, flowers, and wine, in very sumptuous surroundings. As a composer Mr. Gertler shows increased understanding of his powers and limitations. His most successful pictures, such as the one named "Bouquet of Flowers," "The Sisters," and "Tangerines and Pomegranates," are treated on the principle of a coloured bas-relief, in front lighting, with sufficient indication of the depth of objects and careful attention to lateral rhythms, but not much concern with the third dimension. When, as in the otherwise excellent "Sleeping Nude," Mr. Gertler comes to the space beyond the objects in which he is really interested he does not quite know what to do with it. But it is as a colourist, with spells of his own, that he is most welcome. For a rough and ready comparison, he works in the hues that can be coaxed out of copper by different chemical reagents.

THE R.B.A.

There is something rather comical about the reactions of the Royal Society of British Artists under successive presidents. Like all bodies with a high resisting power, it is inclined to be galvanic in its movements, when it does move, and, as the names of the last four presidents—Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Mr. Richard Sickert, and now Mr. Philip de Laszlo—will suggest, its recent adjustments have been in the nature of "looking four ways for Sunday," as the Irishman said.

In the present exhibition, the 174th, at the Suffolk-street Galleries, the influence of Mr. de Laszlo is apparent in a brightening up of things. The catalogue tells us that an Art Club is being founded, four screens extrude into the central gallery to give increased accommodation to oil paintings without overcrowding the walls, and the walls themselves break out at intervals into something distinctly modern.

Mr. de Laszlo himself is represented by two pictures: a portrait of "The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B.," in which the head is brilliantly painted but—as if to set an example in getting a move on—the legs appear to sway in the breeze with the Garter cloak, and a dashing "Study of Palazzo Albrizzi, Venice," with red curtains at the end of a swirl of reflecting surfaces. Both pictures are characteristic examples of their author, the colour scheme of the portrait being particularly pleasing.

The work of Mr. R. O. Dunlop always leaves one a little in doubt as to whether rough manners are not being made to do duty for force of character, but his head of a dusky girl, "Blue Necklace," is a remarkably good piece of painting in a sound colour scheme, probably the most distinguished individual work in the exhibition; and the same artist has another good head, "Meditation," and an excellent small "Landscape." "The Stour Valley, Essex," by Mr. Teng H. Chiu, painted in the manner of Cuyp rather than of Constable, is rather sallow in colour, but it is well planned and has a fine effect of spaciousness. An unexpected exhibitor is M. Lucien Simon, who has been made an honorary foreign member of the society. His "Parade Foraine" is rather lacking in "body" for its size, but it has the right note of gaiety for the occasion. Several of the women members show to good advantage. "On the Cornish Coast," by Miss Constance Bradshaw, is firm in design and robust in execution, with a just relation between the two, and the same artist has a good "Still Life." "Flowers in a Window," by Miss Mary McCrossan, is a little thin, but charming in colour. Miss Dorothea Sharp comes indoors with delicacy in two studies of children; and Miss Sylvia Gosse, Miss H. Stuart Weir, Miss Florence M. Asher, and Miss Irene Ryland all help to raise the average in oil painting. The water-colour rooms will bear careful examination, for the contributions by Mr. W. T. M. Hawksworth, Miss McCrossan, Miss Mabel Bruce Low, Mr. Charles Ince, Mr. Stafford Leake, Mr. Claude Flight, and Miss Evelyn Ince in particular.

A FINE DISPLAY OF ORCHIDS

FOURTH AUTUMN SHOW

Orchids and other stove and greenhouse plants were the special feature of the fourth of the Royal Horticultural Society's series of specialized autumn shows which opened yesterday in the new hall in Greycoat-street, Westminster, but there were also a few exhibits of shrubs and roses and one of dahlias. Over 40 new plants, chiefly orchids, chrysanthemums, and shrubs, were submitted to the committees, and 15 awards were made. The show will be open to-day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Orchids were well represented by about a dozen groups and several small exhibits. Most of the groups came from nurserymen, but the two best were shown by amateurs. Mr. Lionel de Rothschild sent from his garden at Exbury a beautiful display of good modern hybrids. *Cattleya* hybrids predominated, and they were backed by graceful sprays of *Oncidium varicosum Rogersii* and flanked by representatives of various other genera and hybrids such as *Odontoglossum*, *Odontioda*, *Cypripedium*, *Oncidioda*, *Calanthe*, and *Epidendrum*. Among the outstanding plants were well-grown specimens of *Cattleya* "Honoria" "Orchidhurst Variety," *Laeliocattleya* "Mrs. Hanmer," *L.c.* "Sargon" "Exbury Variety" and *Cycnoches Loddigesii*, the richly coloured *L.c.* "Golden Beauty," a very good form of *Vanda Sanderiana*, the shapely *Cypripedium* "Chrysostom" "Lord Lambourne," and the chaste *Phalaenopsis Elizabethae*. Mr. de Rothschild was awarded a gold medal, the Schroder Cup for the best exhibit staged by an amateur, and the Du Pont Trophy offered for award to the amateur who obtained the highest number of points for exhibits staged at Chelsea Show and at the Autumn Orchid Show. The other gold-medal exhibit came from Mr. F. J. Hanbury's garden at Brockhurst. The centre of the group, which was tastefully arranged, consisted chiefly of *Odontoglossum* hybrids. The flanks were composed of *Cattleya* hybrids, and the intervening spaces contained a great variety of orchids, including many *Cypripedium* hybrids. Among the plants of special note were *Laeliocattleya* "Valencia" "Brockhurst Variety," which received an award of merit, *L.-c.* "Queen Mary," *Odontoglossum* "Cumbe" "Brockhurst Variety," *O. eximium* "Purple Emperor," *Cypripedium* "Rosetti" "Fowler's Variety," and *C. Chamberlainianum* "Orchidhurst Variety."

The challenge cup offered for the best exhibit of orchids shown in an area not exceeding 100 square feet was awarded to Mr. Robert Paterson, who had a remarkably good group packed with choice plants, showing a delightful variation in form and colour. The most striking feature was a graceful spray of the brilliant scarlet Stamperland variety of the trigeneric hybrid *Vuylstekeara* "Edna," and among other outstanding plants were the Stonehurst variety of *Brassocattleya*, "British Queen," *Laeliocattleya* "Locarno," "Stonehurst Variety," which received an award of merit, a fine form of *Vanda caerulea*, and well-grown specimens of *Vanda luzonica* and *Platyclinis Cobbiana*. The last-mentioned plant carried 16 graceful inflorescences, and for it Mr. Paterson's gardener, Mr. A. Merry, received a certificate of cultural commendation. Mr. J. J. Joicey also sent a good group, which contained *Vanda Sanderiana* and a good specimen of *Cattleya Bowringiana*. The best exhibit in the competitive class for 12 orchids staged by an amateur was shown by Mr. E. R. Ashton, who was awarded a certificate of cultural commendation for his specimens of *Odontoglossum* "Tityus," and *Vanda Kimballiana*. Sir Jeremiah Colman sent cut blooms of forms of *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Schroderianum*, and of varieties and hybrids of *Cattleya Bowringiana*. The only novelty which received a first class certificate was the Dell Park variety of *Cattleya* "Mrs. James Watson," shown by Baron Bruno Schröder, who also exhibited *Brassolaeliocattleya Ballantineana*, which received an award of merit. Awards of merit were made to *Lycaste* "Beryl," and its Gatton Park variety, the former being shown by Mr. S. G. Brown and the latter by Sir Jeremiah Colman.

The largest exhibit of orchids staged by a nurseryman came from Messrs. Sander, who made a feature of their deep-coloured form of *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Schroderianum*. Messrs. Charlesworth and Co. also had a large exhibit consisting chiefly of *Odontoglossum* and *Cattleya* hybrids and including a specimen of the uncommon *Cirrhopetalum longissimum*. A well-arranged exhibit of good *Cattleya* and *Cypripedium* hybrids was staged by H. G. Alexander, Limited, and alongside it Messrs. Black and Flory had a collection of *Cattleya* hybrids. The yellow-flowered *Oncidium varicosum* and *O. Marshallianum* formed the central feature of a group containing many varieties of *Cattleya* shown by Messrs. Stuart Low and Co. The outstanding plant in a mixed group from Messrs. J. and A. McBean was *Cymbidium erythrostylum magnificum*, which received an award of merit. Groups were also shown by Messrs. Cowan and Co., Messrs. Dixon and Sons, and Messrs. Armstrong and Brown.

In the centre of the hall was an extremely fine group of stove and greenhouse plants shown by L. R. Russell, Limited, who were awarded a gold medal and received the special congratulations of the Council. The exhibit contained a very great variety of crotons and other ornamental-foliaged plants and many flowering subjects such as species of *Begonia*, *Ixora*, *Acalypha*, *Alamanda*, and *Dipladenia*. There were also many forms of the pitcher plants, *Nepenthes*, including one specimen with a pitcher over 9in. long, and many plants of economic importance such as the banana and pineapple, and the plants which yield cotton, cocaine, coffee, and cocoa. There were three good groups of carnations, two of cyclamens, one of miscellaneous greenhouse plants, and one consisting of a mixture of carnations and *Statice profusa superba*.

Shrubs were represented by three groups, the best being that staged by Messrs. Waterer Sons and Crisp, who had, among other things, some attractive plants of *Callicarpa Giraldiana* laden with bunches of lilac-coloured berries. There were two exhibits of the fruits of seedling apples, one from Mr. F. C. Stoop and the other from the John Innes Horticultural Institution. The latter was extremely interesting to pomologists and students of genetics. In addition to those already mentioned the following plants received awards of merit:—*Celastrus Loeseneri* (K.W. 6356), shown by Mr. F. C. Stern; *Ilex Pernyi* variety *Veitchii*, shown by Sir William Lawrence; *Cuphea micropetala*, shown by Mr. R. Cory; *Impatiens Delavayi*, shown by Mr. R. James; *Begonia* "Fascination" variety "Brilliant," shown by Messrs. Blackmore and Langdon, and Chrysanthemums "Yellow Hammer" and "Red Admiral," shown by Mr. H. Shoesmith, junior.

MEMORIAL TO LORD LAMBOURNE

Members attending the show yesterday afternoon witnessed the unveiling by the president, Mr. Gerald Loder, of a bronze portrait medallion to the late Lord Lambourne, president from 1919 to 1928. The medallion, which has been fixed in the wall behind the platform, is the work of Mr. Reid Dick, A.R.A., and below it is an inscribed marble panel. Under the memorial was placed a wreath of myrtle in remembrance of the sprig of myrtle he wore daily as a button-hole after his wife's death, and which had been grown from a piece of myrtle in her wedding bouquet.

Mr. LODER said that the late Lord Lambourne, with his genial temperament and overflowing buoyancy of spirit, was one of those fortunate beings who went through life without making an enemy or losing a friend. He was popular at Eton, in the Army, and in the House of Commons. Freemasons knew how deeply their craft was indebted to him. It might be said of him that he was a consummate master of the art of knocking people's heads together without injuring them.

LORD ULLSWATER recalled the late Lord Lambourne's first entry into the House of Commons as Mark Lockwood, wearing a Malmaison carnation, a variety of buttonhole he then favoured because his mother was the first to introduce it into England. He made a mu'titude of friends, and might be described as a laughing philosopher. In the House of Commons he was known as the peacemaker, because he was the one who adjusted any personal quarrel that arose between members.

IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

Sir Thomas Beecham, in a letter to the Press, states that the latest results of the ballot of the Imperial League of Opera show that about 24,000 members have replied to his letter of October 3, and that about 94 per cent. of these have agreed to amalgamation. It is impossible, however, to settle lines of policy or any programme until the proposed new organization knows exactly what its resources are to be. He would take it as an act both of courtesy and of consideration if those members who have not yet replied would do so at the earliest possible moment.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS

WORK ON THE TEMPLE OF HERA NEAR CORINTH

The annual meeting of subscribers to the British School at Athens was held yesterday evening at Burlington House, Piccadilly, with SIR HENRY HADOW, a former Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, presiding.

Mr. G. A. MACMILLAN, chairman of the School Committee, introduced the report, which gave a detailed account of the excavation carried out this year at the Heraeum of Perachora. He said the School had made discoveries of real value. The report did much to dispel ignorance about Early Greece. The value of the School lay largely in the way it opened fields for classical conjecture and in its discoveries of fact that were in themselves immensely interesting.

Mr. H. G. G. PAYNE, the director of the School, gave an account, illustrated by lantern slides, of the excavations at the temple of Hera Akraia, in Perachora, near Corinth, on a headland overlooking the Corinthian Gulf. He discussed the remains of a fifth-century temple, the foundations and part of the superstructure of which were quite well preserved. A number of fine examples of Protocorinthian pottery were found dating from the early seventh century B.C. These were part of a large collection of vases dedicated to Hera. Some very interesting bronzes were also excavated, including the most valuable find of the season, a Herakles of about 500 B.C., who stood holding in one hand his bow and in the other a club. It was an extremely successful characterization of violent movement. Many bronze animals were also dug up, together with a large collection of scarabs, beads, and other objects imported from Egypt, dating principally from the years 650 to 525 B.C.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
SUNDAY NEXT (NOV. 9), at 3.
Lionel Powell presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
ETHEL FRANK,
Soprano.
Conductor,
MENGELBERG.
Steinway Piano.
Tickets (incld. tax), 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 3s., 1s. 2d., from Box-office, Royal Albert Hall, usual Agents, and CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1.

QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees: Chappell and Co., Ltd.).
MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 10, at 8.15.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Suite Hary Janos	.. .. ..	Kodaly
Concerto Grosso in A minor	.. .. ..	Vivaldi
Siegfried Idyll	.. .. ..	Wagner
Sinfonietta (1st performance in England	..	Wagenaar
Recitative and Air:		
Jehovah, hear, oh! hear me	.. ..	Beethoven
My heart is sore within me	.. ..	
(From the "Mount of Olives")		
Neue Liebe: Schlafendes Jesuskind	.. ..	Hugo Wolf
Wo find ich Trost	.. .. ..	

JOHN McCORMACK.
Conductor—*MENGELBERG.*
STEINWAY PIANO.
Tickets, 17s., 14s., 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 6d., at the Box-office, Queen's Hall, usual Agents, and at CHAPPELL'S BOX-OFFICE, 50, New Bond-street, W.1. No Booking Fee.

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(Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.

PRELUDE TO ACT I OF LOHENGRIN	..	Wagner
VIOLIN CONCERTO IN D MAJOR	..	Beethoven
A SEA SYMPHONY	.. ..	Vaughan Williams

ADOLF BUSCH.
DOROTHY SILK, ROY HENDERSON.
THE PHILHARMONIC CHOIR
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
(Leader—ARTHUR CATTERALL.)
CONDUCTOR:
ADRIAN BOULT.
Tickets, 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 4s., at usual Agents, Chappell's Box-Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

WIGMORE HALL. TO-DAY, at 3.
NEGRO SPIRITUALS.
BASIL RODGERS, assisted by Bruce Wendell
Bösendorfer Piano. 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Box-office.

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PROSPECTUSES, SYLLABUSES,
Calendar, Entry Forms, and further information from A. ALGER BELL, Secretary.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

"ENGLAND—THE MASTER SALESMAN."
A LECTURE by MR. WILLIAM G. FERN, Editor "Modern Salesmanship," on Thursday, November 6th, at 6.45 p.m., in the Council Chamber, 4, Southampton-row, W.C.1. Chairman, Sydney Walton, Esq., C.B.E. Admission free on presenting business card.

ART EXHIBITIONS

R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
195th EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5.
5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION
RAYMOND COXON.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.
DRAWINGS of GAME BIRDS
by J. C. HARRISON.
VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-st., W.1.
FIELD AND FARMYARD.
By FRED HALL.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.
LEGGATT BROTHERS, 30, St. James's-street. EXHIBITION of LONDON PICTURES by REGINALD E. EVES, R.O.I., R.P.
November 3 to 15. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.
ABDY GALLERIES, 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square. SCULPTURE by DEGAS.
Complete Works.
Oct.-Nov. 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1.
WALLIS & SON.
PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS by
THALIA MALCOM and R. KIRKLAND JAMIESON.
THE FRENCH GALLERY, 158, New Bond-st.
GIEVES GALLERY, 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Portraits in Oils by
CHARLES SNEED WILLIAMS.
Admission free. Daily. 10-5.30. Sats., 10-1.
P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
SPAIN.
DRAWINGS by MURILLO and BONE.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.
EXHIBITION of MARTINWARE.—C. R. T. Martin (son of the Founder of the Firm of R. W. Martin and Bros.) invites you to visit the famous Art Pottery at Havelock-road, Southall. Phone 1601.
WERTHEIM GALLERY. Nov. 4-Nov. 25.
PAINTINGS by JOHN STRACHEY.
3-5, Burlington-gardens.
Admission and Catalogue Free. 10-6. Closed Sats.
DUDLEY HOUSE, Park-lane, W.
Exhibition of Miniature Period Models in aid of Y.W.C.A. Clubs.
Week-days, 11 to 7. Sundays, 3-6. Nov. 3 to 15.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq., 10-6
(1) MARK GERTLER.—Recent Paintings.
(2) ETHELBERT WHITE.—Pastorals. Water-colours.
BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
IMPORTANT EXHIBITIONS (last week).
J. Kerr-Lawson—Paintings of Spain.
F. W. Sargant—Statuettes in Bronze.
DAME LAURA KNIGHT, A.R.A.
Exhibition of Pictures of CIRCUS FOLK.
ALPINE GALLERY, Mill-st., Conduit-st. 10-6
FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
TENG H. CHIU, A.R.B.A.—RECENT PAINTINGS.
CLAUDE MUNCASTER.—Water-colour Drawings.
"By CARGO BOAT and WINDJAMMER."
WALTER R. ALLCOTT, R.W.A.—WATER-COLOURS.
148, NEW BOND-ST. Admission Free. 10-6, Sat., 10-1.
"CAMERHAPSODIES,"
By FRASER NORTH.
28, OLD BURLINGTON-STREET, W.1.
WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st.
1. Flower Pictures and Water-colours by EMILY M. PATERSON, R.S.W.
2. Silk Needlework Landscape Pictures by Mrs. FORRESTER WOOD.
3. Water-colours by Mrs. RUSSELL WALKER and Mrs. ANNE STYLE, A.R.M.S.
Admission and Catalogues Free.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30
H. M. HARWOOD'S Comedy
"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."
At the Piano, MRS. VICTOR GAMBLE, at 8.40.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
THE OUTSIDER.
"ISOBEL ELSOM'S Triumph."—*The Star.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Birth of a new Star."—*M. Post.*
"NORMAN McKINNEL was magnificent."—*S. Graphic.*

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.
A Revue by Ronald Jeans and Rowland Leigh.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
LUCKY DIP.
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, Reginald Bach, Henry Caine, Dorothy Black, Clare Greet, NORA SWINBURNE.
"Sparkling Comedy. . . . A 'Lucky Dip' for playgoers."—*Daily Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.40. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
THE IRISH PLAYERS in
THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.
A Comedy by J. M. Synge.
"THE FINEST OF ALL THE IRISH PLAYS."—*Observer.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) LAST WEEKS
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., at 2.30.
ELDORADO.
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD DONALD MATHER
OSCAR ASCHE JERRY VERNO
MAI BACON MARK DALY

DUCHESS. CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, W.C.2.
EVENINGS, 8.40. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE.
A Comedy, by Edward Percy.
JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON.
C. V. FRANCE. HORACE HODGES.
ROBERT FARQUHARSON.
GEORGE CURZON. BRIAN AHERNE.
All seats bookable (except Pit). Tem. Bar 8888.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. WED. and SAT., at 2.15.
"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

EVERYMAN. To-night, 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30.
*M

Imperial and Foreign News

KING BORIS'S MARRIAGE

SIGNIFICANCE TO BULGARIA

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

The marriage of King Boris of Bulgaria to the Princess Giovanna of Italy is one of the most significant events which have occurred in the history of the Balkans since the Great War. By providing for the continuation of the Bulgarian dynasty and by linking it with one of the most important Reigning Houses of Europe it introduces a stabilizing element into the affairs of Bulgaria, as well as of the whole peninsula.

The Bulgarian people has felt deeply the stigma of being classed as "ex-enemy" in the community of European nations, and that, added to internal distractions and economic distress, has given it something of an inferiority complex which has prevented it from settling down calmly to recover from its wounds and adapt itself to the new conditions. The feeling that the King might have no heir has contributed greatly to this uneasiness.

A well-established dynasty is a good guarantee of an independent national existence, and the idea of a union of Bulgaria with Yugoslavia under a Serbian king, which is dear to many Serbs, does not tempt the Bulgarians. While driving in the country during the past few years King Boris has grown accustomed to being asked in homely fashion by the peasants with whom he stopped to talk: "When is your Majesty going to let us see the Queen?" Accordingly the news of his betrothal was the signal for an outburst of popular rejoicing.

The satisfaction was all the greater because, until the moment of the announcement, the Italian marriage had appeared to be ruled out owing to the religious difficulty. It had been discussed for at least two years past, and Bulgaria had set her heart on Princess Giovanna as the future Queen. The Princess and King Boris were known to be sincerely attached to one another. When last year the negotiations for the marriage broke down owing to the Pope's refusal to grant a dispensation in the conditions required by the Bulgarian Constitution—that the heir to the Throne should belong to the Orthodox Church—there was great disappointment.

NATIONAL CONCERN

Exactly how the difficulty has been overcome remains a mystery. Much uneasiness was felt a fortnight ago in political and Church circles in Bulgaria when the news was published that written guarantees had been given that the offspring of the marriage should be baptized and brought up in the Catholic Church.

Bulgarian national feeling would not now tolerate any compromise, as the experience of King Ferdinand, the present King's father, shows. He was himself a Catholic. On his marriage with the Catholic Princess Marie-Louise of Bourbon Parma he obtained from the Bulgarian Government of the day the revision of Article 38 of the Constitution of Tirnovo, which had been drafted in 1879 just after Bulgaria obtained her independence. The original text laid down that "the Prince and his offspring shall belong to the Orthodox Church with the exception of the first Prince to be chosen by the Constituent Assembly." At the request of Prince Ferdinand (as he then was), M. Stambuloff, the Prime Minister, secured from the Sobranye the amendment of this text so as to make the exception cover the first heir to the Throne.

This change aroused such resentment that when Prince Boris was born in 1894 Ferdinand deemed it prudent to defer to popular feeling and the Prince was baptized in the Orthodox faith. Soon afterwards the Constitution was again amended to its present form, which reads as follows:—"The King of the Bulgarians must profess the Orthodox religion. An exception is made for the Sovereign at present reigning." This clause no longer applies, since King Boris belongs to the Orthodox Church. The text does not stipulate precisely that the heir to the throne shall belong to the Orthodox Church, but the spirit of the Constitution, backed by the events of the past, demands that he shall, and the Bulgarian people would not at present accept any other interpretation.

CONSCIENCE OF THE KING

It seems probable that, whatever undertaking was given to the Vatican about the baptism of the heir to the throne, it was given on the understanding that the King was bound by the Constitution of his country, and that his conscience will accordingly be clear if, when an heir is born, he allows him to be baptized according to the Orthodox rite. M. Liaptcheff says that his Majesty has been able to give full assurances both to himself and to the Bulgarian Holy Synod that he has not entered into any undertaking which will prevent him from fulfilling his duty to the Constitution.

The other pertinent question which the marriage raises is whether it carries any political implications. King Boris's union with an Italian Princess has provoked misgivings in Belgrade and Paris, since Italian diplomacy has done its utmost of late years to make itself the strongest foreign influence at Sofia, and this marriage might be regarded as its triumph. It is equally true that the rejoicings of many Bulgarians were inspired partly by the thought: "Now we shall have someone to back us up against the Serbs." It would be wrong to draw positive conclusions from these facts. The pro-Italian inclination of Bulgarian public opinion is natural. Bulgaria is afraid of Yugoslav pretensions. Italy is Yugoslavia's most probable enemy; hence her most obvious friend.

The Bulgarian Government has to be guided by less superficial considerations. For seven years past its foreign policy with regard to Yugoslavia has been constant in one respect. Wisely it has abstained from complicating its very delicate relations with that country by appealing for Italian support, although that support has always been most readily available. When relations between the two countries have been badly strained it has preferred to rely on the joint advice or intervention of the principal ex-Allied Governments to smooth out the difficulty. There seems no reason why it should take the opportunity afforded by the alliance of the two Royal Families to change its policy in this respect.

The Bulgarian Government has given the strongest possible guarantees that its foreign policy remains unaffected. The assurances given have been appreciated in Belgrade, and one of the first messages which King Boris received on his betrothal was a telegram in cordial and friendly terms from King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

THE GANGSTER AND THE STATE

MR. CAPONE'S PROPOSAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4

Mr. Al Capone, the leading gangster of Chicago, considering that his present power justifies him in dealing with Government agencies in the manner of a Chinese Tuchun dealing with his Central Government, has approached the authorities charged with the administration of justice in Chicago with a formal offer of conditional peace.

He has found a basis for his offer in the fact that he has acquired a large measure of control over what is known as "the Labour Racket."

The poorly organized and politically ignorant condition of Labour in the United States has for years laid American trade unions open to the activities of "Racketeers," whose policy it is to get control of old unions or to create new ones, solely with the object of enriching themselves from trade union dues and the protection money paid by employers. Genuine leaders who refuse to submit, workers who decline to pay high dues into the pockets of the "Racketeers" are beaten or shot.

Having acquired power in this field, Mr. Capone sent Mr. Michael Calvin, an official of the Teamsters' Union, to Mr. John P. McGoorty, the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court of Illinois, with the suggestion that a conference should be called at which representatives of the judiciary, of the Crime Commission, of the Association of Commerce, and of Mr. Capone himself, might meet to clear up the affair. Mr. Calvin said that Mr. Capone would be prepared to withdraw from the "Labour Racket," and even withdraw his own person from Chicago on one condition—namely, that he be allowed to continue his illicit beer business undisturbed by any of the authorities charged with the enforcement of the law. The profits of Mr. Capone's beer business have been conservatively estimated at $2,000,000 (£400,000) a week.

Chief Justice McGoorty announced the terms speaking from the Bench in his Court yesterday.

"With cool effrontery overtures have been recently made to the end that the most widely heralded and powerful gangster leader in Cook County will withdraw from his Labour activities if permitted to conduct unmolested by law his "racket" in beer. His most formidable opponents have been ruthlessly exterminated, and his only apparent obstacle to undisputed sway is the law. Such a "truce," continued the Chief Justice, "is unthinkable. There must not be any compromise with lawlessness. This is my answer. It is time for every citizen to manifest his sense of responsibility towards the community, and his willingness to unite in establishing the rule of law. The Labour unions and business, by giving cooperation to the law-enforcing agencies, can be purged of these sinister influences. The time has come when the public must choose between the rule of the gangster and the rule of law."

MURDER BY GUNMEN IN A HOSPITAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A patient in the Newark (New Jersey) General Hospital has been shot dead by two gunmen.

It appears that last night a man giving his name as Joseph Caruso, but who is believed to be Joseph Passelli, walked into the Newark General Hospital suffering from a scalp wound. He was treated and told to go home. This he refused to do, preferring to hire a private room in the hospital. Later, while the attention of the clerk at the reception desk was engaged, two men mounted to the second floor, where Caruso's room was situated, and passing the door, fired three times. Caruso was killed.

Four men have been detained to-day in connexion with the crime. Apparently the dead man was what is known in the underworld as a "finger-man," that is an advance scout who goes ahead of gunmen and spots their prey.—*Reuter.*

LAHORE POLICE FIRED ON

TWO REVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Nov. 4

A party of additional police were fired on this evening in Lahore. The police returned the fire, wounding one of the assailants severely. Another was captured. The two were found to be well-known revolutionaries who were wanted in connexion with the second Lahore conspiracy case. A reward of Rs.500 [£37 10s.] was on the head of the wounded man.

WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 4

The police to-day made simultaneous raids on pickets of women Congress volunteers posted in various parts of Bombay City, including the Fort, the business area and the cloth bazaar. This is the first time that women pickets have been arrested. About 40 of the women were afterwards placed before the Magistrate and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from two to six months.

Eight Congress volunteers, members of the *prabhat feri* [itinerant street-singers] band, have been sentenced for singing revolutionary songs, on the ground that their organization is associated with an unlawful body.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4

Kesodeo Malaviya and three other Congress workers were arrested to-day at Allahabad on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly last night in that they took part in a procession within the civil lines in defiance of the District Magistrates' order.

SOVIET COMMISSAR DISMISSED

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RYKOFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Nov. 4

It is reported from Moscow that the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Government yesterday relieved Comrade Syrtsoff of the post of chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russia proper] and appointed in his place Sulimoff, Deputy Commissar of Communications. Syrtsoff's name has not appeared among those who have taken part in the latest phases of the party strife, and the reason for the change is not reported.

Syrtsoff succeeded Rykoff in this post in May, 1929, when Stalin routed the Right Wing section at the Congress of Soviets, and Rykoff was degraded and publicly censured, although he was allowed to retain the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., which he still holds. The Press still carries on an intermittent campaign against Rykoff, who is accused, with the other degraded leaders, Bukharin and Tomsky, of silently approving and abetting the activities of the Right Wing.

Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in MADRID on Monday to invest the King of Spain with the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

GERMAN CABINET'S PROGRAMME

FINANCE AND FOREIGN POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 4

For the second time this year—the first was in June, when the emergency decrees were announced—the Brüning Cabinet has used the Reichsrat for a large-scale exposition of its plans, and thus enhanced the importance and prestige of that Federal second chamber. The Chancellor himself opened to-day's proceedings with a statement on the financial reform Bills presented to the House and an appeal for their rapid passage. He was followed by Herr Dietrich, the Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister, and Herr Stegerwald, the Minister of Labour, who explained details. Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, was also present.

The Government's programme having already been presented to the Reichstag, much of what the Ministers said to-day was repetition. The important passages in the Chancellor's speech were those referring to foreign policy, in which he reasserted his contention that Germany's first task is to set her own house in order, but dropped further obscure hints about the possibility of the Government's taking steps with a view to obtaining reparation relief.

Dr. Brüning, having pointed out that the Government's financial and economic problems were very closely related to foreign policy, added:—

"Now that we have obtained freedom from foreign control by the acceptance of the Young Plan in the spring of this year, it must be the task of every Reich Government, however it may be composed, to see that Germany makes the proper use of this freedom, and that the preservation of this freedom is assured at all costs. All freedom is bound up with sacrifices, and the Reich Government and all of you are agreed that, if necessary, sacrifices must be made to unpopularity for the sake of this freedom. The aim of this big financial and economic programme is to extend the possibilities of action open to us in foreign policy and the freedom of action which we are obtaining by means of this programme. I beg you, in your deliberations, to bear in mind the confidential discussion of our foreign policy, to remember that all our measures are links in a single chain, and that all of them must be regarded from the standpoint of foreign policy."

Continuing, Dr. Brüning said that it was high time to take in hand the reforms which for certain political reasons had had to be postponed in previous years. Abroad and at home, but above all by German trade and industry, the enactment of the financial and economic programme at all costs within the shortest possible time was expected. From all parts of the country came reports that people were ready to renew orders and invest capital if only they knew that the Government's programme really would be realized at an early date. If the measures were passed the Government was certain that it would be possible eventually to rid the nation and economic life of a certain current of weariness and resignation.

The measures had been carefully thought out as a compact whole, the purpose of which was to enable Germany to adjust herself at the right moment to the world-wide change of economic conditions. He would add that the Government firmly believed it would be possible to settle that moment and that it would perhaps be easier for Germany than for other countries to get over many of the shocks and effects of the world economic crisis. He appealed to the Reichsrat to dispose of the Bills within a fortnight. The provision of capital was a condition of the success of the measures planned, and the provision of capital and credit was only possible if the Bills were passed in the shortest possible time.

MANDATES COMMISSION

PALESTINE AND EAST AFRICA

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 4

At the opening to-day of the nineteenth session of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, the President, the Marchese Theodoli (Italy), referred to Mr. Henderson's speech before the last meeting of the Council, which, he said, had had the very happy effect of wiping out the first impression produced by the British Government's communication to the League on Palestine. The President then announced that as members of the Mandates Commission had not yet had time to study the recent declarations of the British Government accompanying the report of Sir John Hope Simpson, the question of Palestine would not figure on the agenda of the present session.

As regards the scheme for closer administrative union between the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the neighbouring British possessions of Kenya and Uganda, the chairman said that the Commission should examine the suggestion of the British Government and give its opinion in time for the Joint Committee of the British Parliament to take account of it. Whatever the Commission's decision might be, it had entire confidence in the loyalty of the British Government, whose statement of September 6, 1929, to the Council was a guarantee that the Commission would not be confronted with a *fait accompli*.

This afternoon the Commission held a private meeting, when it examined the annual report on British Cameroons for 1929.

NEW REGIME IN BRAZIL

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 4

The investiture of Dr. Getulio Vargas as President of the Republic with discretionary powers took place yesterday afternoon, and was of the simplest character. High military and naval authorities assembled at the Cattete Palace, where, at 4 p.m., the military Junta handed over the reins of Government.

At the investiture ceremony General Tasso Fragoso, before delivering the Government over to the civil leader of the revolution, criticized Dr. Washington Luis and the late Government for imposing upon the people of Brazil their arbitrary whims. The forces of the capital of the Republic, he said, could not remain indifferent to the movement.

Dr. Vargas replied, reconstructing the triumphal march of the revolution from its inception on October 3, and speaking of the manner in which the people had rallied to the cause of freedom.

He went on to ask for the continued support and collaboration of the country in order to attain the objects they had at heart. The work of reconstruction they hoped to achieve would not admit of temporary measures. It implied social and economic readjustment in all branches of national life. Courage was needed, not words, to cement the confidence of public opinion. It was essential, Dr. Vargas continued, to discontinue the habit of filling public posts with parasitic relatives and its attendant abuses. In public departments the purely political element must be eliminated and its place taken by a body of men whose integrity is unquestionable.

At the end of his speech Dr. Vargas said:—"I assume provisionally the Government of the Republic as the delegate of the revolution in the name of the Army and Navy and of the Brazilian people."

I understand that the Brazilian Ambassadors in Washington and Buenos Aires and the Minister in Montevideo are being recalled.

An official *communiqué* received by the Brazilian Embassy in London states that the portfolios of the two new Ministries which have been created have been awarded to Dr. Francisco Campos (Education) and Dr. Lindolfo Collor (Labour).

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR AND FINANCE

PROPOSAL TO EXTEND CREDIT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4

The moderate section of the Federal Cabinet is perturbed at the disclosure by the Sydney *Labour Daily* of the terms of a motion carried at the recent Labour caucus in favour of the creation by the Commonwealth Bank of £20,000,000 of credit through its own resources and those of the trading banks, State financial institutions, and insurance companies.

The Melbourne *Argus* vehemently denounces "this staggering audacity on the part of the hare-brained majority of the caucus," and deplores the effect on Australian credit abroad. The Melbourne *Herald*, in its financial columns, condemns the proposals as the "wildest that could be devised to smash autocracy. They mean nothing else than plain inflation of the Australian note issue, to be followed by repudiation, the smashing of all financial institutions, the legalized robbery of every citizen who holds a savings bank deposit or a life assurance policy or who is a member of a friendly society, and the throwing out into unemployment of masses of those now employed. The demands made on the Commonwealth Bank are directed at the Note Issue Department, not, as they might innocently seem, at the Bank as a bank with suggested inexhaustible supplies of so-called credit. The proposals are a greater menace to Labour than to any other section of the community."

It is said that Mr. Scullin was not directly informed of the motion. Such secrecy indicates that the sponsors of the plan do not intend to take steps to impose their demands upon the banks immediately, but will await the end of the present extraordinary Session to force a double dissolution of the Federal Parliament next year through the agency of the Central Reserve Bank Bill, which the Senate shelved last Session by referring it to a Select Committee. Some are of the opinion, however, that the caucus means to enforce its demands immediately and that this may be shown at its meeting on Thursday.

The motion was submitted by Mr. Gibbons, an obscure member comparatively new to politics. Its terms strongly suggest that Mr. Theodore had a hand in drafting it. It is known that Mr. Theodore favours an extension of credit up to as much even as £70,000,000. Whatever the real intentions of the motion, its premature disclosure seriously threatens the success of the expected £27,000,000 Conversion Loan in December, especially in the light of its demand that the interest rate be arbitrarily fixed at 5 per cent.

The onus seems to lie upon Mr. Scullin to counteract the destructive influence of the caucus majority by a repudiation of this departure from the Premiers' agreement. In such circumstances, meanwhile, the House of Representatives meets to-morrow to hear the Ministry's Budget.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN LOAN REQUIREMENTS

LOWEST FOR 20 YEARS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Nov. 4

Mr. Hill, the Premier, introduced the Loan Estimates into the House of Assembly this afternoon. The total is only £1,250,000, which the Premier stated was the lowest for 20 years.

He said that if the other Governments acted similarly it would lead eventually to a marked improvement in Australian credit and to a general stimulus to trade and a diminution of unemployment. The Queensland Government was the only one in Australia at present possessing any volume of surplus funds. The Commonwealth deficit, requiring finance by Treasury Bills, overdrafts, temporary loans, and other means, amounted to £38,611,165, and the volume of those short-dated liabilities was the outstanding difficulty of the Federal Government. South Australia was taking every possible step to assist in improving Australian credit abroad.

Replying to the criticism of his policy recently pronounced by the Trades and Labour Council, Mr. Hill said this morning that the most regrettable aspect of the attack was the admission by the President of the Council that some of the critics were repudiationists. He asked them to try to realize conditions for Australian workers in the event of such a policy. Undoubtedly the standard of living which some people were endeavouring to protect by improving Australian credit abroad would be reduced below the level of European countries. The policy the Government was carrying out, though unpopular, would be pursued, and it had the approval of right-thinking Australians, including a large majority of the workers.

N.S.W. LABOUR CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Nov. 4

The new Labour Cabinet was formed to-day. It is composed as follows:—

Mr. LANG	..	Premier and Treasurer
Mr. BADDELEY	..	Mines and Labour
Mr. DAVIDSON	..	Works and Railways
Mr. DAVIES	..	Education
Mr. DUNN	..	Agriculture
Mr. GOSLING	..	Chief Secretary
Mr. McGIRR	..	Health
Mr. TULLY	..	Lands
Mr. LAMARD	..	Justice
Mr. McKELL	..	Local Government
Mr. LYSAGHT	..	Attorney-General
Mr. ELY	..	Assistant Labour
Mr. WILLIS	..	Vice-President, Executive Council
Mr. CONCANNON	..	Honorary Minister

The last two are members of the Legislative Council.

THE HAMBURG POISON GAS

STATE TO PAY COMPENSATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 4

After litigation lasting two and a half years, a Hamburg Court to-day gave judgment in the compensation claims brought against the State of Hamburg by 139 persons who suffered in their health or earning capacity through the escape of phosgene from the premises of a private firm in May, 1928.

The claimants contended that the State had neglected its duty of supervision, and was responsible for the fact that human lives were lost or endangered through this escape of poison gas in a thickly populated industrial quarter of the city. In 122 cases the Court decided that the State must compensate the claimants and bear the legal costs incurred by them. In the remaining cases the claim to compensation was also admitted in principle.

A LABRADOR HOSPITAL ON FIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, Nov. 4

A wireless message received here last night stated that the Grenfell Hospital at Battle Harbour, Labrador, and the premises of Messrs. Baine, Johnston and Co. were on fire. The wireless mast was said to be in imminent danger when the transmission ceased. The steamer Sagona (belonging to the Newfoundland Government) has been sent to Battle Harbour to give help.

** Battle Harbour Hospital was one of those founded by Sir Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador. The original building, only partly finished, was given by a local fishery firm, Messrs. Baine, Johnston and Co., and other additions were made later.

CORONATION BANQUET IN ABYSSINIA

30,000 GUESTS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 3

Probably no host ever entertained two such dissimilar parties as did the Emperor of Ethiopia yesterday and to-day. Last night a great banquet at the Palace was attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Prince of Udine, the members of the foreign delegations, the Rases, and the high officers of State. There were the uniforms of crack European regiments and of the Diplomatic Corps, Paris frocks, and the superb robes of Ethiopian noblemen; and in the ballroom, decorated with red plush and gilding, the band of the Royal Marines, from H.M.S. Effingham, in full dress, played a selection of airs from light opera. Every imaginable delicacy was served at dinner, and if the distinguished guests were sometimes a little disconcerted by the arrangement of the courses, in most respects the banquet was a perfect reproduction of a European State dinner.

To-day the Emperor entertained the Chief, priests, soldiers, and others of his subjects in traditional manner at a banquet in a great tent in the Palace grounds. There was a close scrutiny at the gates and intruders were expelled by officials armed with hippopotamus hide whips.

The Chiefs came in full dress and were all armed to the teeth. Altogether about 30,000 guests were served, in three relays. The Chiefs sat at a table furnished with plates, knives, and forks, and ate many courses of meat dressed in various ways, vegetables, fruit and sweets, the whole washed down by draughts of mead. The entertainment of the guests of lower rank was more abundant but simpler. They squatted in front of low trestle tables, on which pancakes of damp, grey Abyssinian bread served for plates, and each guest had a horn or a wooden mug. The guests were first served with small squares of cooked mutton and bread covered with a peculiarly pungent red pepper sauce. After immense quantities of this had been consumed, and also a liberal supply of the local beer, the party settled down to serious eating.

Large joints of raw, freshly-slaughtered beef were borne down the ranks. Each man carved for himself with his own dagger. Strict etiquette was observed. The meat was raised to the mouth with the left hand, and the piece taken between the teeth was then severed by an upward slash with the dagger. Dexterity was needed to avoid amputation of the guest's nose. Joints were carried round until the company was replete.

Three hours later, when the tent was cleared for the second service, the guests walked with difficulty, more overcome by food than by drink. Many required a surfeit of support, and the somnolent were forcibly moved out by the police.

The Duke of Gloucester and all the foreign delegations this morning proceeded, independently of one another, to lay wreaths on the tombs in the Menelek Mausoleum. Architecturally this is reminiscent of the Byzantine style. It is decorated with enlarged coloured photographs and paintings of the Imperial Family, artificial flowers, a fumed oak grandfather clock, and ornamental vases. The sarcophagi are in a white marble vault covered with wreaths and flowers grown in Legation gardens. There were two priests and two officers in attendance.

This afternoon his Royal Highness attended a garden party at the United States Legation. This evening there is a dinner and a reception at the Italian Legation.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL QUESTION

REPORT OF NEW OFFER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

ROME, Nov. 4

Mr. Gibson, who left Rome to-day for Geneva, went away, as I understand, in a much more hopeful frame of mind than he had been in after his first conversations in Rome. The main reason of this optimism, according to information which I give for what it is worth, was a reported offer from Italy to France to declare a complete naval holiday in all categories of ships pending the reaching of an agreement.

If this information is accurate, it will be seen that Italy has notably extended the offer which she made through Signor Grandi on June 3 last, when, speaking before the Senate, he declared that "the Italian Government was willing, during the negotiations for which the London Conference was adjourned, to abstain from laying down the 1930 programme if France were willing to do likewise with regard to her programme voted for the current year." As I understand the new Italian offer, the naval holiday would extend beyond the 1930 programme of the two countries if other outside factors allow of such a course.

PARIS, Nov. 4

At the conclusion of to-day's Cabinet meeting M. Briand received a visit from Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, at the Quai d'Orsay.

The negotiations which have taken place in Rome between Mr. Gibson and the Italian statesmen continue to arouse the greatest interest here, especially since the publication of a report that the Italian Government was on the verge of taking a decision of great importance. This has reawakened hope that had been almost abandoned at the news of the first failure, and it is now thought that after all Mr. Gibson's optimism may yet be justified. Even should the report prove to have exaggerated the importance of the decision, it is recognized that the way is still open for further negotiation at Geneva, while the atmosphere of discussion will have suffered nothing by the recent *démarches* here and at Rome. It is at least evident that Great Britain and the United States are completely in accord on the possibilities of a solution, at least for the period covered by the Naval Treaty.

The efforts of Mr. Gibson in Rome are favourably commented upon in the Press here. The *Tempo*, while otherwise hopeful, warns the French people not to expect too much, as it is hardly likely that Rome will abandon the position hitherto so tenaciously sustained. The *Journal des Débats* also utters a note of warning. "This is more than ever the moment," it observes, "for the French Government to show itself watchful and firm. Attempts will be made by every possible means to extract from it concessions which might easily compromise the future of our Navy and Colonies. Every sort of pressure must be anticipated."

In several quarters to-day it was suggested that Italy had become more reasonable because of her own economic difficulties, and was responding to plain indications from Great Britain and the United States that no financial assistance could be looked for unless she showed a more reasonable attitude towards disarmament.

Sir Thomas Wilford, High Commissioner for New Zealand, left London for GENEVA yesterday to represent the Dominion at the Mandates Commission in regard to Samoan affairs. He was accompanied by Mr. C. Berendson, Secretary for External Affairs in New Zealand, who is a member of the New Zealand Imperial Conference delegation.

Telegrams in Brief

President Masaryk arrived on Monday in PRAGUE from Slovakia.

King Boris has commuted all death sentences pending in BULGARIA.

The crew of the Japanese steamer Seiyo Maru, which was sinking off the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, was taken off by the Shiramo Maru.

The aeroplane, which was a coronation gift from France, crashed on landing at ADDIS ABABA on Monday. The four occupants of the machine were, however, unhurt.

At a meeting of Jews in BUCHAREST on Sunday a resolution was adopted protesting against the British Government's "disregard of the principles of the Balfour declaration."

A telegram from BANGKOK states that eight women and seven children living in the top storey of the office of a cinema company lost their lives in a fire which started in the films stored below.

Lord Cecil left London yesterday for GENEVA to attend as representative of the British Government the sittings of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, which meets next week.

Two more of the passengers on board the German steamer Baden who were wounded when the ship was fired upon by one of the forts at RIO DE JANEIRO have succumbed to their injuries.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Oscar Garden arrived at Wyndham, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, last evening from Koepang, and leaves for Sydney to-day. Mr. Garden left Croydon on October 16, and has thus flown to Australia in 20 days. His machine is a Gypsy Moth.

Telegraphing at 8 p.m. (local time) from HONG-KONG yesterday, our Correspondent said that up to that hour no news had been received of the progress of Mrs. Victor Bruce, who was reported to have left Bangkok at dawn on Saturday for Hanoi.

COUNT BETHLEN'S VISIT TO TURKEY

HUNGARIAN POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4

The Prime Minister, Count Stephen Bethlen, who returned yesterday from Angora, has made a statement to the Press about the political aspects of his visit.

Among other things, he pointed out that Turkey had important interests in the Balkans because of her territories in Europe. These interests, being of a defensive nature, were to a certain extent in harmony with those of Hungary and with Hungarian foreign policy. "I should like to emphasize," he said, "that these interests serve the cause of the maintenance and of the defence of peace. I may well make it clear that in this respect not only are our interests in common, but that there exists complete harmony between the Turkish Republic and Hungary also as to the means to be used in order to attain these aims."

When asked whether his visit to Turkey was not somehow connected with a move of the Hungarian Government to enter into relations with the Soviet through Turkey, the Prime Minister answered with a decided negative. "I did not go to Turkey," he said, "to seek Soviet friendship, but to deepen the friendship with Turkey."

THE RECENT REVOLT IN ARGENTINA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 4

Senator Jose Maza, one of the alleged leaders in the abortive Chilean revolt, who had left the Uruguayan Legation, personally continued his appeal before the Supreme Court. The appeal failed, and Señor Maza was thus made liable to appear before the military Court of Inquiry sitting at Concepcion. He has, however, disappeared. It is rumoured that he has escaped to Argentina, but this is improbable. One of the United States airmen who piloted Colonel Grove's party to Chile has also escaped.

Other Foreign News on following page

THE MODE OF THE SHORT COAT

(LEFT) *Cut with even hemline, this hip-length Brown Caracul coat is especially in the vogue. The collar is of Canadian Mink.* *120 guineas*

(RIGHT) *Indian Broadtail, beautifully marked, creates this exclusive model. Interest is focussed on the sleeves shaped to slenderness at the wrist. The collar is of Russian Ermine.* *75 guineas*

Revillon Frères
AUTHENTIC FURS

(LEFT) *Carried out in Black Caracul this chic afternoon coatee illustrates a modern interpretation of the mode. It is very short, with a collar and cuffs of Russian Ermine.* *30 guineas*

(RIGHT) *The new mode has never been more graceful than in this coat of fine Summer Ermine. It is slightly longer at the back than the front and is finished with a large Fox collar to match.* *125 guineas*

FB

Paris 180 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1 *New York*

WORK PLANS

GOVERNMENT FAILURE

CHALLENGE IN THE COMMONS

THE DIVISION

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The House of Commons rejected the Conservative amendment to the Address to-night by 281 votes to 250.

The result was never seriously in doubt, after the Liberal decision, confirmed by MR. LLOYD GEORGE to-day, to give the Government a further chance, but the debate showed the Liberals and the Socialists to be very irritable bedfellows, and left the vivid impression that the usual roles of the Government and the Opposition had been reversed. It was as if both sections of the Opposition had produced Speeches from the Throne and the Government had only the duty of offering destructive criticism.

LORD WOLMER concentrated upon the rival agricultural policies, and found more to criticize in the Liberal plans than the Government's proposals. Both, he declared, were vitiated by the fact that family farms and better marketing, however desirable in themselves, must be supplemented by giving agriculture stability of prices. The Conservatives would cooperate in making the marketing proposals practicable, but their value would be lost if the Conservative policy of a guaranteed price for wheat were not added.

LIBERALS' DILEMMA

This disparagement of Liberal inspiration caused his appeal for Liberal help in defeating the Government to be insultingly rejected by MR. LLOYD GEORGE, who struggled to escape from the choice between voting for a protectionist amendment and supporting a barren Government. Mr. Lloyd George's guiding principle was "no fanaticism." This meant that both contrasted fiscal systems were irrelevant to the problem of unemployment, and that it was not worth while to gamble on making a change. This view, he added, was confirmed by the known facts that protection had not sheltered other countries from the economic blizzard, wasted opportunities of encouraging good customers, must involve initial confusion and permanent uncertainty, and was openly advocated as a dodge to reduce real wages without arousing industrial conflicts. But even if protection were tried, so much unemployment would remain that plans to make work could not be shelved. That was why he insisted that the Government should say whether they would act. If their only answer was to blame the capitalist system, then they should never have taken office, because they would never do more in this Parliament than shrug their shoulders. He broke off to claim that the Liberals had been a spur rather than a brake—a claim which appeared to arouse contemptuous annoyance in the Prime Minister.

There were party reasons also, Mr. Lloyd George frankly admitted, why the Liberals did not want to turn the Government out. He rather agreed that it would only mean putting the protectionists in, and he could hardly assassinate those with whom he had agreed to confer on a still not rejected policy. After a brief explanation of the Liberal plans, he again insisted that on the whole the Liberals liked the Government's outlook, while disliking their inertia, and thought they ought to have a further chance to use a great opportunity.

A MINISTER'S MISTAKES

MR. HERBERT MORRISON made the great tactical blunder of boring the House with statistics of relief works rather than explaining how those works or other plans could be made more successful in combating unemployment. His object was to claim that the total figure of expenditure on such works could soon be brought up to the level of Liberal desires without a loan, and therefore that there was agreement in principle between the two parties. He then made the further mistake of framing his definition of differences upon details in a condescending manner, and Mr. Lloyd George was seriously annoyed by the suggestion that expert engineering opinion was not behind the time schedule of the Liberal plans.

His speech, therefore, neither conciliated nor satisfied, and MR. WISE roundly declared that relief works were not enough. Unless purchasing power were raised and prices stabilized, early recovery was out of the question, and a King's Speech so devoid of courage was deplorable. In a further vigorous speech, MR. W. S. MORRISON declared that in the whole Government programme there was not a job for a working man or a measure worthy of Parliament.

Even more damaging was MR. A. BEVAN, who urged his leaders to accept the Liberal proposals as good Socialism, and to add to them Socialist trading through the medium of import boards.

SOVIET DUMPING

In the closing stages MR. BALDWIN ridiculed the new-found modesty of the Government, and the charge of impracticability brought against the tariff proposals. He denied that any existing commercial treaty could veto a general tariff. Passing to Russia, he pointed out the deliberate and disorganizing dumping now being carried out by the Soviets. Did the Government object to that, and how were they going to stop dumped wheat and dumped timber this year and dumped manufactures next year? More generally he asserted that the Government was the only completely unconstructive body in the House.

The debate had shown a consensus of opinion among younger men that protection was necessary and that Parliament was effete. He himself thought that democracy had not yet fully developed, and deplored the easy worship of any alternative. The trouble with the Socialist Government was that of fundamentalists who had begun to read Darwin. They were paralysed by loss of faith in their own theories. Those theories had been killed by facts. What was the Government going to do?

The PRIME MINISTER rode off an answer to the main question to this speech—namely, the problem of dumping—by putting it down to the anti-Soviet complex. As for the Government, if they had not taken office they would have denied his own belief in political action. The rise in unemployment was inevitable, whatever Government had been in power. The proof was that protectionist and reactionary countries were worse than this. The reason was the return to the gold standard—a Tory measure. The Opposition had no right to complain of the enhanced cost of wages while applauding the increased value of fixed income. Wages would not be surrendered unless incomes fell as well, and tariffs were no protection for either. In any case, the Conservatives at the last election were pledged not to impose a general tariff. Turning to the Liberals, he explained that a national industrial conference was impracticable, but the Government were encouraging reorganization of one industry after another. They would not be held up indefinitely by the refusal of any industry—such as the cotton industry—to cut out dead financial wood. In a final word on imperial matters, he once again blamed capitalist reservation of markets for other countries for the loss of many orders in the Dominions.

The speech, in contrast with Mr. Baldwin's, was subjected to much interruption, some of it irritating, but the PRIME MINISTER did not improve his case by exclaiming, after he had sat down, "That is the gentlemen's party! Swine!" Fortunately the observation was lost in the putting of the question, and the House quietly divided. Most of the Liberals appeared to abstain, and there was singularly little enthusiasm in any quarter as the result was declared.

DISUNITED LIBERALS

CHIEF WHIP'S DISSENT FROM LEADER

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The division on the Conservative amendment to the Address last night revealed the grave difficulties under which the Liberals are carrying on at present. At the party meeting on Monday evening, it had been decided that the bulk of the party would abstain from voting, but it was known that a few Liberals were determined at all costs to vote against the Government.

Sir Robert Hutchison, the Chief Whip, had sent a letter to Mr. Lloyd George during the afternoon informing him that he felt bound to vote against the Government on this issue, and it is assumed that a sequel to his action will be an offer to resign his office. Sir Robert was supported in his action by four other Liberal members, Sir John Simon, Mr. George Lambert, Sir Murdoch Macdonald, and the Rev. R. M. Kedward. Four Liberals, Sir William Edge, Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Runciman, and Sir Godfrey Collins, who were determined that on no account should the Government be defeated, went into the Labour division lobby.

The decision of Sir John Simon not to follow his leader on this occasion was the subject of considerable comment, and members of his party are wondering what course he intends to pursue when the Trade Disputes Bill is introduced. It is now assumed that he will reserve to himself complete freedom of action, whatever line Mr. Lloyd George may decide to take.

The following members were paired for the division:—

For the Amendment	Against
de Frece, Sir W. (U.)	Guest, J. (Lab.)
Dixon, Capt. H. (U.)	Westwood, Col. J. (Lab.)
Gibson, C. G. (U.)	Toole, J. (Lab.)
Haslam, H. (U.)	Melville, Sir J. B. (Lab.)
Muirhead, Major A. J.	Baker, W. J. (Lab.)
Morrison, Hugh (U.)	Smith, Rennie (Lab.)
Nield, Sir H. (U.)	Buchanan, G. (Lab.)
Rentoul, Sir G. (U.)	Hamilton, Mrs. (Lab.)
Sassoon, Sir Philip (U.)	Shiels, Dr. Drummond (Lab.)
Wilson, G. H. A. (U.)	Beckett, J. (Lab.)

FRESH WAR DANGER IN CHINA

DISARMAMENT OF YEN'S ARMY ORDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUKDEN, Nov. 4

A serious situation is said to be developing in Shansi, where Yen Hsi-shan's troops are being kept on a war footing and are threatening to attack the Manchurian forces, which have marched there on the strength of an understanding with both the Nanking Government and Yen Hsi-shan.

Yen has been intriguing to cause friction between Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang. Although he promised to leave the country, he has now definitely refused to do so. The Nanking Government has issued orders for the disarmament of Yen's troops, and this task devolves upon Chang Hsueh-liang, who finds it distasteful in view of the fact that he is determined not to engage in any warfare. As second in command of the National Forces he is constrained to act in order to secure peace. "I promised to guarantee peace," he said. "I must do all in my power to that end, even if I have to give my life."

Shansi will be surrounded, and it is hoped that Yen's officers, who have been requested by telegram to work for the people, will refuse to fight.

BRITISH MOTOR-BOAT ARRESTED

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4

Members of the crew of the British motor-boat Mazel-tov, which was seized by a United States coastguard cutter and towed into Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday night, announced yesterday, through their counsel, that the boat had been seized outside the 12-mile limit and that they therefore refused to plead guilty to conspiracy to smuggle liquor into the United States, and that they expected the intervention of the British authorities on their behalf. They claim to have been drifting with disabled engines outside the limit when the coastguard took them in tow.

The coastguard officers said that there were 400 cases of liquor on board the Mazel-tov, which is capable of carrying 2,500 cases. The coastguards think that she had already unloaded the greater part of her cargo when she was seized, as a number of smaller motor-boats were seen to scatter from her vicinity as soon as the coastguard cutter appeared.

The men have been released on bail pending a further hearing on November 20.

U.S. ELECTIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Polling took place to-day for the election of 39 new Senators, 431 Representatives, and the Governors of 32 States of the Union.

In many districts the public has appeared apathetic. At Danville (Kentucky) a negro was shot dead outside a polling booth and at Buckner (Missouri) an election official has been kidnapped. In New York City the voting has been heavy but orderly, and only a few arrests have been made.

Chief interest of the election lies in the effect which it may have on the Presidential election two years hence. It is generally expected that the Democrats will make substantial gains.—*Reuter.*

THE FRENCH CHAMBER

FIGHTING MOOD OF OPPOSITION

NOISY SITTING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 4

Unusual animation marked the reassembly of the Chamber to-day, although the proceedings were intended to be merely formal. A mild dispute as to the order of business was sufficient to show that the Opposition had come back in a fighting mood and that M. Tardieu's supporters were quite ready to accept the challenge.

A Cabinet meeting had been held at the Elysée during the morning to decide upon the order of the day. M. Briand, who was present for the first time since his return from Geneva, described the general position of French foreign policy to his colleagues, and gave some indication of the line he proposed to follow in answering the interpellations already put down by M. Franklin-Bouillon and other Deputies on the Government's foreign policy. The normal procedure is for the Chamber to accord priority to interpellations on the "general policy of the Government," but on this occasion there are none. It was therefore decided that M. Tardieu should propose the discussion of those dealing with foreign policy, to be followed by those dealing with the present state of military aviation. At the same time it was not intended that the debate should be begun to-day. The Government envisaged the usual formal meeting and then an adjournment until Thursday.

When M. Fernand Bouisson, the President of the Chamber, took his place on the dais the amphitheatre of the Palais Bourbon already presented a lively scene. In an atmosphere of restless anticipation the President read out the list of interpellations.

M. Tardieu then rose and suggested that they should be classified according to subject, so as to allow of some method. He proposed that they should be taken in the following order:—Foreign policy, aeronautics, political and social questions, colonial questions, and, finally, all other questions. The Chamber having accepted this, the President proposed that the discussion should begin on Thursday, but M. Colomb, a Socialist-Radical Deputy, objected. With the noisy support of his own party and the Socialists, he demanded that the discussion should begin at once.

UNPREPARED DEPUTIES

M. Franklin-Bouillon, whose interpellation was first on the list, protested, amid interruptions, that he had not come to speak at once, and had, in fact, left his papers at home. The President called upon M. Scapini, who rose in his place to admit that he was in a similar plight, as he had not expected to be called upon to speak to-day. The President decided that there was nothing for it but to call upon M. François Albert, but he, too, confessed, amid laughter, that he had not come prepared to speak; however, rather than imitate those who were prepared to accept an adjournment in a spirit of servility, he would improvise what he had to say on his interpellation.

Meanwhile a new interpellation had been introduced by M. Louis Marin, leader of an important group numbered among M. Tardieu's supporters, asking what diplomatic steps the Government had taken with regard to the threats openly announced against the "principle of the respect of treaties and pacts, the foundation of international life and future peace." That of M. Franklin-Bouillon asked what the Government's policy was "in view of the statements of certain German Ministers in which demands were made for frontier modifications and the revision of the Treaty of Versailles." These represented what may be called the anti-Briandist school. Those of M. François Albert and his colleagues of the Left were worded with much greater restraint.

M. François Albert, speaking amid frequent interruptions, declared that the object of his interpellation was to discover the extent to which M. Tardieu's majority was inspired with the unanimity claimed for it by its leader. One of its principal Ministers had been the object of systematic attacks in the Government Press for months past. The Chamber had a right to know how these attacks were to be interpreted, because this propaganda, conducted by the majority, was not in accordance with the voting. On behalf of the majority, it had been asserted that the presence of M. Briand at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was nothing short of a national catastrophe, and that the Foreign Minister was the worst the Republic had ever known. How was it that the majority could give its confidence to a Government that contained such a Minister?

At this point the interruptions and exchanges of personalities across the floor of the Chamber became so deafening and the excitement so great that the President suspended the sitting. When, after a 20 minutes' interval, it was resumed M. François Albert declared that the country must know which was the true voice of the Government. He then closed on a lighter note by saying that when M. Tardieu reconstituted his Cabinet of 34 members, he might well add a Minister of the Press and round it off at 35. The President seized the opportunity of a burst of laughter to propose the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, and this, to the general relief, was agreed to.

The proceedings in the Senate were purely formal.

THE SCHNEIDER TROPHY DEADLOCK

AERO CLUB COMMITTEE TO GO TO PARIS

Members of the Royal Aero Club Committee will go to Paris at the end of the month to attend a meeting of the Committee of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale with the object of removing the deadlock about the Schneider Trophy competition.

The Aero Club returned the entries of Italy and France on the ground that they were not made in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the committee for next year's race. A deadlock followed, which the Fédération Aéronautique is seeking to remove. The Aero Club representatives are meeting this week to prepare their case for submission to the committee.

BELGIAN FLYING CORPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4

The Minister of National Defence has decided to provide new machines for the Belgian Military Flying Corps. A first order is to be placed in England for a large number of aeroplanes, capable of passing the most severe tests of speed and airworthiness.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

SINGAPORE BASE

REPORTED LINES OF SETTLEMENT

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference held two meetings yesterday, and the following official statement was issued:—

A meeting of the Heads of Delegations was held at 10, Downing-street this morning at 10. Mr. MacDonald had to leave early, after which General Hertzog took the chair. The final consideration of constitutional aspects of inter-Imperial relations was continued, and further progress was made. The meeting adjourned until 3.30 p.m.

The Heads of Delegations met again at 3.30, with Mr. J. H. Thomas in the chair. Reports of various committees were received and approved.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—Perhaps the most interesting feature of the official statement is the fact that at the afternoon meeting the Heads of Delegations were able to get away from the report of Lord Sankey's Committee and to turn their attention to other reports. One of the most important of them was the report of the Committee which was set up with Mr. MacDonald as chairman to consider the position of the Singapore Base, where work was retarded when the Labour Government took office. The report of the Committee was approved by the Heads of Delegations, but the decision will not be announced officially until it has been approved at a plenary session of the Conference, which will presumably be held in the early part of next week.

It was announced in September, 1928, that the Admiralty had accepted the tender of Sir John Jackson, Limited, for the construction of the new dock, the contract time for completion being seven years. It is understood that the Heads of Delegations consider that, in view of all the circumstances and the difficulties involved, this contract should be carried out, if possible, within the specified period. This would allow of the holding of a further Imperial Conference before the dock is completed, and it is probable that the suggestion will be made to the Conference that the whole question shall be re-examined in 1934 or 1935.

CIVIL AVIATION

Among the reports received and adopted by the Heads of Delegations in the afternoon were those of the Committee on War Graves, on Arbitration and Disarmament, and on Civil Aviation. The Committee on Civil Aviation has reviewed the progress made in the development of Imperial air communications with heavier-than-air machines since the last Conference. The Committee has been impressed with the great advantages, political and commercial, to be derived from a more rapid development of Imperial communications by means of regular air services, and its report expresses the hope that the next stage of development, the opening up next year of a regular service between England and South Africa, will be followed at an early date by the extension of the regular weekly service between England and India as far as Australia. The report recommends that preference should be given to Empire air routes for the carriage of mails when the facilities which exist offer equal advantages to the air routes of foreign services. In view of the inquiry into the loss of the R 101, the Committee has felt unable to make any recommendations with regard to the further development of airships. The Committee has made three specific recommendations for the favourable consideration of the Conference and of the various Governments of the Empire. They are:—

(1) The *personnel* which now exists for liaison purposes should be appointed on a more permanent basis.

(2) The interchange of selected administrative and technical officers for service within the Empire is desirable.

(3) The technical officers of the various parts of the Empire should confer with a view to evolving a common standard of airworthiness for the Empire.

DISARMAMENT

The report of the Committee on Arbitration and Disarmament deals with three special subjects—the General Act, the Draft Disarmament Convention, and the proposed amendment of the Covenant. On the General Act the Committee is in favour of improving in every possible way the machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and it approves the general principles underlying the General Act. It is understood, however, that the report makes reservations, the following disputes being excluded from the machinery of the Act:—

(1) Disputes arising before accession to the General Act or relating to incidents or facts prior to such accession.

(2) Disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement.

(3) Disputes between members of the League who are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, which shall be settled in such a manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree on.

(4) Disputes with any party to the General Act which is not a member of the League of Nations.

The report considers that subject to certain amendments the Draft Convention for Disarmament forms an excellent basis for proceeding with the preparatory work, and, with regard to the amendment of the Covenant, the Committee agrees generally that it would be a good thing to try to bring it into line with the Briand-Kellogg Pact. Lord Cecil will indicate the views of the Committee at Geneva, but it is understood that it recommends the adoption of most of the amendments which have been proposed.

The Sankey Committee held its last meeting in the afternoon, and completed its examination of the sections of the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and of the measure which will be submitted to the United Kingdom Parliament to carry out certain of its recommendations, including the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, after the necessary preliminary steps have been taken in the Dominions. Lord Sankey was warmly thanked for his work as chairman.

The eleventh meeting of the Committee on Economic Cooperation was held, when Sir Halford Mackinder, chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, made a statement on the work of the Committee. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Imperial Shipping Committee, and thanked Sir Halford Mackinder for his interesting statement.

The Heads of Delegations are meeting again to-day at 10.30, but after to-day there will be no further meeting until next week, as some of the Dominion delegates are visiting Birmingham and Bristol to-morrow and on Friday. The weekly meeting of the Cabinet has accordingly been postponed from this morning until to-morrow.

ARMS IN AUSTRIA

SEIZURES FROM SOCIALISTS

GOVERNMENT ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Nov. 4

The report which reached the *Arbeiter Zeitung* last night of an intended search for Socialist arms by the Government has turned out to be correct. At an early hour this morning the building of the newspaper itself was surrounded by gendarmes and police and a party searched the premises for concealed weapons. None was discovered.

It was learnt in the course of the day that similar searches were being made in every provincial capital of Austria and the chief industrial centres. In Wiener Neustadt, an important factory town south of Vienna, the Town Hall was occupied by gendarmes and the removal ordered of 2,400 rifles which had been seized in the Bergenland in July, 1923, when Hungarian freebooters were on Austrian territory, and had been stored in the Town Hall under the joint control of Socialists and Christian Socialists.

The excitement which reports of the raids created in Vienna, more especially among the Socialists, was intense. What is resented is that the searches are being made without legal warrant and only among Socialists, leaving, it is alleged, the Fascist Heimwehr in possession of big stores of all kinds of arms, including field pieces. Police forces have been increased in the streets to-night, and the public buildings are guarded.

This evening the authorities issued a report enumerating the arms collected. The return includes 4,000 rifles, 40 machine-guns, some revolvers and hand grenades, and 500,000 rounds of ammunition, besides bandoliers, wire, and other equipment. The Socialists, however, declare that a large part of the confiscated munitions is the legal stock of licensed rifle clubs, the rest stores, the presence of which was known to the Government. The fact of the confiscation of machine-guns is even disputed. The Socialists also allege that the Government's action is a form of election propaganda designed to turn the public against organized Socialism. They are persuaded that the search will continue during the next few days, and are issuing further warnings to members of the party not to allow themselves to be provoked to rash action.

INSURANCE OF NEW CUNARDERS

TERMS FOR GOVERNMENT HELP

The terms of the agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, for the insurance of one, and possibly two, large passenger vessels of exceptional value which the company proposes to build are contained in a memorandum, issued yesterday, explaining the Financial Resolution. (Cmd. 3706, price 1d. net.) The value of these vessels will, it is anticipated, be about £4,500,000 each, and uncertainty exists whether the normal insurance market will be able to absorb the whole amount of the insurance required.

The effect of the agreement, if entered into, would be that the Government would undertake to provide insurance against both construction and marine risks in respect of the first vessel to be built by the company in so far as the ordinary insurance market is unable to do so. The company would be required to exhaust the open market before calling on the Board of Trade to make up the deficiency.

Any insurances in respect of construction risks provided by the Board of Trade are to be at a fixed rate of premium of 1½ per cent. for three years, plus an additional 2½ per cent. on that rate. If the vessel is not delivered or accepted within three years from the laying of her keel there is to be an addition of 6d. per cent. per month for each month or part thereof beyond the three years period until her delivery and acceptance.

Any insurances against ordinary marine risks provided by the Board of Trade are to be at reasonable rates of premium—that is, rates either similar to those fixed by the market for the ship or rates fixed with reference to market rates for similar risks, plus an additional 2½ per cent. thereon. It is hoped that the market will be in a position to take a large part, if not all, of the risks.

The agreement also provides for the insurance of a second vessel on similar terms, provided that the Board of Trade are satisfied that her keel will be laid within six years from the execution of the agreement.

For the purpose of carrying out the agreement it is proposed to establish a Cunard Insurance Fund, into which receipts will be paid and out of which any claims will be met. Any deficiency will be met from the Consolidated Fund.

⁂ Replies by Mr. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, to questions on the proposals in the House of Commons yesterday are given in our Parliamentary report.

CHEAP GERMAN AEROPLANES

POSITION OF BRITISH CONSTRUCTORS

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

The announcement that a German light aeroplane with a 20 horse-power engine is to be put on the market at £172 has aroused some anxiety among British aircraft constructors concerning the possibility of German competition in this country. No British light aeroplane can be bought for less than £400, but since the experiment made some years ago no British constructors have given any more serious thought to the production of aeroplanes of such low engine power.

There is nothing to prevent German aeroplanes of this type being offered in the British market. The German airworthiness certificate for privately owned machines is recognized by the Air Ministry, so that purchasers could be assured that they would be allowed to fly them. There is no comparable aeroplane of British construction with which they would compete and though for this reason constructors in this country are not disposed to place too much emphasis on the danger they realize that there might be a diversion of possible orders.

The British purchaser, bearing in mind the failure of the British essay in light-engined aeroplanes, will probably wait until the utility of the German product has been proved. Klemm aeroplanes were seen in the Round Europe Touring Competition in July, but none with anything like such low power. One aeroplane of very small power was produced by the de Havilland Company a few years ago, and was flown from Brussels to London by Sir Alan Cobham, but for general purposes it was not a success. The lack of reserve power made climbing very slow. It was difficult sometimes to take off at all, and several circuits of the aerodrome were generally necessary in order to gain height.

Against any but the lightest of winds such an aeroplane made very little progress, and ran some risk. The British industry at all events has decided against the very low-powered aeroplane and shows no tendency in the face of the German departure to reconsider that decision.

INVALIDS

The Hon. Diana Skeffington's condition was stated last night to be still serious.

The Dean of Rochester was stated last night to be progressing. He had a collapse on Sunday, which is giving rise to anxiety and will necessitate a long period of rest, but he did not have a seizure, as at first reported.

UNEMPLOYMENT

TOTAL OF 2,237,501

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

On October 27, 1930, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,551,095 wholly unemployed, 581,614 temporarily stopped, and 104,792 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,237,501. This was 38,213 more than a week before and 1,003,113 more than a year before. The total on October 27, 1930, comprised 1,621,578 men, 60,232 boys, 504,501 women, and 51,190 girls.

Date	Persons normally in regular employment		Persons normally in casual employment	Total
	Wholly unemployed	Temporarily stopped		
Oct. 27, 1930:				
Men	1,123,309	396,227	102,042	1,621,578
Boys	48,021	11,944	287	60,232
Women	338,481	163,558	2,462	504,501
Girls	41,284	9,855	21	51,190
Total	1,551,095	581,614	104,792	2,237,501
Oct. 20, 1930				
Men	1,006,942	383,794	101,606	1,582,342
Boys	47,147	11,296	298	58,741
Women	323,923	175,829	2,304	507,056
Girls	40,904	10,216	29	51,149
Total	1,513,916	581,137	104,235	2,199,288
Oct. 28, 1929				
Men	704,973	177,144	71,314	953,431
Boys	30,087	4,055	128	34,270
Women	141,254	73,393	1,167	215,814
Girls	27,317	3,545	11	30,873
Total	903,631	258,137	72,620	1,234,388

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The weekly figures show for the first time over a million more registered unemployed than at the corresponding date in 1929. There is an increase of 647,464 in the number of the wholly unemployed, of 323,477 in the number of the temporarily stopped, and of 32,172 in the number of the casual workers who are stopped. The increase in the number of men unemployed, as compared with a year ago, is 668,147; and 288,687 more women, about 26,000 more boys, and 20,000 more girls are unemployed.

All but a thousand of the increase in the total figures, as compared with the preceding week in October, is due to the larger number of the wholly unemployed—those, that is to say, who are out of a job and have no prospect of returning to their former employment. The number of men added in the week to the wholly unemployed was 26,367, and the number of women 9,558.

GRANTS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, November 3, 1930, Lord St. Davids in the chair, a number of schemes of works submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £250,000 to provide employment for approximately 1,250 men.

Schemes before the Committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 1,222 and are estimated to cost £19,930,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the Committee are empowered to approve and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

R 101 INQUIRY

ALTIMETER ERROR DISCREDITED

The weather near Beauvais was stated yesterday, at the Court of Inquiry into the loss of R 101, not to have been such on the night of the disaster as the navigators would worry about. The director of the Meteorological Office said that the forecasts showed fairly accurately what the weather would be. From subsequent inquiries it seemed unlikely that any vertical currents, usually associated with squalls or thunderstorms, could have been encountered. It was also announced that Dr. Eckener had written that it was improbable that the line squall which the Graf Zeppelin met could have affected R 101.

Dr. Eckener had previously made a statement to *The Times*, in which he explained that the Graf Zeppelin, flying from Friedrichshafen to Leipzig between 5 a.m. and 9 a.m. on October 5, experienced a big fall in the barometer, which resulted in her altimeter showing a height of 400ft. when she reached the ground. Dr. Simpson, the director of the Meteorological Office, telegraphed to him on this subject, and received a report from him in which he agreed that one of the two squalls of that night had passed over Western Europe before R 101 crossed the French coast, and that the other, approaching from the West, was many miles from Beauvais at the time of the accident.

The possibility of altimeter error was thus ruled out. Two other possible theories were also discredited by yesterday's evidence. Dr. Simpson held that in the sort of weather reported that night there could be no important vertical currents, though there were wind gusts, the force of which would be exerted equally in all directions; and experiments made at Cardington had shown that the average length of an eddy was about the same as the length of the airship—some 700ft. The temperature gradients in the air that night were adiabatic, or normally steep, and so there would be no tendency to damp down eddies above the ground.

Major J. P. C. Cooper, the Air Ministry Inspector of Accidents, disposed of the theory of elevator failure. The elevators, he said, were swinging freely after the accident, and there was no sign of jamming. He also gave the opinion that the elevator control wire, which was found broken, gave way after the crash. The peculiar fact about this wire was that only a small piece of it had been subjected to great heat, and its fabric binding quite close to the break was almost untouched by fire. The assumption to which this pointed was that a stream of hydrogen from a hole in an adjacent gasbag had been directed like the flame of a blow-lamp on to that particular part of the wire only.

⁂ A detailed report of the inquiry appears on page 19.

ST. GEORGE'S, WINDSOR, REOPENED

The King and Queen yesterday morning attended the reopening service of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after its renovation. A description of the service and of the music at the evening service will be found on page 11.

AQUITANIA IN A HEAVY GALE

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The liner Aquitania has sent out a wireless message to say that she is battling with mountainous seas in a terrific gale which has been raging since she left Cherbourg. This morning, it is reported, the wind reached a force of 100 miles an hour, and at the height of the gale the liner's speed was slowed down to three knots. She is already 18 hours behind time.—*Reuter.*

POLITICAL NOTES

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

LABOUR REVOLT OVER GRANTS

The Government are already threatened with grave trouble over the Education Bill, which will come up for second reading to-morrow. The Conservatives will oppose the second reading on the ground that they are opposed to the financial burden of maintenance grants at the present difficult time. Mr. Lloyd George has declared that he also is opposed to maintenance grants, though it is understood that the Liberals will support the second reading.

But now fresh difficulty is threatened from a section of the Government's nominal supporters. At the request of the Left Wing of the Labour Party Sir Charles Trevelyan has completely remodelled the clause relating to maintenance grants since last Session, but apparently the new clause gives little more satisfaction than the old. A request has been made to the party's Consultative Committee that the whole subject may be discussed at the meeting of the Parliamentary Party to-day. There is no prospect of Sir Charles Trevelyan being able to make any further concession, and the Left Wing members were declaring last night that unless their demand is met they will oppose the Bill. The Liberal Party's Educational Advisory Committee will consider the position to-day, and there will also be a meeting of the Anglican Group of the Labour Party.

The Conservative Agricultural Committee yesterday decided to ask for further time to consider the Government's Land Settlement Bill before second reading, in view of the far-reaching effects it may have on the agricultural industry and of the fact that its text has not yet been published. The following officers have been appointed for the coming Session:—Chairman, Sir Douglas Newton; vice-chairman, Lord Hartington; treasurer, Captain R. C. Bourne; secretaries, Mr. Percy Hurd and Sir John Green.

A meeting was held at the House of Commons last night of Conservative peers, members, and others interested in Indian affairs and in the forthcoming Conference. Among those who attended were Lord Peel, Lord Winterton, Lord Lloyd, and Sir Leslie Wilson. There was a discussion on Mr. Benn's statement on Monday that the British Government would not formulate proposals pending discussion in the Conference. Regret was expressed at this decision of the Government, but no resolution was passed.

ARMISTICE DAY

PRIMATE ON REMEMBRANCE AND RESOLVE

The Archbishop of Canterbury publishes the following Armistice Day message in the *Canterbury Diocesan Gazette*:—

"Remembrance will always be in our hearts, but let remembrance this year and always pass into resolve. During the Two Minutes Silence let a great prayer rise from the heart of the nation that we may all meet the call of this anxious time in our history in the same spirit as that in which the men who served and died for their country met the call which came to them. I doubt not that this is the direction which will be given to our thoughts and prayer on Armistice Sunday, November 9."

The Service of Preparation for the Silence at All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, will begin at 10.45, and will be conducted by the vicar, the Rev. P. B. Clayton. A celebration of Holy Communion will follow at 11.10. On Tower Hill, at the Marine Memorial, the Bishop of Stepney, assisted by an All Hallows choir, will conduct a 10 minutes service before the Silence. At 1 p.m. the mid-day service of All Hallows will be conducted by Mr. Clayton.

DAME NELLIE MELBA ILL

FREMANTLE (W. AUSTRALIA), Nov. 4.—It was announced when the P. and O. liner Cathay berthed here this morning that Dame Nellie Melba had been ill on board the vessel for several days. The doctor attending her has forbidden her to land.—*Reuter.*

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED	8.50
Apollo	THE OUTSIDER	8.30
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	LUCKY DIP	8.30
Criterion	THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD	8.40
Daly's	ELDORADO	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE	8.40
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.15 & 8.15
Everyman	MASKS AND FACES	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	UNUSUAL VARIETY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	2.30 & 8.40
Lyric, Hammersmith	MARRIAGE A LA MODE	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	FREDERICA	2.30 & 8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	2.30 & 8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE LYONS MAIL	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
The Old Vic	THE JEALOUS WIFE	7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. CONCERT	8
Wigmore Hall	NEGRO SPIRITUALS	3
	CHAMBER CONCERT	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace		10 to 10
Royal Agricultural Hall	BREWERS', &c., EXHIBITION	10 to 8
Tussaud's		10 to 10
Zoological Gardens		9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	KING OF JAZZ	1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30
Astoria	HOLIDAY	1 to 11
Capitol	THE SEA WOLF	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	HOLD EVERYTHING	1 to 11
Empire	ALL-LAUGHTER WEEK	12 to 11
Kensington	LOVE COMES ALONG	2 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	OLD ENGLISH	2 to 11
New Gallery	ON APPROVAL	2 to 11
New Victoria	COMMON CLAY

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Southerly wind, light at first, fresh or strong later ; cloud increasing, rain later ; local morning fog ; sharp frost early, then becoming milder.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled, some bright intervals ; rather cold. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Evidence at the R 101 inquiry yesterday dealt with the theories regarding the weather on the night of the accident and the position of the elevators. (pp. 14 and 19)

An agreement between the Board of Trade and the Cunard Steamship Company provides for the insurance by the Government of the proposed two large new vessels to the extent that the ordinary insurance market is unable to cover the risks. (p. 14)

The Bishop of Southwark, addressing the diocesan conference yesterday, spoke of the urgent necessity for meeting the spiritual needs of the new districts still rapidly springing up in the diocese. (p. 19)

Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, yesterday gave before the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture an outline of the Marketing Bill, and replied to criticisms. (p. 16)

The honorary freedom of the City of London was yesterday conferred on the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. (p. 9)

The inquiry into the explosion at the Grove Pit, Brownhills Colliery, near Walsall, on the night of October 1, when the whole of one shift of 14 men lost their lives, was concluded at Walsall yesterday. (p. 5)

The Bishop of Barking gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday. (p. 11)

POLITICS

The debate on the Address was concluded in the House of Commons yesterday. The Conservative amendment was defeated by 281 votes to 250. (pp. 8 and 9)

The Left Wing of the Labour Party is dissatisfied with the Education Minister's remodelled clause relating to school maintenance grants, and threatens opposition to the Bill if its demand is not met. (p. 14)

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Liberal candidate at Shipley, where polling will take place to-morrow, claiming that Liberals alone have a definite, practical, constructive policy for dealing with unemployment, which they have submitted to the nation and the Government. (p. 11)

The Labour Party has decided to open at once a special fund in preparation for the next General Election. (p. 16)

Mr. Churchill spoke on safeguarding and on widows' pensions in a defence of the late Conservative Administration at a meeting in the Epping Division last night. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Heads of Delegations to the Imperial Conference met yesterday, when reports of various Committees were considered. One of the most important was that concerning the Singapore Base. (p. 14)

A fresh war danger has arisen in North China. The Nanking Government has ordered the disarming of Yen Hsi-shan's army, and the carrying out of the order will devolve upon Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, whose forces are threatened with attack by Yen's troops. (p. 14)

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday. In the Chamber there were lively scenes during an interpellation on foreign policy, and the President suspended the sitting for 20 minutes. In the Senate the proceedings were formal. (p. 14)

It has been disclosed that a motion was carried in the recent caucus of the Australian Federal Labour Party in favour of an extension of credit through the Commonwealth Bank up to £20,000,000. (p. 13)

The expected search of the premises of Socialist organizations for arms was begun by the Austrian Government yesterday. It is reported that many rifles and machine-guns and much ammunition was confiscated. (p. 14)

After his investiture yesterday as provisional President of the Brazilian Republic, Dr. Getulio Vargas outlined his reconstruction proposals. (p. 13)

The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League opened its nineteenth session yesterday, when the report on British Cameroons was considered. The Commission will not deal with Palestine in its present session. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen attended the reopening service of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, yesterday morning after its renovation. (p. 11)

SPORT

A race meeting under National Hunt Rules was concluded yesterday at Wolverhampton. (p. 6)

Fencing for the Alfred Hutton Memorial Cup was continued at Bertrand's Academy yesterday. (p. 7)

The Combined Seniors' and Freshmen's Sports were continued at Oxford yesterday. (p. 6)

The Bath Club beat Prince's Club in the Squash Rackets Tournament for the Bath Club Cup at the Bath Club yesterday by three matches to none. (p. 7)

The Empire Billiard Tournament was continued at Thurston's Hall and Bradford yesterday. (p. 7)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—New South African Loan; Fresh "Records" for the Funds; Large Dividend Disbursements; Cables and Wireless Directorate ; Irish Agricultural Bank's Issue; Hungarian Treasury Bills; Live Stock Company's Poor Year; Barranquilla Railway Results; and The Cunard Insurances. (p. 20)

In Lombard-street money was in strong demand for the night and loan rates rose sharply. Discount rates were steady. Of the £1,104,000 of bar gold available in the bullion market France took £765,000 and an undisclosed buyer £255,000. The price rose ½d. to 85s. 0½d. per oz. Silver rose 1-16d. to 16 13-16d. Among the Foreign Exchanges the French rate moved sharply against sterling, and a further decline occurred in the New York rate. Spanish currency appreciated. (p. 20)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were again active and strong, though the last prices were a little below the best. A further rally took place in Brazilian and Chinese bonds. Cables and Wireless stocks recovered, and a general rise took place in Insurance shares. (p. 20)

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

On one side of its dual task the Imperial Conference is reported to be nearing the end of its work. In addition to studying methods of economic cooperation between the Governments of the Empire it has been engaged—to quote MR. MACDONALD'S phrase—"in applying and "putting a definite content into the various "phrases and declarations made by our pre-"decessors in 1926 relating to the constitutional "and political relationship of the various "Dominions." The PRIME MINISTER told the House of Commons last week that this side of the business was proceeding very rapidly, and drawing towards an end; but the products of the committees of constitutional lawyers have not always been encouraging in the past, and it remains to be seen whether the forthcoming report represents any practical progress. Meanwhile one of its problems has for some months past been a matter of public controversy. The 1926 Conference—or rather the constitutional development which the report of that Conference was intended to express and define—changed very considerably, almost fundamentally, the functions of the Governor-General in a Dominion. The relevant passage in the report stated that it was

> an essential consequence of the equality of status existing among the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Governor-General of a Dominion is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by his Majesty the King in Great Britain, and that he is not the representative or agent of his Majesty's Government in Great Britain or of any Department of that Government.

It was regarded at that time as not wholly in accordance with his constitutional position, as thus defined, that the Governor-General should act as the formal official channel of communication between the Dominion Government and the Government in London; and it was agreed that in future, where the change was desired by a Dominion, the channel of communication should be from Government to Government direct. The report of the 1926 Conference did not discuss the methods by which the Governor-General was to be chosen and appointed, and it was generally felt that the existing method, which had grown up naturally, might very well be continued. That method, as every one knows, involves the cooperation of HIS MAJESTY both with the Government of the Dominion concerned and also with his advisers in Great Britain in the selection. As a matter of practice a panel of names approved (and sometimes enlarged) by the KING is submitted confidentially to the Dominion, and, after agreement has been reached, the appointment is formally made by HIS MAJESTY.

The common-sense method of general discussion and agreement has worked very well ; but the claim has recently been put forward that there is no longer any need for the Government in this country to have any voice in the selection of a Governor-General or any part in his appointment. The question really began to be controversial when it was reported from Australia last April that the Commonwealth Government had recommended SIR ISAAC ISAACS, the newly appointed Chief Justice, to succeed LORD STONEHAVEN ; but no decision was reached, and it was understood that the matter was being held over to be studied by the approaching Conference from every point of view. It would seem indeed to most people to be a case where the warning might very well be heeded which was given to the Conference just a month ago by MR. SCULLIN himself. In his admirable speech at the inaugural session the PRIME MINISTER of AUSTRALIA declared his conviction that it was "quite possible to reconcile "complete and effective autonomy of the "Dominions with the unity of the British Com-"monwealth as a whole—but not if we attempt "to dot every 'i' and cross every 't.'" So few are left of the formal legal links which once bound the Empire together that the greatest circumspection must clearly be used in tampering further with any one of them; and certainly a link would be severed, or at any rate weakened, if the Governor-General of a Dominion were to become merely the nominee of the Dominion Government which happened to be in power at the time of the appointment. Nor is it easy to see how such a nominee could adequately discharge the functions which the report of the 1926 Conference describes—how he could hold "in all "essential respects the same position with "regard to the administration of public affairs "in the Dominion as is held by his Majesty "the King in Great Britain." In some of the Dominions there seems to be almost an impression that the Governor-General is merely a lay figure, whose only function, apart from ceremonial occasions, is automatically to affix his signature like a rubber stamp to documents drawn up by his Ministers. No conception could really be more erroneous. The business of a Governor-General is to represent HIS MAJESTY the KING and to act as HIS MAJESTY would act if he were resident in the Dominion. Every one who knows anything of British political life from the inside knows how real is the part played in it by HIS MAJESTY through the conscientious discharge of all the duties of modern kingship coupled with the most punctilious observance of all its limitations. It is impossible to imagine that part being played by an occupant of the Throne who was simply the nominee of his changing Ministers. Still less is it possible to imagine its being played in any of the Dominions by a Governor-General who was not in any real sense the KING'S representative, but the mere creation of a party Government, possibly even chosen—as High Commissioners have sometimes been chosen—not because he was the best man for the position, but because his appointment served some party interest. If a Governor-General is adequately to represent HIS MAJESTY he must be some one in whom HIS MAJESTY has confidence, and it follows that the part played by HIS MAJESTY in the appointment must be a real and not a merely nominal part. That indeed is more necessary than ever now that the Governor-General has been relieved of his former duties and is solely and exclusively HIS MAJESTY'S representative.

It does not follow, of course, that a Dominion Government should give up the voice which they have had for a good many years past in the selection of a Governor-General. As HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers in that part of the Empire it is their duty and their prerogative to advise the KING on appointments to an office which is not only of so much dignity but which is also so important in the life of the Dominion, and with which they themselves have to be in close and constant contact. They are intimately concerned in the adequate discharge of the duties of that office; they are—more than anyone else can be—conversant with local conditions and requirements; and their advice must necessarily carry enormous weight. But in tendering their advice they are bound to remember that they are advising HIS MAJESTY nowadays on his choice of a personal representative, and they will of course be influenced by that consideration. There is no need, and indeed it would be very inadvisable, to attempt to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject. There ought to be no real difficulty in arriving at a choice which would give the Dominions a Governor-General of whom the Government of the Dominion could feel sure that he would give them the support and assistance which the KING gives to his Ministers in London, and of whom HIS MAJESTY could feel sure that he would represent him in the Dominion as he would wish to be represented. Meanwhile the subject has been complicated by a parallel discussion as to whether a Governor-General should or should not be chosen from among the citizens of the Dominion in which he is to hold the highest office. There is a natural wish among many of those in the Dominions to see the dignity go as a crowning reward for his life's work to some fellow citizen of their own whom they know and admire. On the other hand it is certain that, other things being equal, a Governor-General would find it easier to discharge his high and impartial duties if he came from some other part of the Empire and was free from all local associations and prepossessions. But there also it would be unwise to lay down any rigid regulation, except indeed that no class or section of HIS MAJESTY'S subjects should be ruled out of the area of choice. The whole question is a matter for informal consultation and general agreement, not for any pedantic formula.

Preparatory Disarmament

The Preparatory Commission for Disarmament, which has been convoked at Geneva to-morrow for what is hoped will be its last session, can hardly be said to be meeting at a propitious moment. Everywhere there are signs of political unrest and military preparedness ; extravagant threats are uttered by one nation against another ; the mutual trust which can alone produce spontaneous reduction of armaments is—outwardly at any rate—conspicuous by its absence. Every one of the greater Powers except Great Britain and Japan is spending more on its defences than it was in 1924, the year in which the process of sloughing off the panoply of active war may be said to have been completed. Not only France, Italy, and Germany, but the United States of America and Soviet Russia to-day make a larger total annual outlay upon their naval, military, and air forces than six years ago. The one conspicuous success in the limitation of naval strengths recently achieved in London is partly offset by the continued failure of France and Italy to become full partners in that agreement; and there is reason to believe that the French Government is now contemplating the construction of a new type of battleship which would embody on a larger scale most of those ingenious devices of naval architecture which have made the German "pocket battleships" the most formidable vessels afloat of their size. This disturbing possibility may well have been the motive that prompted the recent American diplomatic *démarches* in Paris and in Rome; and it is indeed obvious that any such action on the part of France—at present fortunately it is only a vague suggestion—would be an almost fatal bar to an understanding with Italy and would indeed jeopardize the agreement already reached by the three principal naval Powers. Any competitive building between two European States which were among the victors in the War would have the further disastrous effect of increasing the disproportion between their armaments and those of the unilaterally disarmed vanquished States, and would of course only redouble the impatience with which they are already demanding either a serious attempt at reduction by the victorious nations or the right for themselves to re-arm.

In these circumstances the question may well be asked whether it is worth while for the Preparatory Commission to meet at all. But there need be no doubt about the answer. It is worth while for it to meet because the work of the Commission, as its name implies, is preliminary ; and until it is completed the plenary Disarmament Conference cannot usefully be called. The particular work of the Preparatory Commission is to draw up a scheme for limitation and reduction, a plan by which they may be accomplished equally and simultaneously, a measure enabling each country to ascertain that the reduction made by others is equivalent to its own. It is a complicated technical task, for the interpretation of the terms of armaments is apt to differ between one country and another. The same problem of interpretation has of course arisen in much the same way in the matter of the Eight-Hours Convention ; and a simple instance may serve to illustrate the difficulty. The question : "What is the strength of the British "Army ?" might be answered in three or four different ways, according to whether or not the Territorials were included, or Special Reservists, or the British Army in India (which is paid for by the Indian Government), or the Indian Army itself, and so on. Similarly the questions of the manner of computing naval strengths, of the inclusion in military strengths of trained reservists, of the estimation of budgetary values, of the control of war material, and kindred problems are those with which the Preparatory Commission has been faced. To some of them answers have been found ; to settle those which are outstanding is the immediate business of the forthcoming session.

An Unreal Debate

The debate on the Address ended last night with the rejection of the Opposition amendment by 281 votes to 250. The result is not so much a declaration of judgment as a refusal to pronounce it. Though expected, it is obviously illogical. The Unionist motion condemned the Government's lack of initiative and its attitude of despairing inaction in face of facts that call for the utmost exertion in thought and action from responsible Ministers. Day after day is wasting the substance of the nation—another disastrous unemployment return proves it this morning—and day after day reflects the Government's indecision. Liberals are at one with Unionists in their condemnation of the lack of policy which has done nothing to stay, and much to aggravate, the onset of a new crisis. If the debate which ended last night had ended as convictions required, the wording of MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S motion might have carried an almost united Opposition into the lobby. Every one knew that it was bound to end otherwise, and in consequence it became an exercise with little of the reality of its theme. The hour of defeat is postponed not to a more logical but to a more convenient day. The manœuvre by which the Liberal Party withdrew from the place of execution was a blend of righteousness and caution, as they recoiled in well-considered horror from the depravity of tariffs. Liberal criticism of the Government was proportionately ineffective. Even the militant speeches of SIR HERBERT SAMUEL and MR. LLOYD GEORGE were discounted by an official warning that no blow would be allowed to land. But, if it achieved little else, the discussion did at least give an opportunity to some of the younger Unionists. One or two of them again impressed the House, and it may be hoped the leaders of their party, with their possession of views worth hearing and with their ability to state them.

The Mysterious Universe

The Rede Lecture given last night by SIR JAMES JEANS was a candid recognition that, a quarter of a millennium after NEWTON picked up a few pebbles on the shore, scientists are still but paddling in the vast ocean of undiscovered truth. There survive many to this day who can remember a time, in the strident optimism of Victorian science, when it was thought that the world was really very easy to understand, and that man had at least thrown off the cloak of mystery wherewith theologians and philosophers had covered the naked simplicity of Nature. It is now clear that the jacket of the theologian has been exchanged only for the greatcoat of the mathematician; and the higher algebra is a far more effective guarantee of privacy than the decrees of councils. Scientists are the first to proclaim that there is wonder in Nature and mystery at the heart of things; and they only will be sorry who have spent a lifetime of painful effort in adjusting their mental outlook to what they supposed were "assured "results"—spherical atoms as the bricks of Nature's building, a viscous jelly pervading all space through which the earth was ploughing its way, the continuity of natural processes, and the inexorable sequence of cause and effect. It is all very perplexing for the plain man. Once he was told to regard himself as a simple substance, now as an inexplicable accident. He was once a collection of warring atoms and then a group of waves. Now he is calmly told that these waves are only as the wave of suicide that might sweep over New York, or as the wave of surprise, if not of indignation, with which he will greet this announcement. Finally he is told by SIR JAMES JEANS to think of himself as a thought. Knowing the poverty of his own thoughts, their inconsequential coming, their unsung departure, he is not likely to feel flattered by the advice. He fears that after further scrutiny the scientist will assure him that he is only a dream—and a bad dream at that. Meanwhile he has perforce to go about his daily round indifferent whether the simplicity of his substance be sullied, the collection of his atoms fail to cohere, or his group of waves suffer dissolution. He goes his way pinning his faith to the most probable, which alone in life, as in science, is certain.

It has become obvious that when scientists leave the assembling of their materials, and come to paint a picture of the world as a whole, they resemble very closely the artist. They see very much what they want to see. The Greeks looked out upon the world and saw a mass of earth, an ocean of water, a globe of air, or a ball of fire. NEWTON saw a vast proportioned building set in two infinite frames of space and time. DALTON and his successors saw order arise out of the chaos of conflicting atoms. The scientists of the last century saw a great slot machine into which a coin had been placed at creation, but which would inevitably run down to a standstill unless saved by the penny of miracle. The scientist is also in his way a theologian; the conflicts between science and theology have really been battles between rival theodicies. NEWTON regarded GOD as the great architect, and our grandfathers looked upon Him alternately as the supreme, if wasteful, breeder of species, and a large-scale engineer. Now we are bidden by SIR JAMES JEANS to look upon GOD as the supreme thinker, and one moreover whose thinking is done in terms of mathematical symbols. Mathematics, as ROBERT BOYLE said, is the alphabet in which GOD wrote the world. The calculus which thinkers have raised after centuries of toil is familiar to every planet that wanders in its lazy path and to every comet that streaks across the sky. The river of thought not only may turn back upon itself, as SIR JAMES JEANS suggests, but has actually done so. For what else is this but a return to the dictum foisted upon PLATO by the happy invention of PLUTARCH, that "GOD is for ever geometrizing" ? In the meanderings of the river of thought it might have been expected that theology and science would again find themselves united; some scientists would even generously atone for attributing determinism to man by giving free will to electrons. What is more surprising is that idealism should find support in the ranks of science. Many a hardened old mentalist, grown hoary with abstractions, may depart in peace, knowing that salvation has come to him from the most unlikely of quarters; but he has probably said so often that the findings of science have all the defects incidental to a limited point of view that for very shame's sake he must reject this unexpected ally. It is indeed a mysterious universe that we inhabit, and not the least mysterious are those strange beings thrown up from the primeval slime and now turning their telescopes on the fretted vault of heaven.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

MANDATE AND COVENANT

ANOTHER QUESTION FOR THE HAGUE COURT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is with some hesitation that I ask to be allowed to take part in any correspondence in the Press on the subject of British policy in Palestine. But the letter appearing in *The Times* of to-day over the signatures of such redoubtable authorities as Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon seems to me to be deficient, in so far that it does not cover the whole of the difficult ground in approaching consideration of a very thorny subject. And in some particulars it requires supplementing.

The first and opening preamble to the Mandate, which is entirely omitted from the letter of Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon, and which is of supreme and overriding importance, is :—

> Whereas the Principal Allied Powers have agreed, *for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations*, to entrust to a Mandatory selected by the said Powers the administration of the territory of Palestine, which formerly belonged to the Turkish Empire, within such boundaries as may be fixed by them.

Now the relevant parts of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations are :—

> To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.
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> * * *
>
> Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Article 20 of the Covenant, which is also relevant, is as follows :—

> The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.
>
> In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

A vexed question arises, which has been urged repeatedly by the Arabs, and is as suitable a one for an advisory opinion by The Hague Court as the questions referred to in the joint letter of Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon ; that is to say, whether the Mandate is not in important respects contrary to Article 22 of the Covenant (which is fundamental), and whether the introduction into the Mandate of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 was not contrary to the fundamental and organic Covenant. In other words, was not the Balfour Declaration an obligation which Great Britain should have procured its release from, as being inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant ?

In regard to the general observations in the letter referred to, while agreeing, if I may say so, that the matters indicated in it may be suitable for submission for advisory opinion by The Hague Court, I would like to draw attention also to the extremely important words at the commencement of Article VI. of the Mandate, quoted in the same letter :—

> While ensuring that the rights and positions of the other sections of the population are not prejudiced.

These immediately precede and govern the provisions as regards "the facilitation of Jewish immigration under suitable conditions."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. STOKER.

8, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, Nov. 4.

DESIGNS IN STEEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You recently illustrated a design for a "steel" bridge for Maidenhead, designed by a collaboration of engineers and architects commissioned by an association of steel manufacturers. It may be taken that the condition of design was to "use as much steel as possible." From the illustration it is apparent that the arched span was in steel, but the approaches with their retaining walls and parapets were to be in stone or concrete.

Now it is quite "possible" to design retaining walls or indeed any and every part of the structure in steel. That is to say, the designers might just as reasonably have presented us with a concrete arch span with approach retaining walls in steel plates. It might look more peculiar, that is all. Better still, if it is to demonstrate the slogan "as much steel as possible," why not steel throughout ? The resources of architecture would surely not fail in giving us a finely "coursed" wall of steel plates. It could look "just like stone."

But should structures be built to advertise any material in particular ? Economy in the broadest sense should alone decide. The inappropriate use of a material will assist no industry, however depressed it may be.

Yours faithfully,

E. OWEN WILLIAMS.

5, St. George's-road, Westminster, S.W.1, Nov. 4.

ETON TUTOR AS GARGOYLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some of the existing gargoyles appearing on the pinnacles on St. George's Chapel, Windsor, actually came into being at the restoration carried out by G. Gilbert Scott in 1883. Evidence of this is forthcoming in the fact that one gargoyle, which I have in mind particularly, was the outcome of an impromptu sketch made by Scott of his friend, Mr. Henry Barnby (my grandfather), who was in residence in the Upper and Horse-shoe Cloisters as lay clerk of St. George's Chapel. Shortly after Scott had made his sketch the head of Mr. Barnby—surmounted by a wide-awake hat which it was his custom to wear—appeared upon the pinnacle. I paid a visit to the Chapel after the restoration of this particular section of stonework had been completed and was happy to find that the sculpture had come safely through the necessary processes and seemed likely to remain a lasting memorial to a great musician. Mr. Barnby was at one time Precentor of Music at Eton College, as well as tutor to the late Lord Gladstone. He was succeeded at Eton College by his brother, Sir Joseph Barnby, the composer and friend of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

I am your obedient servant,

E. D. G. BARNBY.

Redroofs, Longdown-lane, Epsom Downs, Nov. 3.

BETTER EARLY THAN NEVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I had a telephone installed for the first time on September 13. This did not prevent the authorities from charging me for a call on July 5—*i.e.*, more than two months before I became a subscriber. Fortunately, this particular overcharge was easily demonstrated, but what about all the others ?

Yours, &c.,

HAROLD BARGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—For the September quarter, 1929, I was charged for nearly double the number of telephone calls shown on our most carefully kept register, though the place was practically closed for nearly seven of the 13 weeks, and unauthorized persons could not use the telephone. The notice came to pay in full or have it removed. As the telephone had been installed chiefly for incoming calls, I paid under protest. Each quarter I am invariably overcharged. This year's June to September quarter's record we have kept with meticulous care, each call being initialled. I know our calls have been 317. And I am charged for 398 calls. The telephones pay and the telegrams show no profit. May this not be because only telegrams actually sent can be charged for ?

The attitude of the monopolist is, "Pay what I charge or go without." Is there no protection for telephone subscribers ? Can they not take some united action against these overcharges ?

Yours faithfully,

CHARLOTTE COWDROY.

Crouch End High School and College, N.8., Oct. 31.

THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

SIR J. JEANS ON ITS DESIGN

MIND AS CREATOR

"The Mysterious Universe" was the subject of the Rede Lecture delivered by Sir James Jeans at Cambridge yesterday.

The lecturer began with a characteristic figure to express the littleness of our world in space. A few stars were known, he said, which were hardly bigger than the earth, but the majority were so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be packed inside each and leave room to spare; here and there we came upon a giant star large enough to contain millions of millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe was probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all the seashores of the world.

This vast multitude of stars travelled through a universe so spacious that it was an event of almost unimaginable rarity for a star to come anywhere near to another star. For the most part each voyaged in splendid isolation like a ship on an empty ocean. In a scale model in which the stars were ships the average ship would be well over a million miles from its nearest neighbour.

This led Sir James Jeans to a picture of the birth of the solar system. This rare event of a collision took place some 2,000,000,000 years ago.

> A second star, wandering blindly through space, happened to come within hailing distance of the sun. Just as the sun and moon raise tides on the earth, so this second star must have raised tides on the surface of the sun. But they would be very different from the puny tides which the small mass of the moon raises in our oceans; a huge tidal wave must have travelled over the surface of the sun, ultimately forming a mountain of prodigious height, which would rise ever higher and higher as the cause of the disturbance came nearer and nearer. And, before the second star began to recede, its tidal pull had become so powerful that this mountain was torn to pieces and threw off small fragments of itself, much as the crest of a wave throws off spray. These small fragments have been circulating around their parent sun ever since. They are the planets, great and small, of which our earth is one. . . .
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> Gradually the fragments cooled, until now they have but little intrinsic heat left, their warmth being derived almost entirely from the radiation which the sun pours down upon them. In course of time, we know not how, when, or why, one of these cooling fragments gave birth to life. It started in simple organisms whose vital capacities consisted of little beyond reproduction and death. But from these humble beginnings emerged a stream of life which, advancing through ever greater and greater compexity, has culminated in beings whose lives are largely centred in their emotions and ambitions, their aesthetic appreciations, and the religions in which their highest hopes and noblest aspirations lie enshrined.

THE BOUNDS OF LIFE

The rarity of planetary systems, the lecturer argued, had a special significance. Life could exist only inside a narrow zone which surrounded each star at a very definite distance. Outside these zones life would be frozen; inside it would be shrivelled up. At a rough computation, these zones within which life was possible, all added together, constituted less than a thousand million millionth part of the whole of space. And even inside them life must be of very rare occurrence, for it was so unusual an accident for suns to throw off planets as our own sun had done that probably only about one star in 100,000 had a planet revolving round it in the small zone in which life was possible.

> Just for this reason [said Sir James] it seems incredible that the universe can have been designed primarily to produce life like our own; had it been so surely we might have expected to find a better proportion between the magnitude of the mechanism and the amount of the product. At first glance at least life seems to be an utterly unimportant by-product; we living things are somehow off the main line. And this impression is only strengthened when we attempt to pass from our origins to an understanding of the purpose of our existence, or to foresee the destiny which fate has in store for our race.
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> Just as Tantalus, standing in a lake so deep that he only just escaped drowning, was yet destined to die of thirst, so it is the tragedy of our race that it is probably destined to die of cold, while the greater part of the substance of the universe still remains too hot for life to obtain a footing.

Physics told the same story as astronomy. Sir James Jeans pointed to the general physical principle known as the second law of thermodynamics, which predicted that there could be but one end to the universe—a "heat-death" in which the total energy of the universe was uniformly distributed and all the substance of the universe was at the same temperature. This temperature would be so low as to make life impossible. It mattered little by what particular road this final state was reached; all roads led to Rome, and the end of the journey could not be other than universal death.

The question, then, "Is this all that life amounts to ?" was suggested by astronomy, but it was mainly to physics that we had to turn for an answer. Sir James traced the growth of the purely mechanical interpretation, which received its check, although that was not apparent immediately, in the "quantum-theory."

> Perhaps the most startling consequence of the new theory, he continued, was that it appeared, at first sight at least, to dethrone the law of causation from the position it had heretofore held as guiding the course of the natural world. The old science had confidently proclaimed that nature could follow only one road, the road which was mapped out from the beginning of time to its end by the continuous chain of cause and effect; state A was inevitably succeeded by state B. So far the new science has only been able to say that state A may be followed by state B or C or D, or by innumerable other states. It can, it is true, say that B is more likely than C, C than D, and so on; it can even specify the relative probabilities of states B, C, and D. But, just because it has to speak in terms of probabilities, it cannot predict with certainty which state will follow which. . . .
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> Most mathematical physicists now suppose, at any rate provisionally, that there is no determinism in events in which atoms and electrons are involved singly, and that the apparent determinism in large-scale events is only of a statistical nature. When we are dealing with atoms and electrons in crowds, the mathematical law of averages imposes the determinism which physical laws have failed to provide.
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> To-day we regard the universe as consisting primarily of waves—waves of radiation, whose properties are specified by the undulatory theory of light, and waves of matter, whose nature the new science of "wave-mechanics" is still trying to unravel. Modern physics is pushing the whole universe into one or more ethers. . . . The physical properties of these ethers must be scrutinized with some care, since in them the true nature of the universe must be hidden.

"PROBABILITY WAVES"

Coming to the theory of relativity, Sir James Jeans describes it as replacing the old mechanical jelly-like ether by a four-dimensional and purely geometrical continuum, in the building of which space and time were inextricably blended. This continuum was not a substance; it was rather a framework, a creation of abstract thought. He used a vivid illustration to show how many physicists regarded the electron-waves as waves of probability :—

> When we speak of a tidal wave we mean a material wave of water which wets everything in its path. When we speak of a heat wave we mean something which, although not material, warms up everything in its path. But when the evening papers speak of a suicide wave they do not mean that each person in the path of the wave will commit suicide; they merely mean that the likelihood of his doing so is increased. If a suicide wave passes over London the death-rate from suicide goes up; if it passes over Robinson Crusoe's island the probability that the sole inhabitant will kill himself goes up. The waves which represent an electron in the wave mechanics may, it is suggested, be probability waves, whose intensity at any point measures the probability of the electron being at that point. . . .
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> Another drastic possibility arising out of a suggestion made by Bohr is that the minutest phenomena of nature do not admit of representation in the space-time framework at all. . . . It is conceivable that happenings entirely outside the continuum determine what we describe as the "course of events" inside the

continuum, and that the indeterminacy which present-day physics attributes to nature may arise merely from our trying to force happenings which occur in many dimensions into a smaller number of dimensions.

Imagine, for instance, a race of blind-worms, whose perceptions were limited to the two-dimensional surface of the earth. Now and then spots of the earth would sporadically become wet. We, whose faculties range through three dimensions of space, call the phenomenon a rain-shower, and know that events in the third dimension of space determine, absolutely and uniquely, which spots shall become wet and which shall remain dry. But if the worms, unconscious even of the existence of the third dimension of space, tried to thrust all nature into their two-dimensional framework, they would be unable to discover any determinism in the distribution of wet and dry spots; the worm-scientists would only be able to discuss the wetness and dryness of minute areas in terms of probabilities, which they would be tempted to treat as ultimate truth.

Although the time is not yet ripe for a decision, this seems to me, personally, the most promising interpretation of the situation. Just as the shadows on a wall form the projection of a three-dimensional reality into two dimensions, so the phenomena of the space-time continuum are four-dimensional projections of realities which occupy more than four dimensions.

SHADOWS OF REALITY

The general recognition that we were not yet in contact with ultimate reality was, from the broad philosophical standpoint, Sir James Jeans argued, the outstanding achievement of twentieth-century physics.

To speak in terms of Plato's well-known simile, we are still imprisoned in our cave, with our backs to the light, and can only watch the shadows on the wall. At present the only task immediately before science is to study these shadows, to classify them and explain them in the simplest possible way. And what we are finding, in a whole torrent of surprising new knowledge, is that the way which explains them more clearly, more fully, and more naturally than any other is the mathematical way, the explanation in terms of mathematical concepts. . . .

The shadows which reality throws on to the wall of our cave might *a priori* have been of many kinds. They might conceivably have been perfectly meaningless to us, as meaningless as a cinematograph film showing the growth of microscopic tissues would be to a dog who had strayed into a lecture-room by mistake. Indeed, our earth is so infinitesimal in comparison with the whole universe that it is *a priori* all too probable that any meaning that the universe as a whole may have would entirely transcend our terrestrial experience, and so be totally unintelligible to us.

But it was not impossible that some of the shadows might suggest objects and operations. Indeed, nature seemed very conversant with the rules of pure mathematics, as they had been formulated in the studies of the mathematicians.

It is difficult to discuss the nature of the reality behind the shadows; we have no extraneous standards against which to compare them. For this reason it is probable, to borrow Locke's phrase, that "the real essence of substances" is for ever unknowable. We can only progress by discussing the laws which govern the changes of substances and so produce the phenomena of the external world. And a scientific study of the action of these laws suggests a conclusion which may be summed up, though very crudely and quite inadequately, . . . The universe does not appear to work, as was at one time thought, on animalistic or anthropomorphic lines, nor, as was recently thought, on mechanical lines; it rather works on purely mathematical lines. In brief, the universe appears to have been designed by a pure mathematician. . . .

It would now seem to be beyond dispute that in some way nature is more closely allied to the concepts of pure mathematics than to those of biology or of engineering, and even if the mathematical interpretation is only a third man-made mould, it at least fits nature incomparably better than the two previously tried. . . .

If the more intricate concepts of pure mathematics have been transplanted from the workings of nature, they must have been buried very deep indeed in our sub-conscious minds. . . . The terrestrial pure mathematician does not concern himself with material substance, but with pure thought. His creations are not only created by thought but consist of thought, just as the creations of the engineer consist of engines. And the concepts which now prove to be fundamental to our understanding of nature—a space which is finite; a space which is empty, so that one point differs from another solely in the properties of the space itself; four-dimensional, seven and more dimensional spaces; a space which is for ever expanding; a sequence of events which follows the laws of probability instead of the law of causation—or, alternatively, a sequence of events which can only be fully and consistently described by going outside space and time—all these concepts seem to my mind to be structures of pure thought, incapable of realization in any sense which would ordinarily be described as material.

A UNIVERSE OF THOUGHT

To these I would add other more technical concepts, typified by the "exclusion principle," which seem to imply a sort of "action-at-a-distance" in both space and time—as though every bit of the universe knew what other distant bits were doing and acted accordingly. To my mind, the laws which nature obeys are less suggestive of those which a machine obeys in its motion than of those which a musician obeys in writing a fugue, or a poet in composing a sonnet. The motions of electrons and atoms do not resemble those of the parts of a locomotive so much as those of the dancers in a cotillion. And if the "true essence of substances" is for ever unknowable, it does not matter whether the cotillion is danced at a ball in real life, or on a cinematograph screen, or in a story of Boccaccio. If all this is so, then the universe can be best pictured, although still very imperfectly and inadequately, as consisting of pure thought, the thought of what, for want of a wider word, we must describe as a mathematical thinker.

By a very different road modern science seems to me to lead to a philosophy very similar to that which Bishop Berkeley summed up in the words: "All the choir of heaven and furniture of earth, in a word all those bodies which compose the mighty frame of the world, have not any substance without the mind. . . . So long as they are not actually perceived by me, or do not exist in my mind, or that of any other created spirit, they must either have no existence at all, or else subsist in the mind of some Eternal Spirit."

This concept of the universe as a world of pure thought implies of course that the final truth about a phenomenon resides in the mathematical description of it; so long as there is no imperfection in this our knowledge of the phenomenon is complete. We go beyond the mathematical formula at our own risk; we may find a model or picture which helps us to understand it, but we have no right to expect this, and our failure to find such a model or picture need not indicate that either our reasoning or our knowledge is at fault. . . .

This point of view brings us relief from many of the difficulties and apparent inconsistencies of present-day physics. We need no longer discuss whether light consists of particles or waves; we know all there is to be known about it if we have found a mathematical formula which accurately describes its behaviour, and we can think of it as either particles or waves according to our mood and the convenience of the moment.

While it could not be claimed that any of our new physical knowledge was final, Sir James thought it safe to say that the river of knowledge had made a sharp bend in the last few years.

To-day there is a wide measure of agreement, which on the physical side of science approaches almost to unanimity, that the stream of knowledge is heading towards a non-mechanical reality; the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine. Mind no longer appears as an accidental intruder into the realm of matter; we are beginning to suspect that we ought rather to hail it as the creator and governor of the realm of matter—not of course our individual minds, but the mind in which the atoms out of which our individual minds have grown exist as thoughts. . . .

We discover that the universe shows evidence of a designing or controlling power that has something in common with our own individual minds—not, so far as we have discovered, emotion, morality, or aesthetic appreciation, but the tendency to think in the way which, for the want of a better word, we describe as mathematical. And while much in it may be hostile to the material appendages of life, much also is akin to the fundamental activities of life; we are not so much strangers or intruders in the universe as we at first thought. Those inert atoms in the primeval slime which first began to foreshadow the attributes of life were putting themselves more, and not less, in accord with the fundamental nature of the universe.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, an officer of the National Council of Women and for 19 years Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Anglican Church in Canada, died on Monday. Mrs. Cummings helped Lady Aberdeen in the early nineties to found the National Council of Women for Canada.

A goods train was being shunted into a siding at Brookwood Station, near Woking, yesterday evening when four coal wagons became derailed and fouled the Southampton-London up line, and for three hours the up traffic was interrupted. Trains were running normally by 10.30 p.m.

THE MARKETING BILL

DR. ADDISON'S VIEWS

ADDRESS TO CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE

Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, attended the meeting of the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture at the Surveyors' Institution, Great George-street, Westminster, yesterday and addressed the members on the Marketing Bill. Mr. P. J. Hannon, M.P., presided.

Resolutions received by the Business Committee declared that the Bill was defective in that it failed to provide for the regulation or control of the import of agricultural products; failed to secure a remunerative price to the home producer; and failed to deal effectively with the problem of surplus productions.

DR. ADDISON, outlining the scope of the Bill, said that while it gave organized producers, once they were organized, considerable powers, in the first place the measure rested upon an organization of the producers for their own profit and improvement, with a board operating for their benefit. There was no hard and fast scheme of boards, because they had to be of various kinds. A board which dealt with an article like Cheshire cheese would operate within a much narrower realm than one designed to promote the better marketing and sale of milk. In the main the boards would be of two types—the type which would regulate and enter into agreements concerning the marketing and sale of the commodity and the type which would actually handle the goods and be responsible for storage, transport, and marketing.

It was about time that the producers had an organization in their interests, because they were very lonely, scattered, helpless persons, for the most part. He would not say that the Bill was the last word in providing machinery to enable them to help themselves; but it was an honest attempt to put into their hands a machine which could be used for this purpose.

SURPLUS PRODUCTION

With regard to the criticism that it failed to deal effectively with the problem of surplus productions, he said that it did not deal with the surplus production of wheat, but it did deal with domestic surpluses, and he suggested that such a scheme was absolutely essential at the present time.

We had a market for meat, potatoes, and milk and other dairy produce, and the output far exceeded in value most other agricultural commodities, but in practically every one of these cases there was complete chaos in the machinery of marketing. The marketing scheme was designed to attack that essential and central weakness of the position. The slump in the price of potatoes last year was not due to imported potatoes, but to the surplus of the home-grown main crop. The result was that there were more potatoes than the market could absorb. The only way to deal with such a situation was by an organization competent to arrange for the sale and storage of the crop in bulk.

It had been suggested that he was going to prevent the producer from selling according to his own best judgment. He asked if it could be said that a man sold wheat at 28s. a quarter according to his best judgment. He wanted the organized judgment of the industry operating properly to be brought into play and become a potent help in the interests of the producer.

There was an element of compulsion in the Bill. When they had got a board organized, the majority on the board should be competent to make their fellow-producers play the game. He agreed with the criticism that the Bill did not provide for guaranteed prices. It would pass the wit of man to present an Act of Parliament which would provide a guaranteed price for every commodity. He claimed that under the Bill it would be possible to get a better price and a more secure market.

DR. ADDISON agreed that there was considerable under-consumption of potatoes, and that if it were not for the fish and chip shops the position would be even worse. He had heard it suggested that one reason for the diminution of consumption of potatoes was that women liked to be slim. All these things, no doubt, had an influence. With regard to the control of imports, he pointed out that he was confronted with a whole bunch of foreign treaties which prevented him from doing anything. He hoped that the producers would enlist the best business brains they could get for the boards, even if they had to pay large salaries. He invited the council of the chambers to submit amendments to the Bill, and he would be pleased to meet representatives and discuss such amendments.

The Bill was further discussed after Dr. Addison had left the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the really serious defect in the Bill was the complete absence of any provision for the control of imports.

On the motion of Mr. J. O. STEED, it was agreed that the Bill be referred to the Business and Parliamentary Committees with a view to framing amendments which would further secure the accomplishment of the objects of the measure, and that the committees be instructed to submit to the Minister that the absence of any provision for the control of imports was a defect which made the Bill useless to the farming community.

The next meeting of the council will be held on December 9.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S POLICY

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS ON FOOD TAXES

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON-EVANS, M.P., addressing a women's meeting of the St. George's Conservative Association at the Ladies' Carlton Club last night, said that a great many of them, no doubt, had admired the persistence with which Lord Beaverbrook, through his newspaper, had pressed the policy of an agreement with the Dominions, and he himself was very grateful to him—although Lord Beaverbrook was going to attack him—for the education that he had given through his Press to the people of this country.

"Six or nine months ago you were none of you thinking of this. I want you to realize what the difference is between Mr. Baldwin's policy and the Beaverbrook policy. Lord Beaverbrook wants people to say, 'I like taxes on food. I want you to vote for taxes on food.' What I say and Mr. Baldwin says is this, 'I don't like taxes on food if I can avoid them, although I am prepared to ask people to give me a free hand to put a tax on wheat or meat, if it is necessary for the purpose of a bargain with the Dominions. I want to see that I am going to get something for my taxes—my money—although I make that offer.

"I am quite certain that except for a little nuance, a little phrase, a little light and a little shade, there is absolutely no difference at all between them, and those who feel as I do are quite thankful to Lord Beaverbrook for putting his paper at the back of the agitation to educate the people of this country, although thinking, however, it highly undesirable it should, as it has at Paddington, split the party vote. If it continues to do it we risk the success of the Conservative Party at the next election."

HULL MONEYLENDER FOUND DEAD

ROBBERY ALLEGED AS MOTIVE OF CRIME

Hull police spent the whole of yesterday investigating the death of Samuel Henry Smith, 68, a moneylender and club agent, who was found with seven deep wounds in his head at his home in Parkfield-avenue, Hull. No clue to the identity of an assailant has yet been discovered. Smith lived with his son-in-law and daughter (Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wilson), who had been away in Ireland since August. He was therefore the only occupant of the house, and robbery is believed to have been the motive of the crime. No suspicions were aroused in the neighbourhood.

Miss Wilson, Smith's granddaughter, who is a teacher of music, had paid a visit to the house on Sunday. She was accompanied by her fiancé, Mr. Wilfred Thompson. They could get no response to their ringing of the bell, and they imagined that Smith had gone out for a walk. Suspicion was aroused when they called again on Monday night and found the position unchanged. Mr. Thompson obtained a key from a neighbour, opened the front door, switched on the hall light, and saw Smith lying dead in his shirt sleeves in a pool of blood a short distance from the foot of the staircase, and near the door leading to the sitting-room and scullery. The police found a Sunday newspaper and a Monday morning newspaper lying unopened on the floor. Smith was last seen about 4.30 on Saturday afternoon.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

REHOUSING SITES DISCUSSED

At yesterday's meeting of the London County Council, over which Major Tasker, the Chairman, presided, the question of sites within the county for rehousing in connexion with slum clearance was discussed.

The Housing Committee asked for a vote of £10,000 for the purchase of property in Wedmore-street, Holloway, and reported that inquiries were being made with regard to two other sites in North London. There was great difficulty in securing sufficient rehousing sites within the county north of the Thames to make it possible to pursue an extended programme of slum clearance. Shortly before the summer recess sites were brought to the notice of the Committee, but as they were occupied by houses with large gardens in districts of good residential character the Committee did not think the Council would approve of them.

Replying to Miss Adler, Mr. DENCE, the chairman of the Committee, stated that nine sites had been under review in North London, with a total area of 5½ acres and accommodation for 14,900 persons. Only 1,230 persons would be displaced. There was pressing need in the central areas of London for accommodation for rehousing. The Housing Committee would later ask authority to spend £500,000 on the purchase of sites which, if the Council approved, would provide accommodation for 50,000 persons.

Miss ADLER moved an amendment to instruct the Housing Committee to submit recommendations for further sites, especially in the north-eastern area of the county. If the rejected areas could be taken over for garages and factories, as some of them had been, they could surely be used for housing. It was no use building tenements outside the county to house people who could not afford to pay for travelling. Mr. DENCE acknowledged that the best solution was to find a means of decentralizing industries and transferring the people to places where those industries should be re-established. Mr. PERCY HARRIS suggested that this was a return to the policy of three years ago, after the Committee had said they would find sites inside the county and rehouse the people near their work. The Council's estates generally improved a neighbourhood, and if there were sites available within the county "in districts of good residential character," which could be purchased at reasonable prices, he maintained that they should be acquired.

The amendment was lost and the vote agreed to. Later the Council voted £500,000 for the acquisition of sites for development as cottage estates and £100,000 in respect of sites generally.

The Theatres and Music Halls Committee brought up a series of recommendations in connexion with the exhibition of films by private societies. One regulation was that no film should be exhibited "which contained subversive propaganda liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity of any part of the territory of the British Empire," or which was likely to be injurious to morality or lead to disorder. Mr. J. H. MACDONNELL moved an amendment to delete the words quoted. He stated that there should be consistency in censorship, and asked why films should be passed for exhibition in which a coloured woman was degraded, while a film was banned if the woman was white instead of coloured.

The amendment was defeated, as were similar motions, and the recommendation carried.

UNIVERSITY UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS

PROGRESS OF NEW FEDERATION

The first annual meeting of the executive committee of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations was held at Palace-chambers, Westminster, on Monday, Mr. J. D. F. GREEN (Cambridge University) presiding. The following universities and university colleges were represented:—Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield, Nottingham, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Swansea, Glasgow, and St. Andrews.

The following officers were re-elected:—Hon. president, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.; president, Mr. John Buchan, M.P.; chairman, Mr. J. D. F. Green; vice-chairman, Miss S. Dunn (Liverpool). Mr. Morley-Fletcher (Cambridge) was elected second vice-chairman, Mr. Amon Wing (Aberystwyth) was re-elected hon. treasurer, and Miss Spencer (Conservative Central Office) hon. secretary.

The annual report, which was adopted, stated that as a result of the formation of the federation there had been increased activity in a number of universities and university colleges, leading in one or two instances to the formation of associations where none previously existed.

Arrangements were made for a conference of university representatives to be held in Birmingham on January 7, 8, and 9. Mr. Buchan will deliver the presidential address and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., will speak at a meeting to be held jointly with the Central Council of the Birmingham Unionist Association. The remainder of the time will be devoted to the discussion of resolutions sent in by the university associations.

After the meeting the officers of the committee of the federation were entertained at tea at 11, St. James's-square by Lord Iveagh, in the absence of Lady Iveagh, M.P., who was speaking at the Shipley by-election. Among those present were Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. Buchan, Sir Martin Conway, M.P., Major Walter Elliot, M.P., Miss Maxse, and Sir John Withers, M.P. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was prevented from being present as he was moving the official amendment to the Address in the House of Commons.

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

Below is a supplementary list of subscriptions received from September 1 to October 31 by the Oxford Preservation Trust:—

Mr. F. W. Harris, £25; the Rev. S. Chavasse, Mr. A. R. Hogg, £10 10s. each; Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company, £5 5s.; Mrs. J. Laird Busk, Mr. J. K. Nettlefold, Canon L. Underhill, £5 each; Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, £4; the Rev. W. J. Stanton, £2 10s.; Mr. A. E. Hill, Sir William Max-Muller, Professor R. S. Rait, Mr. A. H. Spiers, £2 2s. each; Canon F. K. Aglionby, Mr. J. H. Britton, Mr. A. M. Davies, Miss M. S. Howes, Miss M. Philpott, the Bishop of Willesden, £1 1s. each; Mr. C. M. Baker, Mr. H. H. Jenkyns, the Rev. C. K. Williams, Miss A. M. H. Rogers, £1 each; the Rev. F. H. Campion, Mr. A. Moodie, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tawney, 10s. each.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF £5,000 GIFT

OXFORD, Nov. 4

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, a Decree was passed offering the thanks of the University to an anonymous donor for a generous gift of £5,000 and determining that £3,000 should be allocated to the lighting expenses of the Bodleian Library and the income from the balance to the purchase of scientific books and periodicals.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 4

The Vice-Chancellor gives notice that the name of one of Mr. S. W. Grose's nominations for the Council was omitted by oversight from the list published the other day. Mr. Grose was nominated by Dr. Dean, Dr. Hobson, and Mr. L. H. G. Greenwood.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society have appointed Mr. R. H. Fowler, M.A., of Trinity College, a member of the Philosophical Library Committee for three years.

The General Board have presented a report recommending that an additional University lectureship in geology be established as from next January 1, and that the regulations for the Assistant to the Woodwardian Professor be rescinded. It is proposed to appoint Mr. King to the post.

Sir J. H. Jeans, of Trinity College, delivered the Rede Lecture in the Senate House this evening, his subject being "The Mysterious Universe." A report of the lecture is given elsewhere in our columns.

LONDON, Nov. 4

The annual celebration of Armistice Day will be held at University College, London, in the Great Hall on Tuesday, November 11. Parents and relatives of the members of University College and of University College Hospital Medical School who gave their lives in the War are invited to be present. It will be convenient if each of those who intend to be present will send a postcard to the Assistant Secretary, University College, London.

The Frida Mond Studentship (value £140 per annum for two years), which is for the purpose of enabling a student to pursue research in the Faculty of Arts, has been awarded to Miss Ruth Ellen Scargill, of Royal Holloway College.

FARMERS AND MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

N.F.U. PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Mr. Edward Morris, President of the National Farmers' Union, has sent the following letter to Members of the Council, County Branch Chairmen and County Branch Secretaries:—

Dear Sir,—In the light of representations that have reached me since my letter to Dr. Addison was published in the Press last week-end, I feel convinced that the union will have to consider seriously its position and policy in respect to the Ministry of Agriculture.

For many years past we have placed at the Department's disposal all the help which it was in the union's power to afford. Every Division of the Department—Diseases of Animals, Education, Horticulture, Livestock, Economics, &c.—has from time to time sought our aid and it has been given. We have been asked by the Department to appoint representatives on Royal Commissions, Departmental Committees, Advisory Committees and other bodies, and we have responded to the request. We were asked by the present Government to appoint representatives to participate in the Agricultural Conference and we did so. We were asked by the present Minister of Agriculture to collaborate in the work of the "Scrub" Bull Advisory Committee and we accepted his invitation.

And just as the Council at headquarters has never hesitated to cooperate with the Ministry, so the County Branches have always done everything they could to facilitate the work of the Ministry's officials outside London, *e.g.*, in connexion with Wages Act administration, foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks, the work of County Council Agricultural Committees, &c.

Until recently our collaboration with the Department was valued. Every Minister of Agriculture from Lord Lee down to Mr. Buxton paid public tribute to the helpfulness of the farmers' organization.

The position has now changed and the Prime Minister has proclaimed to the country that the farmers' leaders "show no sign of capacity or of willingness to think things out."

He has told the rank and file of the union that they are inefficient as farmers. The Minister of Agriculture had smilingly endorsed the Prime Minister's criticisms. Having secured the help of the union in connexion with his "Scrub" Bull Advisory Committee, Dr. Addison took the first opportunity of telling the House of Commons that he did not expect the blessing of N.F.U. headquarters for his proposals "because I have never known them satisfied with anything." He then went on to proclaim that, "Accordingly I do not feel disposed to lament very much if they (the N.F.U.) do not like the proposal about the 'scrub' bull, but it is coming for all that."

Personally, I was working on the question with officials of the Ministry for some months before the "Scrub" Bull Advisory Committee was set up. But when Dr. Addison went out of his way to insult my colleagues and myself by announcing how little he valued our opinion and how his proposals would be carried through in spite of any opinion which the union might express, I felt that matters had gone too far, and I wrote Dr. Addison cancelling our acceptance of his invitation to collaborate with his advisory committee.

I do not see how we can let things rest where they are. If the leaders of the union at headquarters and throughout England and Wales "show no sign of capacity," as the Prime Minister and Dr. Addison contend, then obviously the union can do no good by continuing to collaborate with the Ministry in the exercise of any of the Department's statutory duties, and our representatives might as well come off all the committees, &c., on which they sit. And if agriculture in this country is an "inefficient industry," then all the work of the Ministry of Agriculture has been futile and the cost of the Department is an indefensible waste of public money. Equally obviously, having regard to Dr. Addison's barren policy for the industry, if his Department can do without the union's assistance the union can very well do without a Ministry of Agriculture whose impotence is avowed by the Prime Minister.

To sum up, Dr. Addison has made it plain that his policy for the future is non-cooperation with the union. He may preserve the form of consulting the farmers' organization, but he has intimated in advance that he does not value their leaders' opinion, and that what he says "is coming for all that." Non-cooperation is a policy which it is also open to the union to adopt. I should regret it if the union is obliged to retaliate in kind, as there are many officials in the Ministry for whom we have every respect and with whom we have worked in all harmony. Clearly, however, collaboration with them becomes useless and impossible so long as their political chief adheres to the policy which he has proclaimed in the *Daily Herald* and in the House of Commons.

Unless Dr. Addison changes his front, all these matters will have to be reviewed by the council of the union, and I hope that, where necessary, special meetings of county executives will be held to consider the position and to instruct their council delegates before the council meets on the 20th instant.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD S. MORRIS, President.

G.W.R. DEVELOPMENTS

£360,000 SCHEME NEAR TAUNTON

The Great Western Railway yesterday announced particulars of a £360,000 development scheme in the neighbourhood of Taunton.

The scheme, which has been made necessary by the growth of traffic to the West of England, has for its objective the removal of the 7½ miles bottleneck which exists between Cogload Junction, where the London and Bristol lines converge, through Taunton to Norton Fitzwarren. The work will include the quadrupling of 7½ miles of line, and the construction or reconstruction of 16 bridges and numerous signalboxes. Taunton Station, which is the junction for the Ilfracombe, Minehead, and Chard branches, is to be rebuilt, and when finished will consist of four main line platforms and seven bay lines. It is hoped that the scheme will be completed by the summer of 1932.

At Westbury and Frome two new rail by-pass roads are being constructed at a cost of £220,000, and various stations between Taunton and Exeter are being converted from two to four line stations. A further 1¼ miles of line between Sampford Peverell and Tiverton Junction, Somerset, is also being quadrupled.

THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION

PAVILIONS IN TUDOR STYLE

A number of the buildings in the Rural Society's grounds at Buenos Aires will be refaced during the British Empire Exhibition there between March 14 and April 27, 1931, with designs in Tudor style, so as to present the appearance of an Old English village. Some of the plaster mouldings for the refacings are now being shipped to Argentina, and the more decorative ornaments will follow.

Number 3 Pavilion, for engineering exhibits, will have its front and sides designed in the style of Hampton Court Palace. Pavilions 4, 5, and 6, reserved for engineering and building materials, and Pavilions 12, 13, and 14, which will house motor and other transport exhibits, will be in Tudor style. Number 10 Pavilion, containing a display of railway materials, will be strictly modern in appearance.

THE SAFETY OF ST. PAUL'S

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies were guests of the Worshipful Company of Glass-sellers at a dinner held last night at Carpenters' Hall. The MASTER (Mr. W. A. Vernon), who presided, was supported by his Wardens, Mr. H. Larkin and Mr. R. J. Dredge. In responding to the civic toast, proposed by the DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S, the LORD MAYOR said that he was glad to have been associated with the work of restoration which had been going on at St. Paul's Cathedral. They might still have difficulties to contend with in relation to the depth of the foundations of surrounding buildings, and in that respect they had the sympathy of the City Corporation, which had no powers at present to deal with that difficulty. Powers were required to ensure the safety of the Cathedral, and they would not rest until they were obtained. Among others present were:—

Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord Justice Greer and Lady Greer, the Recorder of London and Lady Wild, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Sir Robert Connell, Sir William and Lady Willcox, Mrs. W. A. Vernon, Mr. Thomas Wiles, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Tyrrell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Prescott, Mr. Walter Leitch (Agent-General for Victoria), the Masters of the Armourers and Brasiers', the Carpenters', and the Wheelwrights' Companies, and Mr. G. J. Leckie (Hon. Clerk of the Glass-sellers' Company).

The Estate Market

MAYFAIR AUCTION

WALTON HEATH

To-morrow at Hanover-square Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wilson and Co. (Mount-street) will offer 54,560 square feet with a frontage of 540 feet to Bruton-street and Berkeley-square. Few auctions have received more publicity than this one. The 15 houses on the site are rich in Mayfair associations.

Riverhead Farm, Market Rasen, 260 acres, let at £274, has been sold to the tenants for £3,400. It changed hands a few years ago for £5,200.

Stanstead Bury, Hertford, is to be let, unfurnished or partly furnished, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square). It is scheduled in the Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments as a manor house of the later part of the sixteenth century, and remodelled in the eighteenth century, and as having triangular-headed niches in the cellars and heraldic glass, dated 1563, in one bedroom. The house is described by the Commissioners as "in good condition." Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. inadvertently announced on Friday that No. 15, Palace-street had been let for the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Fellowes, whereas the letting was by the Hon. Guendolen Fellowes.

Hanley Court, a richly panelled Queen Anne mansion near Tenbury Wells, is to be demolished, the fabric being for sale to-morrow and on Friday. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have sold over 1,000 acres of the estate, and have four farms still for disposal. The whole estate recently changed hands through Messrs. Gordon Prior and Goodwin (Pall Mall), actirfg for the Public Trustee.

A trout stream and water mill cover part of 410 acres sold with the Cotswold house, Rignell Hall, Deddington, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

A remarkably large number of houses near Walton Heath golf course are in the market, and another was illustrated yesterday (p. 28) by Messrs. Curtis and Henson (Mount-street). It is a copy of a Queen Anne house, in elaborate gardens, and 30 acres, a mile from the course.

Walton Lodge, Banstead, 500ft. above sea level and about five minutes' motor-car run from Walton Heath golf course, is offered with six or 14 acres by Messrs. Harrods, Limited (Brompton-road), at "almost 50 per cent. below actual cost." Putney Hill property, freehold, a well-equipped house in a large garden, is saleable for £2,850. An Elizabethan manor house in five acres in Herts would be let unfurnished at £150 a year.

SALES BY AUCTION

FOX and SONS

BOURNEMOUTH.—Forest House £9,000

ANDREWS and HITCH

CHELSEA.—13, Smith-street, freehold 1,820

MORGAN, BAINES, and CLARK

CARSHALTON.—1, Byron-gardens, freehold .. 600

with ALBERT E. PEARSON

STIFFORD, ESSEX.—Elm Tree Farm, 35½ acres 3,010

ERNEST JOHNSON

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—High View-avenue, Maryland, freehold 1,000

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
S. Parkes and Brown	The Mart, E.C. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
E. Evans and Sons	Do. (2.30)	Freehold and Leasehold Properties
Constable and Maude	Do. (2.30)	Freehold Property
H. Butcher and Co.	Amberley Wharf, W. (11.0)	Leasehold Property
Messrs. Giddys	Town Hall, Maidenhead (—)	Freehold Property
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.		
King and Chasemore	"Newells," Lower Beeding, near Horsham (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Fox and Sons	1, Grove-road, East Cliff, Bournemouth (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
C. G. A. Bartlett and Whitton and Laing	Combe Hill, Combe Raleigh, near Honiton (11.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (11.0)	Bulbs, &c.
H. Butcher and Co.	Amberley Wharf, W. (11.0)	Plant and Machinery
Constable and Maude	Parnham, Beaminster, Dorset (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.30)	Rose and Fruit Trees
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Drawings and Pictures
Robinson, Fisher and Harding	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Old English Furniture
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Messrs. Foster	54, Pall Mall, S.W. (1.0)	Pictures and Drawings
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Eastwood and Holt	Winchester House, E.C. (2.0)	Carpets and Rugs

LABOUR ELECTION FUND

"PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SUDDEN CRISIS"

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Labour Party has decided to open at once a special fund in preparation for the next General Election. "Although the National Executive of the Party does not anticipate an immediate General Election, it feels (the Labour Press service says) that in existing circumstances it would be unwise to neglect or delay taking all reasonable precautions against any sudden or unforeseen crisis." Comparative insecurity, the statement adds, is one of the special handicaps that hamper a minority Government which is capable of being brought down, as was the case in 1924, by a combination of the Opposition parties at a moment when a serious political crisis is not generally expected.

COAL MARKETING IN DURHAM

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, has, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, appointed the following persons to be the Committee of Investigation for the district of Durham:—

Mr. W. J. Pickering, chairman; Mr. G. Newall and Mr. T. P. Ridley, F.C.I.S., representing consumers of coal; Mr. J. R. D. Bell, representing owners of coal mines in the district; and Mr. J. Robson, representing workers employed in or about coal mines in the district. Mr. S. V. J. Chambers has been appointed secretary to the committee.

It will be the duty of this committee to investigate any complaint made with respect to the operation of the scheme, already approved by the Secretary for Mines, for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coal mines in the district, other than a complaint which could be referred to arbitration by the complainant under the provisions of the scheme.

The offices of the committee are at Clarendon House, Clayton-street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and any communications for the committee should be sent to the secretary at that address.

THE LANCASHIRE SCHEME

The statutory meeting of coalowners of Lancashire and Cheshire, required by the new Coal Mines Act in connexion with the marketing scheme for the two counties, was held in Manchester yesterday. An executive committee and trustees for the district scheme were appointed, and the meeting also selected representatives for Lancashire and Cheshire on the Council of the Central Coal Mines Scheme. Mr. J. H. Edmondson, managing director of the Garswood Hall Collieries, Wigan, and chairman of the Northern Employers Indemnity Association, Limited, was elected president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners Association. Mr. Edmondson was formerly chairman of the Coal Research Association for this district.

By an overwhelming majority Northumberland miners have voted against the proposed spread-over 90-hour fortnight. The coal-owners have already hinted that practically the only alternative to the spread-over is a wage reduction.

Mr. C. B. L. Tennyson, whose appointment as a representative of consumers of coal on the National Committee of Investigation under the Coal Mines Act, 1930, was announced in *The Times* yesterday, is now secretary of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited. Until two years ago he was Deputy Director of the Federation of British Industries.

THE WEATHER

RAIN AND STRONG WINDS

Meteorological Office, Nov. 4

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A deep depression on the Atlantic is moving eastward and rain will spread over the country, probably with sleet or snow locally in the North. Wind will freshen from a southerly point and may reach gale force locally in the West.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Southerly wind, light at first, fresh or strong later; cloud increasing, rain later; local morning fog; sharp frost early, then becoming milder.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled, some bright intervals; rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Freshening southerly wind, becoming strong, perhaps reaching gale later; cloud increasing, rain later; local coast fog early; sea slight at first, rough later.

IRISH SEA.—Wind south, strong to a gale, veering later; some rain and mist; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Light variable winds, becoming southerly, increasing to 25-35 m.p.h. at the surface during the afternoon, and increasing to 40-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fine early, but local mist, cloud increasing with rain spreading eastwards during the afternoon. Visibility 1,000 to 2,000 yards, improving to four to eight miles.

Sun rises, 7.1 a.m.; sets, 4.26 p.m.
Moon sets, 5.43 a.m.; rises, 3.59 p.m.
Full Moon, 10.28 a.m. to-morrow.
Lighting-up time, 4.56 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.10 a.m. and 1.12 p.m.

TWO R.A.F. ACCIDENTS

THREE MEN KILLED

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday a R.A.F. machine attached to No. 9 Bomber Squadron, Manston, crashed into a field near Manston post office and burst into flames. Flying Officer F. R. W. Goad, 19, of Erith, and Sergeant G. W. Roberts, of New Ferry, Birkenhead, were killed, and Aircraftman A. W. Edwards, of Crowthorne, Berkshire, who jumped clear, was injured.

The machine was on a practice flight, and had only been up a few minutes when it is thought that engine trouble developed. The pilot was apparently trying to land, when the machine banked vertically and then nose-dived.

The following statement was issued yesterday by the Air Ministry:—

"The Air Ministry regrets to announce that as the result of an accident at Manston, Kent, to a Virginia machine of No. 9 Bomber Squadron, Manston, on November 4, Flying Officer Frederick Robert Walter Goad, the first pilot of the aircraft, and No. 356892 Sergeant George William Roberts, the second pilot, were killed. No. 366280 Aircraftman First Class Alan William Edwards, the other member of the crew, was sl

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE-STREET-AND-OXFORD-STREET
LONDON-W1

A WELCOME ADJUNCT

Whatever people may say to the contrary a Fur Coat is a welcome adjunct to the family of clothes in the wardrobe.

It may be worn on many pretexts—over a suit for warmth—to enhance a new and delicate gown—to hide one slightly demodé. Think of it and realise that in itself a Fur Coat is really an economy. Disabuse your mind of the notion that it is out of reach of your pocket—you may pay much or little, as your purse affords. THEN take the final step and come to Marshall & Snelgrove's Fur Department and buy one.

A NEW MODEL in Coco and other dyes on Kross PRICE 169 gns
In Beige and other dyes on Russian Squirrel, from 89 gns

British Made Washing Satin, suitable for Evening Gowns or Lingerie. Specially woven and dyed for Marshall & Snelgrove, it can be recommended for its wearing qualities. In all Lingerie shades and black. 42in. wide. A yard 14/9
Write or Patterns.

A SMART NEW FUR COAT in Black dyed Afghan Lamb cut on new lines, lined rich satin PRICE 175 gns
In dyed Caracul Kid from 98 gns
In American Broadtail from 89 gns

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 4

The King and Queen, attended by the Dowager Countess of Minto and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour, were present at the Service to commemorate the re-opening of St. George's Chapel, at Windsor Castle, this morning.

The Duchess d'Aosta visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The King and Queen gave a Dinner Party this evening at which the Queen of Spain, accompanied by the Infanta Maria Christina, was present.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Prince George, the Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood, the Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise were also present.

The following is a list of Their Majesties' Guests:—

The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Rewa, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Maharaja of Porbandar, the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar, the Chief of Sangli and the Aga Khan.

Duchesse de San Carlos and Marqués de Castel-Rodrigo (in attendance upon the Queen of Spain).

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, and the Lady Mary Hope, the Marchioness of Crewe, the Countess of Ilchester, Julia, Countess of Dartrey, the Earl and Countess of Iveagh, the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the Hon. Lady Keppel, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., and Lady Chetwode, Sir Walter Lawrence, Bt., Colonel Sir Clive and Lady Wigram, Lieut.-Colonel Stewart Patterson, and Major John Herbert (Royal Horse Guards) and the Lady Mary Herbert.

The Dowager Countess of Minto and the Lady Cynthia Colville (Ladies in Waiting), the Earl of Dunmore, V.C. (Lord in Waiting), the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Major the Hon. Richard Molyneux (Groom in Waiting), Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge (Equerries in Waiting), Sir Harry Verney (Private Secretary to The Queen), Miss Dorothy Yorke (Lady in Waiting to the Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood), the Lady Helen Graham (Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of York), and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Packe (Equerry in Waiting to the Princess Beatrice).

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) were unable to be present, and the following had the honour of being invited, but were unavoidably prevented from obeying Their Majesties' commands:—The Maharaja of Patiala, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquess of Crewe, and the Earl of Ilchester.

The String Band of the Scots Guards, under the direction of Lieutenant H. E. Dowell, and the Pipers of the Scots Guards played selections of Music during and after Dinner.

The Lady Cynthia Colville has succeeded the Lady Victoria Forester as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 4

The Prince of Wales was present at the Service to commemorate the reopening of St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle this morning.

His Royal Highness received this evening Major-General Sir Fabian Ware (Vice-Chairman, Imperial War Graves Commission), and Major Raymond Smythies (late The Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment).

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford expect to return to Woburn Abbey at the end of next week from Scotland.

The Czechoslovak Minister will return to London to-day from the Continent.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair will leave London to-morrow for Aberdeenshire.

The Earl of Stair expects to return to 17, Eaton-square on Saturday from Scotland.

The Earl of Ellesmere left Stetchworth Park, Newmarket, on Saturday for Scotland. The Countess of Ellesmere arrived at Bridgewater House, St. James's, on Monday from Newmarket.

The Countess of Carlisle returned to 6, Upper Belgrave-street on Monday from Italy.

Viscountess Allendale will return to 144, Piccadilly on Sunday from Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

Lady Eva Dugdale, who is in residence at Chitterne House, near Codford, Wiltshire, will return to London in a fortnight's time.

Lady Rosalind Northcote is due to arrive at Liverpool from Canada in the Duchess of Bedford on Friday.

Bishop Gore is sailing for India to-morrow, and his address will be the Oxford Mission, Cornwallis-street, Calcutta. He will not be considering any English engagements till after his return in May.

Lord Ebury, who underwent a further operation on Saturday, is making very satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden and family have returned to Seaford House, Belgrave-square, from North Wales.

The condition of the Hon. Diana Skeffington is still extremely critical. She had a very bad night on Monday.

The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Critchley-Waring, wife of the late Captain Arthur C. B. Critchley-Waring, D.S.O., gave birth to a son yesterday. Both are doing well.

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond and the Hon. Lady Salmond will return to 27, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, to-morrow.

Mr. and Lady Barbara Bevan will return to 6, Norfolk-crescent on Monday from South Africa.

Colonel and Mrs. Eric Dillon are now at 14, Wilfred-street, Buckingham-gate, which is now their permanent address. (Telephone, Victoria 9865.)

Major and Mrs. R. Wilberforce and Miss Egerton have arrived at 60, Cadogan-place for the winter. (Telephone, Sloane 3432.)

The Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt ball will be held at the Whitehall Theatre, East Grinstead, on Friday, November 14, 1930 (Clifford Essex band).

We have to announce the death of Colonel Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bt., which occurred at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, on Sunday, November 2. Sir Charles, although he had been in indifferent health during the past few weeks, was able to take his usual daily walk round the estate.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. E. R. CRUNDALL AND MISS HALL

A marriage has been arranged between Eric, second son of Sir W. H. Crundall, D.L., and Lady Crundall, of Dover, and Helen Muriel, only child of Mrs. H. Barnes Hall, of Cheyne House, Chelsea, and the late Henry Barnes Hall, of Valparaiso.

MR. H. E. SARGANT AND MISS M. K. LEMMEY

The marriage arranged between Henry Edmund Sargant, of General's Meadow, Walmer, and Mary Kathleen Lemmey will take place at the Parish Church, Crowthorne, Berks, on December 6, 1930.

CAPTAIN H. J. COOPER AND MISS PORRITT

The engagement is announced between Captain Henry James Cooper, Royal Army Service Corps, elder son of Mr. Thomas Cooper and the late Mrs. Cooper, of Highworth, Wilts, and Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Porritt, of Christleton Grange, near Chester.

CAPTAIN G. H. BROOKS AND MISS G. ROBINSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on December 30, between Captain Gerald H. Brooks, Royal Tank Corps, second son of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Brooks, of Odiham, Hants, and Gwenda, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, of 10, Clyde-road, Dublin.

CAPTAIN R. A. ANDERSON AND MISS E. M. VOELCKER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place next June, between Captain Roderick Andrew Anderson, M.C., The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and Eileen Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Voelcker, of 110, Oakwood-court, Kensington.

CAPTAIN J. F. BATTEN AND MISS ROYDEN

The engagement is announced between Captain John Forbes Batten, M.C., Royal Artillery, elder son of Mr. John Holgate Batten, of Moorlands, Horsell, Woking, and Rachel Nancy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Royden, of Hill Bark, Frankby, Cheshire.

MR. M. BURNETT AND MISS C. CHAMIER

The marriage arranged between Mr. Maurice Burnett, Royal Artillery, and Miss Crystal Chamier will take place at St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, on Wednesday, December 3.

DR. T. G. W. PARRY AND MISS F. M. GRAY

The engagement is announced between Dr. T. G. Wynne Parry, youngest son of the late Dr. Robert Parry, J.P., and of Mrs. Parry, Caernarvon, North Wales, and Frances Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Gray, J.P., and of Mrs. Gray, West Cults, Aberdeenshire.

MR. E. J. DAVIES AND MISS E. CANNING

The engagement is announced between Edward James Davies, son of the late Mr. J. H. Davies, of Wedgnock Park, Warwick, and of Mrs. Davies, and Emily (Pippin), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Canning, of Crimscote, Stratford-on-Avon.

MR. M. LANGLEY AND MISS BOX

An engagement is announced between Mr. Marcus Langley, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Langley, of Ridge Hill, Golders Green, and Helen Box, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Box and Mrs. Box, of Burge House, Reading.

MR. W. E. VALDER AND MISS L. A. MILL

The engagement is announced between William Edward, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Valder, of Woldingham, and Lena Allin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mill, of 6, Barclay-road, Croydon.

MR. G. S. THOMPSON AND MISS K. A. EVA

The engagement is announced between George Stephen, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thompson, of Milland House, Liphook, Hampshire, and Kathleen Allin, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Eva, of Sydney, New South Wales.

MR. O. J. G. MCMULLEN AND MISS CHEW

The marriage arranged between Mr. Osmond James George McMullen and Miss Muriel Mary Chew will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on December 31, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. E. D. CAMERON AND MISS E. LEVITA

The marriage arranged between Mr. Ewen Donald Cameron and Miss Enid Levita will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Wednesday, December 17, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. E. R. HOLIDAY AND MISS B. S. ROTHENSTEIN

The engagement is announced between Ensor Roslyn, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Roslyn Holiday, of Featherstone Hall, Pontefract, Yorkshire, and Betty Strettell, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs. William Rothenstein, of 13, Airlie-gardens, Campden-hill, W.8, and Far Oakridge, Stroud, Gloucestershire.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Lieutenant-Colonel V. J. Greenwood and Mrs. Greenwood took place at St. James's, Birstwith, Yorkshire, on Sunday. The Rev. R. Brittain officiated, and the child was named John David. The godparents were Major G. E. Gosling, Captain Philip Donner, the Hon. Mrs. Gairdner, and Mrs. S. M. Metcalfe.

BALL

THE IVORY CROSS

A ball and special cabaret organized by Mrs. Norman Freudenthal, assisted by Mrs. D'Arcy Stephens, was held at the Kit Cat Restaurant in aid of the Ivory Cross National Dental Aid Fund. Among those who took tables were:—

Lady Blake, Mr. Edward Baron, Lady (Louis) Baron, the Hon. Phyllis Bethell, the Hon. Lorraine Berry, Lady (Emsley) Carr, Mrs. Corsi, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Lady Chalmers, Lady Arrol-Colle, Mrs. Dresselhuys, Lady Juliet Duff, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mr. C. W. Evens, Mr. Norman Freudenthal, Mr. J. Freudenthal, Miss Fletcher (Founder of the Ivory Cross), Sir Francis and Lady Goodenough, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, Mrs. Clarence Graff, Mrs. Kenneth Holloway, Mrs. Walter Hall, Miss Joel, Lady Kinderslev, Mr. W. Francis Mellersh (honorary consulting surgeon-dentist to the Ivory Cross), Sir Harry and Lady McGowan, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Miss Selma Montifiore, Mrs. Dickson Moyse, Major-General Sir John Moore, the Earl of Normanton, the Duchess of Portland, Mrs. Claude Partridge, Mrs. Peel, the Marquess of Queensberry, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Raffing, Dr. Rolfe, Mrs. Trevor Rose, the Hon. Lady Rankin, Lady Spicker-nell, Mrs. Ernest Schiff, Lady Swaythling, Mr. J. Trevor, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Lady Wimble.

TOC H MATINEE

Mrs. Washington Singer held a committee meeting and tea at 42, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on Monday in connexion with the *matinée* performance for Toc H, at which the Duchess of York will be present, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, on November 24. Lady Dorothy Macmillan and Lady Anne Hamilton were joint hostesses with Mrs. Washington Singer. The guests included:—

Lady Baron, Lady Hamilton Benn, Lady Chalmers, Lady Falle, Mrs. Gordon-Moore, Mrs. Ingleby, Lady Latta, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Lady Samuel, Lady Strathspey, Grace Countess of Wemyss and March, Lady Wheeler, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. Horace Watson.

The Prince of Wales will take supper with the boys of the John Benn Hostel, Bower-street, Stepney, to-night at 8 o'clock. He will also inspect an exhibition by the Play Centre children and see a swimming display by the boys, later paying a visit to the Stepney branch of Toc H. Immediately after the supper the Prince will honour with his presence a reception which Lady Benn is giving at the hostel and will witness a display of boxing by the boys.

The Queen of Spain paid a shopping visit to the Army and Navy Stores yesterday and inspected the Gift Department, where she made several purchases.

The Queen of Spain and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke visited Harrods yesterday afternoon.

The Queen of Spain and the Infanta Maria Christina have accepted the invitation of Prince Arthur of Connaught, chairman of Middlesex Hospital, to be present at a special *matinée* performance of *Eldorado* at Daly's Theatre to-morrow in aid of Middlesex Hospital Reconstruction Fund. Princess Arthur of Connaught will also be present.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught has appointed Captain FitzRoy Hubert Fyers, later paying a visit to the Stepney branch of Toc H. Immediately after the supper the Prince will honour with his presence a reception which Lady Benn is giving at the hostel and will witness a display of boxing by the boys.

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Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught has appointed Captain FitzRoy Hubert Fyers, Extra Equerry to his Royal Highness, to be an Equerry to his Royal Highness in the room of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Granville Cecil Douglas Gordon, C.V.O., D.S.O. The appointment to date from October 3, 1930.

The following have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County and Town of Southampton:—Major-General Sir Harry Triscott Brooking, Admiral Sir Montague Edward Browning, Sir Harry Warden Stanley Chilcott, Captain George James Robertson Cooper, Major-General Sir Richard Philipps Lee, Major Dudley Leigh, Baron Marley, Major John Digby Mills, Mr. Henry Robson, Major Roger Cyril Hans Sloane-Stanley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Claud Spencer, Baron Templemore.

A memorial is being raised to name a hall in the new Jewish Communal Centre to the memory of the late Mrs. Hertz, wife of the Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi. Contributions will be gratefully received by the treasurer, Mrs. H. Irwell, 82, Bickenhall-mansions, W.1.

MARRIAGES

SIR REGINALD BLAKER AND MISS S. K. CRAN

The marriage took place at Merrow Church, near Guildford, yesterday of Sir Reginald Blaker, Bt., only son of the late Sir John Blaker, of Preston Park, Brighton, and Miss Sheila Kellas Cran, third daughter of Dr. Alexander Cran and Mrs. Cran, of Little Court, Merrow. The Rev. F. Quirk officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long picture dress of ivory satin with a close-fitting bodice and a long skirt and a sash of the same material. Her veil was of old Brussels lace with a wreath of pearls, and she carried a bouquet of cream roses and heather. There were four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Joan Allen Brown, Miss Betty Allen Brown, Miss Nancy Ritzena, and Miss Joyce Perry—and a little attendant, Miss Allwynne Reis, all of whom wore long dresses of flame-coloured velvet, with coatees, and coral halos, and each carried a bouquet of pink roses, pink chrysanthemums, and autumn leaves. Dr. Francis Bach was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at Merrow Grange Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER A. B. COMBE AND MISS S. B. FARQUHAR

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, of Lieutenant-Commander Anthony Boyce Combe (late R.N.), eldest son of Major and Mrs. Boyce Combe, of Great Hall, Dockenfield, Surrey, and Miss Sybil Barbara Farquhar, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Douglas Farquhar and of Lady Evelyn Malcolm. The Rev. C. Cheshire officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her step-father, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, wore an ankle-length, long-sleeved gown of oyster-tinted satin with a bolero bodice, and a full skirt forming a short train at the back. Her very long, tinted tulle veil was held in place by a double wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of pale pink roses tied with tulle. She was attended by four children—Miss Sarah Dashwood, Miss Sarah Brand, Miss Mary Needham, and Miss Anne Hely-Hutchinson—and by five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Kitty Combe (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Mary Brassey, Miss Jean Stewart, Miss Alice Buchan, and Miss Esther Long. They all wore long frocks of lime-green crêpe de Chine, with short, long-sleeved coatees of lime-green panne velvet. They had wreaths of green velvet flowers in their hair, wore choker necklaces of green Venetian glass, and carried bouquets of green orchids. Mr. Simon Combe was best man to his brother. A reception was held afterwards at 5, Chesterfield-gardens, where the guests included:—

Major and Mrs. Boyce Combe, the Earl of Donoughmore, Miss E. Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hely-Hutchinson, Mr. Charles Combe, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Oliver, Miss Romaine Combe, Mr. and Lady Constance Combe, Mrs. Ronald Malcolm, Mrs. John Hely-Hutchinson, Mrs. Victor Hely-Hutchinson, the Hon. Lady Hely-Hutchinson, Captain and Lady Jane Combe, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Moira Combe, Miss Jean Combe, Lady Margaret Proby, Commander and Mrs. R. H. Combe, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare, Lady Blanche Conyngham, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Lady Mary Scott, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Lady Mary St. Clair-Erskine, Lady Greville, Lady Clodagh Anson, Miss Anson, Major the Hon. Francis and Mrs. Needham, Lady Norah Graham, Major Graham, Sir John and Lady Dashwood, Lady Chancellor, Miss Chancellor, Lady Lyle, Mrs. W. R. Malcolm, the Countess of Darnley, Sir Frederick Liddell, President of the City Liberal Club, Mr. and Mrs. Liddell, Lady Maud Ramsden, Miss Ramsden, Lady (David) Henderson, Lady Winifred Gore, Lady Romilly, Lady Welby, the Countess of Munster, Lady (Robert) Johnson, Miss Evelyn Johnson, Lady Margaret Graham, Captain Harry Graham, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, Lady Betty Butler, Sir Henry Birchenough, Mrs. Lionel Combe, Sir Edmund Davis, General and Mrs. Buckley.

Sir Almeric and Lady FitzRoy, Captain Alan Graham, Mrs. Reginald Grenfell, Miss Fordham, Mrs. F. S. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dorman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henson, Mrs. Charles Phillimore, the Misses Phillimore, Mrs. John Buchan, Miss Alice Buchan, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth, Mr. Gerwyd Streatfeild, Mr. W. Erkin, Mr. J. Dugdale, Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. J. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Anning Bell, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Mrs. Arthur Hovre, Miss C. Evers, Sir Russell and Lady Wilkinson, Miss Virginia Graham, Miss Keith Fraser, Mrs. Montague Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ronaldson, Mr. P. H. Chetwynd, Miss Chetwynd, Mrs. Addison, Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Scammell, Major and Mrs. Hargreaves, Commander Pepice, Major and Mrs. Heydeman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Burbury, Miss N. Burbury, the Misses Burbury, Baroness Franz, Miss M. Vickers, Mr. J. R. Yeates, Miss Mark Kerr, Mrs. Anstruther, Miss Dacrish, Mrs. Peppy, Cockerell, Miss Carlin, Mrs. Stephen Fairbairn, Mrs. Vernon Eaton, Miss FitzHerald-ph, Miss M. Bertie, Mr. E. A. Shepherd, Dr. and Mrs. Dew, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Green, Miss Mallard, Mr. J. Kiss, Mr. Candler, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. J. Webster, Mrs. B. Martineau, the Misses Skinner, Mr. MacAndrew, Miss MacAndrew, Mrs. Robert MacAndrew, Mrs. W. Holden, Mrs. Jeffries, Miss Nancy Brassey, Miss Ogilvy, Miss Spencer Smith, Mrs. E. E. Knowling, Mrs. T. Mills, Mr. Terence Waldon, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, and Mr. G. Phillips.

The honeymoon is being spent at Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common (lent by Colonel and Mrs. Jack Stirling), and the bride travelled in a raspberry-red tweed frock and coat trimmed with brown fur, and a brown hat.

MR. G. M. CASTLE-SMITH AND MISS WINCH

The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr. George Musgrave Castle-Smith, H.M. Kenya Administrative Service, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Castle-Smith, and Miss Esmé Josephine Winch, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Winch, Broomhall, Horsham.

WING COMMANDER A. C. WINTER AND MRS. MOXEY

The marriage took place in Bombay on October 17 between Wing Commander Alexander Charles Winter, O.B.E., and Elizabeth, widow of Mr. C. Gordon Moxey.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

LADY (ASTON) WEBB

The funeral service for Lady (Aston) Webb was held at St. John's, Ladbroke-grove, yesterday morning. The Rev. P. Menteath Jackson officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Fergusson, and the chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Webb (son and daughter-in-law), Miss Webb (daughter), the Rev. and Mrs. Moore Fergusson, Mr. Herbert Evans, Miss Isobel Evans, Mr. Harold Webb, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Christopher Webb, Mrs. Boustead Wilson, Mrs. Kane, Dr. H. Wilson, Miss M. Wilson, Mrs. Spurling, Miss E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Appleyard, and Mr. R. E. Besant.

Others present included:—

Lady Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dudley Baxter, Miss Baxter, the Hon. Lady Macartney, Mr. Sydney Kitson (Secretary, representing R.I.B.A.), Canon and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Herbert Warren, Lady (Herbert) Jackson, Mrs. Barlow Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Geoffrey Webb, Sir John and Lady Lithiby, Mrs. Geoffrey Evans, Miss M. Evans, Mr. and Lady Rice-Oxley, Mrs. Holte Macpherson, Mme. Goidetti, Mrs. Roby, Mr. A. G. Roby, Mrs. Carew Robinson, Mrs. Stanger, Mr. R. H. Stanger, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rogers, Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Percy Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Boodle, Mrs. Beevor, Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Fildes, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Cracroft, Mr. A. W. Bird, Miss C. De Stiger, Mr. J. Herbert, Mr. Evans, Mr. P. W. Lovell, Mr. Angel Crofton, Mr. W. Pite, and members of the Homes for the Aged Poor, St. James-square.

The burial took place afterwards at the New Kensington Cemetery, Gunnersbury.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD BETHUNE

The funeral service for Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune at the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will be held at 11 to-morrow morning. The Princess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief of the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, will be represented at the service by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Dorman. Wreaths should be sent to the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by 9.30 a.m. on Thursday.

COMMANDER F. P. O. BRIDGEMAN, R.N.

A memorial service for Commander F. P. O. Bridgeman was held yesterday afternoon at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Canon Woodward officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Griffiths. Those present included:—

The Countess of Bradford, the Dowager Lady Loch, Miss Earle, Mr. and Lady Florence Norman, Sir Ernest and Lady Bennett, the Hon. Mrs. Kitson, Lady Congleton, Lord Alastair Graham, Lady de Bunsen, the Misses de Bunsen, Captain the Hon. Robert and Mrs. Bridgeman, Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney, Captain Kenyon-Slaney, Miss Kenyon-Slaney, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Bridgeman, Maude Lady Durand, the Hon. Mrs. Archibald Cochrane, the Dowager Countess of Harewood, the Hon. George Colville, Admiral Sir Percy Grant, Sir Alexander Kleinwort, Mr. Cyril H. Kleinwort, Mr. Ernest G. Kleinwort, the Hon. Maurice Bridgeman, Lady Beatrice Pretyman, Mrs. Rheuben Guest, Colonel Lionel Hanbury, Mrs. Philip de Laszlo, Mrs. Charles Gunther, Mrs. Lionel Hanbury, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Lionel Sartoris, Commander and Mrs. Thomas Troubridge, Captain Eric Wharton, Mr. Alexander Andrese, Mrs. Edward Andrese, Captain and Mrs. Acheson, Mr. and Mrs. Wardrop, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bridgeman, Mrs. Clifton Brown, Miss Victoria Bridgeman, Mr. Ronald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Holford, Mr. R. Body, Mr. Mayorga, Mrs. Guy Yerburgh, Captain Baillie-Graham, Mr. H. Dalley, Mr. E. Spicer, Mr. J. S. Knott, Mr. T. S. Barlow, Mrs. Thomas, Commander and Mrs. Edward Denison, Mrs. Edward Grenfell, Commander and Mrs. David Joel, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Hanbury, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. Ralph Barsdorf, Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Shuttleworth King, Mr. Francis Lascelles, Miss Smith, Mrs. Desmond Abel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Andrese, Mr. and Mrs. Rowley (secretary of the Serpentine Swimming Club), Miss Muriel Gore, Mrs. Geoffrey Lyttelton, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Harry Richardson, Major Hugh Spencer, Miss Troutbridge, Mr. A. Drex Captain and Mrs. Wreford, Mr. E. Clifton Brown, Mrs. Anthony Clifton Brown, Mr. Henry Millington Drake, Mr. Christopher Arnold Forster, Mrs. Edgar Latone, Mrs. Graham Wise, Mrs. Ralph Stevenson Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Brandt, Mrs. A. R. Guinness, Mrs. A. Cunningham Graham, Miss Harrison, representatives of the staff of Messrs. Kleinwort, and members of the Serpentine Swimming Club.

The funeral was at Tong, near Shifnal, Shropshire, at the same time as the memorial service in London.

The Rev. A. R. H. Guinness and Prebendary E. R. O. Bridgeman officiated. The mourners included:—

Mrs. Bridgeman (widow), Brigadier-General and Mrs. Rodney Style, Commander the Hon. Trevor Parker and Mrs. Parker, the Earl of Bradford, Viscount Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Bridgeman, Major R. Bridgeman, Commander and Mrs. P. J. Kitson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Reid Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Giffard, Mrs. Walter Giffard, Colonel J. R. Howard McLean, Mr. Algernon Hebert-Percy, Colonel Ashworth, Miss Stirling, Mr. C. W. Scott, Lady Maunder, and Mrs. Hastings.

RECEPTION

THE MAYORESS OF WESTMINSTER

A reception was given last night by the Mayor and Mayoress of the City of Westminster (Councillor Captain J. F. C. and Mrs. Bennett) at the Park Lane Hotel to meet the representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial Conference.

Among those who accepted invitations were:—

UNITED KINGDOM.—The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Mrs. J. H. Thomas and Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lunn, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Sir Maurice Gwyer and Miss Gwyer, Sir Edward and Lady Harding, Mr. G. A. Mounsey, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Dowson, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Sir Richard and Lady Hopkins, Sir Francis and Lady Floud, Sir Charles and Lady Hipwood, and Miss Hipwood, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Sir Percy and Lady Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. L. Ashley, Sir Thomas and Lady Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Whiskard, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Henderson, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee.

CANADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Mr. C. S. Guthrie and Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dupre, the Acting High Commissioner and Mrs. Lucien Pacaud, Mr. John E. Read, Mr. C. P. Plaxton, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Tory, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Coats, Mr. William Gilchrist, Dr. C. Camsell, Major-General A. G. L. and Mrs. McNaughton, Group Captain J. L. Gordon, Mr. John I. McFarland, Dr. W. W. Swanson.

AUSTRALIA.—The High Commissioner and Lady Ryrie and Miss Ryrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brennan and Miss Brennan, Sir Robert and Lady Garran, Mr. and Mrs. E. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Casey, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. D. Rivett, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. L. R. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farmer.

NEW ZEALAND.—The High Commissioner and Lady Wilford and Miss Wilford, Mr. F. D. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beresdesen, Dr. and Mrs. G. Craig and Miss Craig, Dr. and Mrs. E. Marsden.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Major-General A. J. Brink and Miss Brink, Dr. H. D. J. Bodenstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Heddon, Mr. and Mrs. van den Heever, Mr. and Mrs. J. Collie, Colonel H. S. du Toit, Mr. J. D. Dimond.

IRISH FREE STATE.—The Minister for External Affairs and Mrs. P. McGilligan, Mr. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Costello, the High Commissioner and Mrs. and Miss Smiddy, Mr. D. O'Hegarty, the Hon. Gordon Campbell, Mr. F. J. Meyrick, General C. McMahon, Mr. J. F. Walshe, Major-General and Mrs. M. Brennan, Mr. S. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hearne.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Prime Minister and Lady Squires and Miss Squires, Mr. W. C. Job, Mr. D. James Davies.

INDIA.—The Secretary of State for India and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, the High Commissioner and Lady Chatterjee, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi and the Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Corbett, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Rear-Admiral H. T. and Mrs. Walwyn.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. B. and Mrs. de Satgé, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Captain W. H. M. Ives, Mr. John H. Baring, Mr. C. Beckett Platt.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the French Ambassador and Mme. Fleuriau, the Italian Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquess de Merry del Val, the Turkish Ambassador, the Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt Laurvig, the Netherland Minister, the Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, the Yugoslav Minister.

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Sheriff Maurice and Mrs. Jenks, Mr. Sheriff D. George and Mrs. Collins.

The Mayor of Chelsea (Lady Phipps) and Sir Edmund Phipps, the Mayors and Mayoresses of Battersea, Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Deptford, Fulham and Miss Renton, of Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. and Mr. E. M. H. Spearing, of Hampstead, Holborn and the Misses Hill, of Islington and Mr. and Mrs. Manchester, of Kensington, Lewisham, Paddington, Poplar, Shoreditch, Southwark, St. Marylebone, Stepney, Stoke Newington, Wandsworth and Miss E. Cox, of Woolwich, Acton, Colchester, Ealing, Hornsey, Croydon and Miss Brenda Lewis.

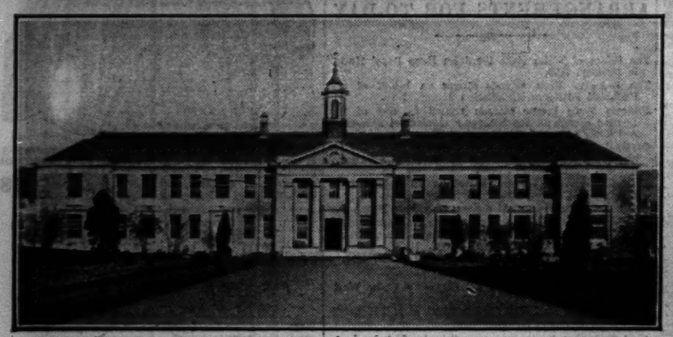
The Deputy Mayor of the City of Westminster and Mrs. V. B. Rogers.

Lord and Lady Ashfield, the Officer Commanding the Welsh Guards and Mrs. F. Alston, Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. John Amers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. John Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Abedy, Miss Alexander, Mr. A. Antunovich.

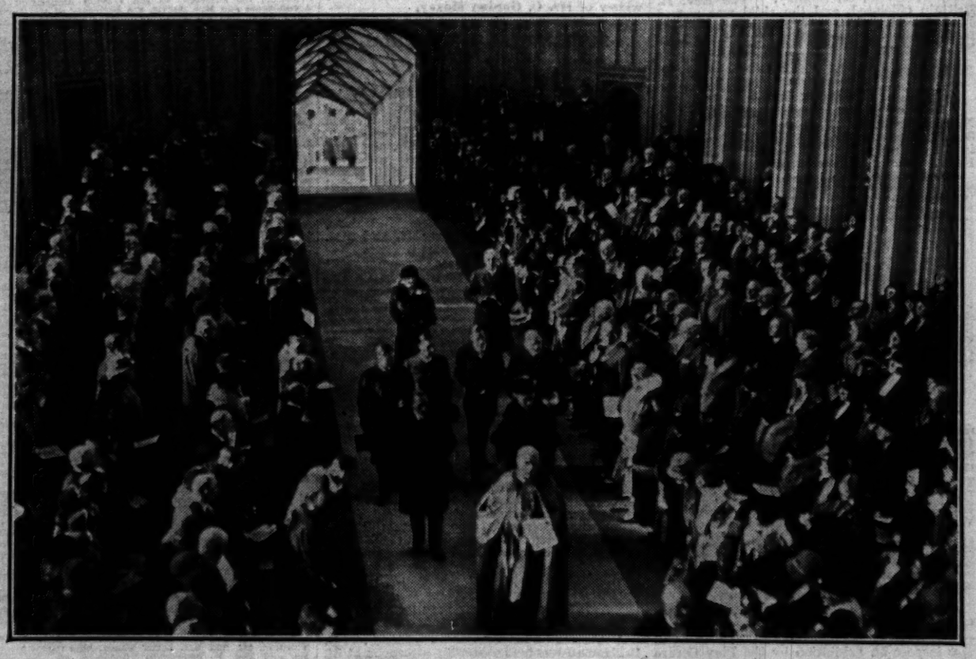
Brigadier-General the Hon. Everard and Lady Ulrica Baring, Major Sir Frank and Lady Bowater, the President of the United Wards Club and Lady Bird, the President of the City Liberal Club, Mr. W. Fred Bonsor, Sir Reginald and Lady Blomfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bennett, the Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan Mayors' Association and Mrs. H. J. Bowrie, the

THE REOPENING SERVICE AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—The impressive scene in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, yesterday, where a thanksgiving service was held for the restoration of the Chapel. In the picture, taken by a staff photographer of *The Times*, the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Baillie, is seen standing in front of the altar, and kneeling near the altar rail are the Prelate of the Order of the Garter, the Bishop of Winchester (left), and the Chancellor of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford. The Knights of the Order are seated on each side of the choir.



MERCHISTON CASTLE SCHOOL.—The main building of the new Merchiston Castle School at Colinton, Edinburgh. The school began in Park Place, Edinburgh, in 1826, and was transferred to Merchiston Castle in 1833. The new school is close to the Pentland Hills and has been erected at a cost of £200,000.



THE KING AND QUEEN, with other members of the Royal Family, proceeding to their stalls in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, for the service yesterday. Behind their Majesties are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince George, and Prince Arthur of Connaught.

GUILDHALL CEREMONY.—The Freedom of the City of London was yesterday conferred upon three Dominion Prime Ministers—Mr. R. B. Bennett (Canada), Mr. J. H. Scullin (Australia), and Mr. G. W. Forbes (New Zealand). Our picture shows the ceremony at Guildhall. Standing by the side of the City Chamberlain are, left to right, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Scullin, and Mr. Bennett.

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R 101 INQUIRY

WEATHER CHARTS PRODUCED

POSITION OF THE PORT ELEVATOR

The inquiry into the loss of the airship R 101 was continued yesterday by Sir John Simon, who sat for the sixth day at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, with Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis as assessors.

The Solicitor-General said that he wished before the inquiry proceeded to make a correction in the official report of the proceedings. It was not a mistake in reporting, but was due to a slip on the part of the Attorney-General in his opening statement. The Attorney-General quoted Air Vice-Marshal Dowding as saying to Wing Commander Colmore, "I rely on you to help me." That sentence should be deleted. The meaning seemed clear from what followed in the report: "You are my adviser and whatever line you take I shall back you up." What Air Vice-Marshal Dowding said was that Wing Commander Colmore, being an expert, any view he took the Air Vice-Marshal would back up. He did not ask Wing Commander Colmore to help him in any view he took. Some people seemed to have got a false impression of the conversation.

Wing Commander Cave-Browne-Cave was called as the first witness. He said he was on every flight except one of R 101, and he remembered that on June 28, just before the airship got to the mast on her return, she dropped two one-ton tanks of emergency fuel oil. The height of the ship was approximately 1,000ft. The oil was of the same viscosity as ordinary paraffin lamp oil, but rather darker in colour. He watched the oil falling, and it broke up almost as quickly as water did. By the time it was 200ft. or 300ft. below the ship it had become a fine cloud, which would not take any forward velocity from the ship but would move only with the air. Twelve hours later he examined the ground and found the oil covered a patch about 200ft. long and 40ft. wide. Part of the oil had fallen on a tarred and sanded road, and had stained it so that it looked like a wet road. Some had fallen on grass and made the surface of the grass appear like wet grass, so that only by looking carefully could it be seen that it was wet with oil. Some fell on a ploughed field planted with cabbages, and it was very doubtful, if the ground had been wet or had been rained on afterwards, whether any trace of the oil would have been found.

Sir John Simon said that it seemed to follow from what the witness said that if there was an emergency release of oil on the last voyage of the airship it was extremely unlikely that any trace of it would afterwards be found.

Dr. G. C. Simpson, director of the meteorological office of the Air Ministry, said that in January, 1925, a special organization was set up to deal with meteorological problems connected with airships. There were 17 persons in that division, which was in charge of Mr. Giblett, who was a very able scientist as well as an able organizer. He perished in the disaster.

The weather chart given to R 101 when the flight started was produced, together with later charts sent by wireless, the last being at 1 a.m., about an hour before the crash.

READING OF THE CHARTS

Dr. Simpson said that the first chart showed that there was a depression moving eastwards. The second chart indicated an increase in wind velocity; and the third chart at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning showed the centre of the depression to be over the north of Scotland, with a rapid gradient right away to the south of France, the gradient particularly increasing over the south of England and the north of France. Those on board the airship had been warned that they were likely to meet high wind and rain over Northern France. A forecast was given that when the airship was over London the velocity of the wind at 2,000ft. would be 40 to 50 miles an hour, and it was calculated afterwards that that forecast was accurate.

Sir John Simon said that he and his colleagues were in agreement that what had been explained went to show that very careful arrangements were made both on the ground and in the ship to learn what could be learned as to probable meteorological conditions.

In replying to Sir John Simon, Dr. Simpson said Mr. Giblett had no assistant on board.

Sir John Simon said that he supposed it was not a continuous job and that Mr. Giblett could perform his duties and still have time for sleep.

Dr. Simpson said that the question had been raised whether there was any need to have a professional meteorologist in the ship, because a navigator was supposed to know meteorology. Although he was not personally engaged in the work of the airship's meteorology division he had been in consultation with Mr. Giblett about it, and they had always visualized much worse weather than there was on the night of the disaster. In other words, the navigators would not worry about such weather.

Sir John Simon.—There was far worse weather she might have expected.

Dr. Simpson.—She would have got it four hours later.

The Solicitor-General asked whether the night was such that meteorologists would envisage the possibility of there being up and down air currents?

EFFECT OF RAIN

Dr. Simpson.—I should say they were quite definitely excluded. The question of the effect of rain had been considered. Their information was that the ship before the disaster had experienced moderately heavy rain which did not affect the navigation. The effect of rain would be to make the ship heavier, and he had had a calculation made which showed that the weight acquired by rain falling on the envelope would be four or five tons. As the question of Beauvais being a particularly bad spot for aviators had been raised it might be of interest if he handed to the Court a minute by Sir Sefton Brancker on the subject of the weather he encountered when flying over Beauvais in February, 1926.

Sir John Simon said that this was a memorandum on a flight not in an airship but in an aeroplane, and relating to one journey over a route which was being traversed many times a week by aviators flying between London and Paris. If this particular spot in the air was like Portland Race, which every yachtsman wanted to keep out of, the conditions would not happen once but constantly.

After the Court had examined the contour map of the Beauvais area with the witness, Dr. Simpson said that one would expect the area to be bumpy at the height of 1,500ft. to 2,000ft., but the meteorological officer on board would be well aware of the physical state of the atmosphere.

Sir John Simon said that he did not know whether in ordinary practice one would expect Mr. Giblett to be advising the navigator at 2 o'clock in the morning. One would expect the navigator to be aware of conditions as they existed at the time and the meteorologist to deal with conditions as they were going to be.

Dr. Simpson said that Mr. Giblett was so interested in the work that if there had been the slightest question of difficulty he would certainly be with the officer on watch.

Sir John Simon.—There was nothing to indicate that they suddenly ran into an unexpected thunderstorm?

Dr. Simpson.—Nothing. There would be along the ridge south-west of Beauvais some eddies in the air, but he did not visualize that they would be more than enough to make the air bumpy. He thought the distance between the gusts and the lulls would be about the length of the airship.

Sir John Simon.—A well-found airship would not meet with such unusual conditions at the Beauvais ridge as to give it serious trouble?

Dr. Simpson.—I said in my draft report that a well-found airship flying at 1,500ft. should experience no difficulty. I took it out because meteorological experts said: "Well, what do you know about the navigation of an airship?"

LETTER FROM DR. ECKENER

The Solicitor-General produced a letter from Dr. Eckener, who said that flying the Graf Zeppelin from Friedrichshafen to Leipsig on the Sunday morning that R 101 met disaster he experienced a large barometric drop, which was very rapid and was associated with a squall front travelling across Europe. That squall did not arrive in France until several hours after the disaster to R 101.

Sir John Simon said that at the end of his letter Dr. Eckener said that any fault in the altimeter seemed to be utterly improbable.

The suggestion made by Sir John Simon on Monday that a comparison of speed with the force of the wind against which she had to fly would enable the meteorologists to determine the height of the ship was referred to before the Court adjourned for luncheon.

Dr. Simpson said that he would want more data before he could determine that.

In the afternoon, Dr. Simpson, in reply to Sir John Simon, said that the R 101 had never experienced more than a moderate wind of about 15 miles an hour in her previous flights. On the other hand, at the time of the Hendon pageant the atmosphere was very unstable and the dips were due to that instability.

Sir John Simon.—It is important to know whether the experiences she had at the trial flight were adequate in view of the sort of work she might have to do on her voyage to India.

Dr. Simpson.—Speaking as a meteorologist, I should say she had not previously experienced such gusty weather. She had certainly experienced more unstable weather. Speaking generally, I am certain that the conditions were no worse than the officers had visualized.

Sir John Simon.—You mean that in the last flight the natural phenomena were not a visitation of God so extremely rare that the people could not have anticipated that this was going to happen?—Quite certainly that.

In reply to Mr. Teed, Dr. Simpson said the weather conditions of June would tend to produce pitch on the part of the airship; gusty conditions such as on the last flight would produce rolling and shorter pitches.

MR. DISLEY'S COMMUNICATION

The Attorney-General stated that Mr. Disley, the electrician, who has already given evidence, had communicated with the officer of the Meteorological Department saying that he now remembered seeing Mr. Giblett, the meteorological officer on board R 101, plotting out his weather chart at midnight, on the information he had received.

Sir John Simon said that it would be satisfactory to everybody to have Mr. Disley recalled later.

Major J. P. C. Cooper, Inspector of Accidents, Air Ministry, who went to France with the committee of preliminary investigation, described the wreckage and the examinations which were made. He said that the airship had telescoped from 777ft. to 689ft. He was very much struck by the fact that very few saplings or young trees were broken by the fall of the airship—a tree 10ft. or 12ft. high was practically undamaged—suggesting that the R 101 must have come down very gently.

Sir John Simon.—Having examined the wreckage closely, are you able to form a clear deduction as to whether it was the fore part of the vessel that struck the ground first?—From the marks on the ground and the condition of the wreckage we came to the conclusion that the fore part was the first to strike. It seems consistent with the ship having struck the ground at an angle between 15deg. and 25deg., then to have bounced and moved forward a distance of 60ft. or 70ft. before coming to rest.

Major Cooper added, in reply to another question, that his own impression of the speed of the ship, in relation to the ground, was 20 to 30 miles an hour.

Extracts from the committee's report, summarized by the Attorney-General in his opening address, were read. The committee "came to the definite conclusion that no part of the main structure broke in the air." Major Cooper mentioned that the telegraph indicator in the aft midship engine car stood at "Stand by" and that in the port midship engine car at "Slow." The report also stated that the committee were convinced that no part of the fabric on the fin had been torn off in the air, and that there was "no mechanical defect in the elevators or their control levers, all the moving parts operating freely."

Sir John Simon asked if the apparatus which brought the elevators to normal, if there were a break in the cable, was in working order. Major Cooper replied that it appeared to be intact. The springs were in place, although the heat might have taken the temper out of them. The elevators were drooping and swinging about in the wind.

Sir John Simon remarked that that did not seem to show good, solid construction.

The report went on to say that it was found that the number of turns of cable on the drum of the elevator control wheel in the cabin corresponded closely with the number of turns on the auxiliary control drum in the bottom fin.

Major Cooper agreed that the turns were such as to show that the coxswain in the cabin had turned his wheel so as to get a "full-up" elevator.

The report continued that one cable leading forward from the auxiliary drum was broken, and the other cable, for pulling the elevator up, was intact, but badly damaged, having apparently been crushed between pieces of wreckage. In the final closed circuit of cable operating the elevator, a fracture had occurred on the side which would be pulled to raise the elevator, and that fracture was close to one spliced end of the short length of cable inside the tensioning spring. The spring itself was extended to several times its normal length, but was not broken. On the evidence available the committee had been unable to arrive at a definite conclusion as to the cause of the fracture of this particular cable.

A long discussion took place with a view to explaining the apparent fact that only a small length of the cable had been subjected to great heat. Major Cooper suggested that the cable might have been heated by a localized jet of flame, which was quenched by the rain, and afterwards broken.

Sir John Simon pointed out that there was a gas-bag near from which hydrogen could have escaped. He added that perhaps the most remarkable thing, to a layman, about this part of the case was that within half an inch of where the wire had parted there was a piece of binding, of fabric, and it was obvious that the binding had not been exposed to anything like the heat to which the cable was subjected at the point of fracture.

Major Cooper agreed that he could add to the conclusions of the committee that the fracture in the wire did not occur before the crash.

ENGINEER COOK RECALLED

Engineer A. J. Cook, one of the survivors, was recalled, and asked by Sir John Simon how the elevators of the airship appeared after she crashed. He said that, looking back towards the tail of the ship, the only part of the ship on which he saw any fabric was the port elevator, which was in an upward position.

Sir John Simon.—Were you able to see it clearly, or was there smoke obscuring it?—It was perfectly clear at that part of the ship.

At that time was the tail resting on the ground or in the air?—It was in the air.

The Solicitor-General informed Sir John Simon that he thought they would be able to complete the survey of the facts with regard to the accident by Monday.

The Court adjourned until to-day, when the witnesses to be called will be: Sir John Higgins (former Air Member of Council for Supply and Research), Air Vice-Marshal H. T. T. Dowding (the present A.M.S.R.), Sir Walter Nicholson (secretary of the Air Ministry), and Mr. M. J. Dean, Mr. L. G. S. Reynolds, and Mr. F. W. Musson, of the Air Ministry.

SATURDAY SERMONS

A NEW VOLUME FROM "THE TIMES"

A new selection has been made of the religious articles from the Saturday issues of *The Times* and is published this week under the title of "The Christian Year in *The Times*."

The "Saturday sermon," as it has been popularly called, appears every week in *The Times*. It is many years now since it established itself among the most eagerly looked-for and most widely read features of the paper. It has been read in pulpits, preserved with scissors and paste, or regularly sent by readers to friends all over the world. Its audience, as an ample correspondence has testified, knows no distinction of class or denomination. Undoubtedly the secret of the appeal of these articles is that, in spite of their popular appellation, they "are neither essays nor tracts, nor are they sermons; but frank though brief discussions by a writer who is aware of the difficulties of faith and feels much of their force." As such they have proved themselves valued and sympathetic interpreters of the problems of daily experience in the light of Christian revelation and teaching. A carefully chosen series of these Saturday contributions now presents in permanent form an ordered annotation of the Christian year.

The selection has been arranged in the chronological sequence of the Christian calendar. The volume, of 304 pages, is bound in blue cloth, bevelled boards, with gilt top, and its size is 7¼in. by 5in. The price is 7s. 6d. net; post free inland or abroad, 8s. Copies may be obtained by order from booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or direct from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

The Queen will send a gift to be sold at the Hampstead children's "Christmasse Fayre," which is to be held at the Town Hall, Hampstead, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 16 and 17, in aid of the building fund for the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage.

OBITUARY

THE REV. ALFRED FAWKES

The Rev. Alfred Fawkes, vicar of Ashby St. Ledgers, died at Brighton on Sunday, at the age of 80. He was a man of original mind who had joined the Roman Catholic Church and had afterwards returned to the Church of England.

Born on November 28, 1849, he went to Eton in 1863, and to Balliol College, Oxford, in 1868. He took a second class in Moderations in 1870, the year when Jowett was elected Master, and a second in *Lit. Hum.* in 1872. In 1874 he was ordained deacon to the curacy of St. Paul's, Brighton, by the Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Durnford). But after a few months he resigned the curacy and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. In 1881 he was ordained priest by Cardinal Manning, and had charge of St. Mary Magdalene's, Brighton. At length, in 1909, he was readmitted into the Church of England by the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. John Percival), whose emergency staff he joined for a time. In 1911 he accepted from Lord Wimborne the small benefice of Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby, and from there he issued his "Studies in Modernism," 1913; and "The Genius of the English Church," 1917. In 1918 Bishop Percival's successor at Hereford, Dr. Hensley Henson, made him an hon. chaplain, and when translated to Durham continued him as chaplain.

Bishop Knox writes:—

The death of the Rev. Alfred Fawkes will be felt as a very serious loss, not only by his intimate friends, but by a far wider circle of English Churchmen, whose conception of "the Genius of the English Church" he voiced with rare distinction and ability. Attracted in youth by the ideals and doctrine of the Church of Rome, he transferred his allegiance to her after a brief diaconate at St. Paul's, Brighton, and served as a priest of the Roman Church for 28 years. At the end of that time he once more changed his position and returned to his Mother Church, thoroughly disillusioned as to the supposed bondage of the Church of England to the State. In State control he found the guarantee of liberty to serve God according to his conscience. Sharing with myself the fear that the Life and Liberty movement would be in the end disastrous to freedom, he was drawn to an acquaintance which ripened into sincere friendship. His intimate knowledge of the Church of Rome from within, his wide learning, his brilliant and incisive literary style, were combined with a very genuine piety and charity. He never spoke bitterly in my hearing of the Roman communion, nor of his controversial opponents. By his death our Church loses, as by the almost contemporary death of the Bishop of Worcester, two of her sons who were stout Protestants and, at the same time, men of genuine liberal culture. It was not indifference, but whole-hearted desire to secure liberty to worship God according to conscience, that inspired their devotion to the State-controlled Church of England, and made them suspicious of advances to the unreformed Churches. They were spiritual descendants of the great school of Falkland and Selden.

"R. C. W." writes:—Those who knew only Fawkes's controversial pamphleteering missed much. Since returning to the Church of England from the Roman Catholic communion, he had taken up what is often called an Erastian position. But he was never the complete partisan in real life. His outlook was cosmopolitan, and he was too much of the individualist with a puckish sense of humour ever to march in step. His interest in the Modern Churchmen's Union was possible because of its wide basis. Ashby St. Ledgers takes the visitor back at least a century. His trim little house was lined with books from floor to ceiling everywhere. His church had suffered nothing from restorers possessed of zeal without knowledge. It all had a pre-Tractarian air. Everyone in the tiny parish loved their parson. There were intriguing paradoxes about Fawkes. In spite of his old-world air, nobody was less shocked by modern manners and customs. Young people delighted him. Interested in schools and the friend of several well-known headmasters, including Bishop Percival, he rarely visited his own Eton. Similarly, with all his love of books and a strong suggestion of the university don about him, he rarely visited Balliol. A Broad Churchman of the Jowett school, he was bored by dull or slovenly church services. His early Tractarianism and his subsequent Roman Catholicism left their marks strongly upon him. He used often to read in and quote from the Breviary. His opposition to Prayer-book revision was from Erastian motives, and scarcely at all from objection to the proposals themselves. He was fond of Brighton, and constantly attended St. Bartholomew's when there. Theologically his tastes were with the modernist French school, which he considered neglected in England.

MAJOR D. B. THOMSON

Major David Birdwood Thomson, late Indian Army, a half-brother of the late Lord Thomson, died at Southsea on Saturday from heart trouble caused by the shock of the R 101 disaster.

Major Thomson, who was 68, was the son of Major-General David Thomson, R.E., by his first wife, and owed his name of Birdwood to his father's friendship with that large and distinguished family. He served for many years in the 102nd Bombay Pioneers, from which he was invalided 25 years ago. He saw a good deal of active service, including the Egyptian campaign of 1884-86, and was badly wounded at Suakim. He went through the Chin Lushai campaigns of 1889-90, and during the South African War he was in charge of Boer prisoners at St. Helena. Major Thomson was an accomplished linguist, speaking Russian and several Oriental languages. He had spent a considerable time in Russia. In 1901 he married Annette Mary Eleanor, daughter of the late Mr. R. A. Sterndale, Governor of St. Helena; she survives him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR E. C. BETHUNE

Sir Home Gordon writes:—

Deep friendship with the late Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bethune prompts a postcript to the sympathetic obituary notice in your columns. Hundreds in and out of the Service will mourn for "Father Bethune" and regret that never again will they hear his responsive "hearty fellow." A commemorative dinner was given to him at the Carlton Club, Lord Charles Beresford in the chair, when he vacated his post at the War Office. In his speech, the General related that when in command at Liverpool, an official telegram inquired the progress of a serious local strike. His characteristic reply ran; "My team playing strikers at football, Tommies and strikers fraternizing." That strike ended next day.

It was humanity he loved and he reached the hearts of men by his human sympathy. Thousands will remember his labour all over England on behalf of the Alliance of Employers and Employed, a post-War effort, on the committee of which we both sat. I acted as his private secretary during the week that he encamped in the Home Office in the vain attempt to create a National Guard. His enthusiasm for the British Legion remained to the end and memorable was the beauty of his delivery of the ritual of the Order of Crusaders. When head of Williams and Norgate, I invited him to write his reminiscences. But his pen was not able to set down the excellent stories he told at the Naval and Military or the Garrick, while he persisted that a pig-sticking adventure was much more interesting than the creation of Bethune's Horse. He bore failing health and inability to fraternize with others in a spirit of cheerful fortitude. He was a noble gentleman, whose memory will be cherished in the hearts of many men of all classes and conditions.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Dashwood, of Yarrell Croft, Lymington, died on Sunday in his seventy-fourth year, and his widow, Emily Frances, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Tindal, died the next day in her seventy-fifth year. The funeral will be at Pennington Church to-morrow at 2.30.

BRITISH ROAD TAR

Sir David Milne-Watson, in addressing the British Road Tar Association at its annual general meeting yesterday, quoted the recent statement in *The Times* to the effect that tar and its compounds, with their waterproofing and binding properties, account for the immense improvement there has been of late years in the surface of unpaved roads. He referred to the immediate saving in transport costs which would be effected by road improvements and extensions, and pleaded that the products of the British tar industry should be used in the work. Tar in the past had been responsible for dustless, hygienic roads, and was now contributing even more to the public welfare by providing non-slippery road surfaces.

SUPPLY OF CLERGY

NEEDS OF SOUTHWARK DIOCESE

In his presidential address to the Southwark Diocesan Conference yesterday, the Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Garbett) said that no party shibboleths or economic theories which had their origin in totally different conditions should prevent our statesmen from exploring afresh every possible policy which might bring to an end, or at any rate reduce, the existing mass of unemployment. Work could be found under the new Housing Act, which gave a new opportunity of dealing with the scandal of the slums. Expenditure on providing decent houses for those who dwelt in the slums was not an extravagance, but a duty.

Dealing with progress towards Church unity, the Bishop said that grave disappointment had been expressed by some of their Free Church friends that so little advance had been apparently made in drawing nearer to them. He was not thinking of Dr. Norwood's laboured speer at the whole of the Lambeth Conference. Dr. Norwood could not profitably discuss reunion until he had learned the elementary truth that he who had no love, though he might speak with the tongues of men and of angels, became sounding brass or a clanging cymbal. There were other Free Churchmen, of greater standing than Dr. Norwood, and who had laboured long in the cause of reunion who were not a little disappointed. He was indeed sorry that this was the case, but it seemed to the Lambeth Conference that there was more hope of progress in Christian unity with the Eastern Churches and in South India than with Nonconformist brethren at home.

In the diocese of Southwark (he continued) they were faced with the urgent necessity for providing for the spiritual needs of the new districts still springing up with almost incredible rapidity. Building was taking place on a vast scale at Morden, where within a few years there would be a population of 50,000. Near Woolwich building was also proceeding rapidly. Churches had been provided, and further developments would follow, but it was even more essential that these new districts should be properly staffed with both men and women workers. There was a lamentable understaffing of the parishes in the poorer parts of the diocese, and it was creating a situation of the utmost gravity. In the Southwark diocese there were 36 parishes, each with a population of over 7,000, without assistant curates. In addition there were 22 other parishes, each with a population of over 10,000, in a similar position. Even where ordinand and funds were both available, often there was no suitable residence. He was most anxious to make the experiment of establishing curate hostels or houses in which five or six curates working in various parishes could live together.

The Bishop of Kingston (the Right Rev. F. O. T. Hawkes), moving a resolution on the deficiency in the supply of clergy, said that in the Southwark diocese 18 years ago there were 365 curates; in 1929 that number had fallen by one-third to 244. In the poorer parishes 18 years ago there were 170 curates; now there were only 90, a fall of nearly one-half.

DERBY DIOCESAN BUDGET

At the Derby Diocesan Conference yesterday a budget providing for an expenditure of £8,139, of which £6,800 is to be raised by the parishes, was approved. It was resolved that no grant be given to a parish which had failed to pay its quota of charges for diocesan purposes for the preceding year unless it could convince the Board of Finance that there were adequate reasons for such failure. Parishes having exceptional circumstances were given the right of appeal to a diocesan committee against the amount that they were called upon to provide.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. J. A. Anderson, rector of Arborfield, Reading, an honorary canon of Christ Church.

The Bishop of Coventry has appointed the Rev. M. J. G. King, rector of Arley and editor of the *Coventry Diocesan Calendar*, to an honorary canonry in Coventry Cathedral.

The Bishop of Gloucester has appointed the Rev. R. G. F. Brownrigg, who has been vicar of Lechlade from 1902, to be an honorary canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

The following have been appointed rural deans in the diocese of Gloucester:—North Forest—the Rev. W. H. Harding, vicar of Churcham; South Forest—the Rev. G. H. E. Howell, vicar of Hewelsfield; Tewkesbury—the Rev. E. P. Gough, vicar of Tewkesbury.

The Rev. L. G. M. Sheldon, rector of Cheltenham, has been appointed honorary chaplain, and the Rev. E. C. Prichard, of Gloucester, an examining chaplain, to the Bishop of Gloucester.

The Bishop of Gloucester has appointed as his domestic chaplain the Rev. P. C. A. Usher, who has for the last four years been chaplain to the British Legation in Athens and previously served in Jerusalem.

NOTES

The confirmation of the election of the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Linton Smith) as Bishop of Rochester will take place at Bow Church, Cheapside, this morning at 10.30. He will be enthroned in Rochester Cathedral on November 12, at 3 p.m.

The Bishop of Chelmsford will lay the foundation stone of St. Martin's Church, Becontree, at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, November 15. This is the second of the churches to be built as the result of the Bishop's appeal.

The restoration of the twelfth-century priory church of Stanley St. Leonard's, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, is now completed, and the Bishop of Gloucester will conduct a service of thanksgiving next Sunday at 3 p.m. Although the restoration is done new heating apparatus is necessary, and a fine peal of bells remains unhung for lack of funds.

The Bishop of Dover is greatly benefiting by his time of rest, but may not be able to resume full work until after the end of this month.

The Bishop of Carlisle will preach on "The Principle of the Parables" at the annual service of the Industrial Christian Fellowship at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, S.W., on Tuesday, November 18, at 6 p.m.

About £1,100 has already been subscribed towards the fund for rebuilding the old chapel of ease at Camelford, Cornwall, which is at present without an Anglican church, the nearest being a mile and a half away down a steep hill. The Prince of Wales, who is patron of the benefice, opened the building fund with a gift of £500. The Rev. A. R. O. Apps, rector of Lanteglos (the parish in which Camelford is situated), writes that £2,500 is needed before the first part of the church can be begun.

A memorial tablet has been erected in the parish church of Woolacombe, North Devon, to the late vicar, the Rev. L. J. Shadwell, late Lieutenant-Colonel, The Lancashire Fusiliers.

On the Wednesday evenings of November, beginning to-day, at 8.15, Father Woodlock, S.J., will give a course of lectures at Farm-street Roman Catholic Church, Berkeley-square, on "English Christianity of to-day as depicted in the Church congresses of 1930."

WORK OF SIR H. BALDWIN SPENCER

ANTHROPOLOGISTS' TRIBUTES AT OXFORD

The president of the Oxford University Anthropological Society, Mr. T. K. Penniman, gave last Friday a memorial address on the character and work of the late Sir H. Baldwin Spencer, to a large audience at the University Museum. Mr. Henry Balfour, Curator of the Pitt Rivers Museum, was in the chair, and a large number of Spencer's friends and contemporaries at Oxford—many of them eminent in the scientific world—were present.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Howard Goulty, Sir James Frazer, Sir H. J. Mackinder, Professor S. J. Hickson, Dr. G. C. Bourne, and Dr. R. R. Marett, rector of Exeter, spoke after the paper, contributing interesting personal reminiscences bearing on his zeal, energy, and painstaking accuracy of observation and record. Sir James Frazer bracketed the two Oxford men, Spencer and Sir E. B. Tylor, as the world's foremost anthropologists, and said that in his opinion Spencer's field-work among the aboriginal Australians was the most important and revolutionary contribution to anthropology the world had known, and one which could never lose its value to science.

Mrs. Young, daughter of Sir Baldwin Spencer, and Miss Jean Hamilton, his secretary, were also present. Miss Hamilton was with him at Tierra del Fuego on his last voyage, and showed remarkable courage and resource in coping with the difficult situation produced by his sudden death in remote regions.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD HATHERTON'S ESTATE

Colonel the Right Hon. Edward George Percy, third Baron Hatherton, C.M.G., J.P., of Teddesley Hall, Penkridge, Staffs, late Grenadier Guards, chairman of the committee of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Company, formerly military secretary to the Marquess of Dufferin and the Marquess of Lorne, when respectively Governors-General of Canada, who died on August 24, aged 88, eldest son of the second Baron Hatherton, and grandson of the fifth Duke of Northumberland, left unsettled property of the gross value of £126,657, with net personalty £86,696, and settled estate valued at £146,000, making a total property passing at his decease of £268,657.

Probate of his will, dated June 7, 1928, has been granted (as regards his unsettled estate) to his sons, the Hon. Charles Christopher Josceline Littleton, D.S.O., of Kelsale, Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Major the Hon. William Hugh Littleton, D.L., J.P., of The Manor House, Tettenhall, Staffs, and his son-in-law, Brigadier-General Bertram Percy Portal, C.B., D.S.O., of Southington House, Overton, Hants.

The settled land grant has been issued in favour of his said two sons mentioned above, as the trustees of a settlement dated June 10, 1914.

He left:—

£100 to his land agent, Edward Antrobus Foden; a life annuity of £26 to his late nurse, Emma Smith; £20 to his head gardener, Henry Taylor, if still in his service; £1 for each year or part of a year of service each to James Mills (estate clerk of works), Frederick Quick (chauffeur), James Powell (head woodman), and James Whitby (his War service to be included), and each other indoor domestic servant in his service at his decease who shall have been in such service for the two years preceding.

And he directed that all of his horses, mules, or asses should not be sold or given away, but when of no further personal use to the beneficiaries should be mercifully destroyed "as the alternative fate of many horses is to be worked to the last ounce of strength, to suffer the horrors of exportation, terminating with a cruel death, or to be reserved for the hideous purposes of vivisection."

He also left:—

To the trustees of the Salt Library, Stafford, the Volume of Signatures of the Staffordshire County Councillors, Magistrates, and others presented to him on August 13, 1925.

Major the Hon. Charles James White, of White House, Harestone Valley, Caterham, a prominent figure in the early development of the British South Africa Company, who served in the Matabele Campaign in 1893, from 1892 to 1895 Chief Commissioner of Police and Resident Magistrate in Rhodesia, and who afterwards saw service in the Great War, died on September 8, aged 70, third son of the second Lord Annaly and brother of Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert White, D.S.O., leaving unsettled estate of the gross value of £805, with net personalty £631.

Mrs. Flora Gaunt, of Clifton Hotel, Welbeck-street, W., who died on September 25, left estate of the gross value of £14,089, with net personalty £13,984. She left:—

£500 to the vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, to be applied by him towards the expense incurred in keeping open continuously day and night the crypt of the church as a haven of refuge for those in need; and the residue, being the bulk of the property, equally between the Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee, for the benefit of soldiers and sailors blinded in the War, the London Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and the Middlesex Hospital.

The Right Hon. Charles Peter Allen, P.C., of Grosvenor-place, S.W., and Pollhill, Harrietsham, Kent, D.L. for the County of Gloucester, Liberal M.P. for Mid-Gloucester, 1900-18, died on September 18, aged 68, leaving estate of the value of £132,325, with net personalty £130,355.

Dr. William Craven Rockliffe, M.A., M.D., of Selioke, Hessle, Yorks, for many years honorary ophthalmic surgeon to the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, who died on June 23, aged 81, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £5,169, with net personalty £1,053. He left:—

The silver inkstand "used by Queen Victoria (when opening the Vic. Ch., Hull) at the Station Hotel and purchased by our father, with a card describing same in his own handwriting" to his brother, John Reuben Lunn, F.R.C.S.

The "Queen's" Anne Tapestry Alphabet "worked by Anne Rockliffe," all Wayne and Rockliffe rings and prayer-books, and certain portraits to the tenant for life of Asenby and Ripon estate.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Beverley, Mr. Edgar Adolph, of Zwenna, Colebrook-road, Rexhill-on-Sea, dental surgeon (net personalty £16,915)	£18,579
Browning, Canon Charles William, M.A., of Rife, Alberta, Canada, and formerly vicar of Bromham, Beds, Hon. Canon of St. Albans and Chaplain to the Bishop in 1914, and at one time a missionary in Melanesia (net personalty £2,302)	2,302
Clarke, ex-Alderman George, J.P. (86), of St. Stephen's-road, Rotherham, retired butcher (net personalty £5,062)	5,096
Davies, Mr. William James, of Balmain, Aberayron, Cardigan, physician and surgeon (net personalty £6,169)	6,858
Fairbairn, Mr. William (61), of Beauchamps, Milford-on-Sea, Hants, formerly of Paraguay (net personalty £3,652)	4,438
Fitzsimons, the Very Rev. Patrick, of Ballieborough, Co. Cavan, Irish Free State, personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	3,624
Fox, Mr. James Walter (60), of Bushy Park-road, Rathgar, Dublin, and of Grafton-street, Dublin, tobacco and cigar merchant (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	24,382
Glossop, Mr. James, of Alleyne-road, West Dulwich, S.E.21 (net personalty £20,058)	20,124
Griffith, Miss Catherine (79), of The Beeches, Littlethorpe, near Ripon, daughter of the late James Griffith, of Ripon (net personalty £34,695)	36,485
Henry, Mr. James, K.C., of Belgrave-square, Rathmines, Co. Dublin, a well-known member of the Irish Bar (personal estate in England)	6,310
Jones, Mr. Thomas (71), of Dee View, Little Neston, Cheshire, retired farmer (net personalty nil)	11,747
Kelley, Mr. John Sykes, of Heathcote, Wilmerdrive, Shipley, Yorks, director and secretary of Rutherston and Harding, Limited, shipping merchants (net personalty £4,457)	5,813
Lodge, Mr. Fred (60), of Victoria-street, Barnsley, journalist, managing director of Messrs J. Lodge and Sons, Limited, wholesale newsagents (net personalty nil)	1,460
Lowe, Mr. Frederic Carnegie (63), of Sunnydown, Haslemere (net personalty £2,241)	6,241
Pitfield, Mrs. Ada Catherine, of Pernhill, St. Stephen's-road, bournemouth, widow of T. J. Pitfield, of Gray's Inn-square, and daughter of the late Thomas Rawlins, solicitor (net personalty £15,970)	16,071
Ralli, the Baroness Nora, of Piazza Scorcola, Trieste, Italy, wife of Baron Ambrose Paul Ralli (personal estate in England), net value	4,247
Rosselli, Mr. Joseph (70), of Blackheath-park, Blackheath, S.E., senior partner of Nathan and Rosselli, of Adams-court, E.C., and the Stock Exchange (net personalty £86,855)	87,107
Scott, Colonel Edward Henry Corse (retired), of The Glebe House, Lexden, Colchester, at one time in command of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment (net personalty £6,061)	8,193
Selby-Lowndes, Miss Laura Elizabeth, of Lansdowne-place, Brighton, daughter of the late Rev. C. W. Selby-Lowndes, rector of North Crawley, Bucks (net personalty £3,293)	5,656
Shepstone, Mr. William Henry (55), of Bucklands Batch, Nailsea, Somerset, architect (net personalty £214)	3,081
Sinclair, Mr. Duncan, of Tartan Hotel, Kinlochleven, Argyll, hotel keeper (personal estate)	11,049
Smith, Mr. Thomas, of Harston, Cambridge, miller (net personalty £7,354)	7,854
Thomas, Mr. Thomas Price, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Bank House, Brecon (including settled land) (net personalty £8,487)	26,678
Wooldridge, Mr. Elijah, of Compton-road, Cradley Heath, Staffs, retired dentist (net personalty £4,564)	7,475

CAMBRIDGE ANGLO-GERMAN ASSOCIATION

The Cambridge University Anglo-German Association held its first meeting of the term on Friday. Mr. Rolf Gardiner (London) read a paper on British-German Polarity. There was a growing tendency, he said, to regard international relations from a merely political and economic point of view. Attempts at intellectual understanding were not sufficient to counterbalance that predominant tendency. What we required was some more vital and real form of activity than mere words and arguments. As delightful instances of such activities, he mentioned the joint expeditions, camps, and festivals of members of the British and German youth-movements. He, by his personal choice, felt driven towards collaboration between Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, but he emphatically hoped that other members of the younger generation would try to work out a basis of common action between other nations in the same spirit of psychological understanding as opposed to economic interest.

Lord Leverhulme, who was accompanied by Lady Leverhulme, on Monday night presented to the Athenaeum, Liverpool, of which he is president, a portrait in oils of Mr. George T. Shaw, until recently City Librarian and previously Librarian to the Athenaeum. He and the other many visitors were much interested in three new panels in the library, painted by Mr. E. I. Halliday and given by some of the proprietors, depicting episodes in the traditional activities of the Athenaeum, Liverpool.

BUY A NEW RECORD EVERY WEEK

A most inspiring, stirring record by **Peter Dawson**

with Male Voice Chorus.

Le Rêve Passé (A Vision of Victory) Flanders 1914-1918. Old Comrades. Boys of the Old Brigade.
C2045—4/6.

This is one of a notable list of new "His Master's Voice" Records for November. (See below.)

AN ARMISTICE EVE BROADCAST
Brigade Exchange—one of the most successful wireless plays will be broadcast from all B.B.C. stations on Nov. 10th. Here it is recorded by the B.B.C. players C2046—4/6

OTHER WAR MEMORIES
Tipperary—Madelon—novel settings of fam

The List will be closed on or before Friday, 7th November, 1930.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
4½% Inscribed Stock,
1955-1975.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000.

PRICE OF ISSUE,
£95 . 10s. per cent.

Interest payable 1st March and 1st September. A Coupon for 15s. per cent., due 1st March, 1931, will be attached to the Scrip.

Principal will be repaid in London, at par, on the 1st September, 1975, the Government of the Union of South Africa having the option to redeem the Stock, in whole or in part, at par, on or after the 1st September, 1955, on giving three calendar months' notice.

The Government of the Union of South Africa will comply with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, in order that Trustees may invest in this Stock subject to the provisions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus Place, London Wall, London, E.C.2, and THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.4, are instructed by the GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA to offer for subscription the above amount of Stock, to be issued under the authority of Acts No. 22 of 1917 and No. 30 of 1930 of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa.

The Loan is raised for Railways, Harbours, Irrigation Works, Land Settlement and other Public Works.

Union of South Africa Debentures and Stock issued and payable in London, and the interest thereon, the property of persons not domiciled in the Union of South Africa, are not and will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Union of South Africa.

Under Act No. 50 of 1926 a cumulative Sinking Fund was established as from 1st April, 1927, to which for a period of forty years a contribution of £650,000 per annum will be made from revenue. In addition, there is appropriated annually for capital expenditure, proceeds of revenues derived from Mining leases which in 1929/1930 amounted to £1,506,000 (estimate for current year £1,481,000) and from State Mining for 1929/1930 £1,598,000 (estimate for current year £1,105,000).

The accumulated Sinking Funds (for the redemption of Debt) amount to £18,468,000; in addition, Debt has been extinguished to the extent of £24,006,000.

The Stock now offered will be inscribed under "The Colonial Stock Act, 1877," in the Books kept by WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, and will be transferable free of Stamp Duty. Interest will be payable half-yearly at the same Bank on the 1st March and 1st September by Dividend Warrants, which will be forwarded by post at the Stockholders' risk.

The revenues of the Government of the Union of South Africa alone are liable in respect of this Stock and the Dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the Dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.—40 and 41 Vict., cap. 59, sec. 19.

Applications will be received at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Lothbury, E.C.2; at BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2; and at THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's Lane, E.C.4, and must be for even hundreds of Stock, and be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

In case of partial allotment the surplus of the amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment; default in the payment of any instalment at its due date will render the amount previously paid liable to forfeiture.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:—

£5	per cent. on application.
£20 10s.	„ „ „ 18th November, 1930.
£70	„ „ „ 16th January, 1931.
£95 10s.	

Payment in full may be made after allotment, and discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed from 18th November, 1930, or from any subsequent date.

Scrip Certificates will be issued after payment of the amount due on allotment, and such Certificates, when paid in full, will be convertible into Inscribed Stock on presentation at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2. If the Certificates be lodged for inscription on or before 31st January, 1931, the Coupon attached thereto must be surrendered: the amount of the Coupon will then be paid by Dividend Warrant.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be allowed to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Statistical Statement relating to the Union of South Africa can be obtained at WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; 21, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; 4, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; at the ULSTER BANK LIMITED, Belfast, and Branches of that Bank; at BARCLAYS BANK (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Circus Place, London Wall, London, E.C.2; at THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.4; and of Messrs. R. NIVISON and Co., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.

LONDON, 4th November, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

Application No..... Allotment No.....

FORM OF APPLICATION
FOR
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1955-1975

To WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.2.
BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS), CIRCUS PLACE, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.2,
THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

I/We hereby apply for £.....

say.....

of the Union of South Africa 4½ per Cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955-1975, according to the Prospectus of 4th November, 1930, and undertake to pay £95 10s. for every £100 of Stock, and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £....., being £5 per cent. on the nominal amount applied for.

SIGNATURE.....

NAME (in full).....
(Block Letters) (State if Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS (in full).....

.....

.....November, 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN

CABLE MERGER BOARD'S ECONOMIES

A new loan for South Africa was underwritten yesterday and is offered for subscription to-day. It takes the form of £5,000,000 of Union of South Africa Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed stock, which is offered at the price of 95½, giving a flat yield of £4 14s. 3d. per cent. and a yield on redemption of nearly £4 15s. Five per cent. is payable an application, 20½ per cent. on November 18, and the balance on January 16. A coupon for 15s. per cent., due on March 1, will be attached to the scrip. The loan will be repayable at par on September 1, 1975, but the Government have the option of redeeming it any time within the last 20 years. The option of earlier redemption is long enough, but it is 10 years shorter than was the case with the previous loan. The issue represents new borrowing, for the proceeds are to be spent upon railways, harbours, irrigation works, land settlement, and other public works. A cumulative sinking fund was established by the South African Government on April 1, 1927. To this fund for a period of 40 years an annual contribution from revenue of £650,000 is to be made. Further, there is to be appropriated annually for capital expenditure the proceeds of revenues derived from mining leases, which in 1929-30 amounted to £1,506,000, and from State mining, £1,598,000. The revenues for the current year from these sources are estimated at £1,481,000 and £1,105,000 respectively. The accumulated sinking fund amounts to £18,468,000, in addition to which £24,006,000 of debt has been extinguished. The stock is, of course, a trustee investment. In the present condition of markets the loan will meet with a ready response, and with "stags" very active the lists are likely to remain open for only a very short time.

Finances of the Union

The net public debt of South Africa—which is the gross debt less the accumulated sinking fund—on March 31 last was £232,091,000, against £164,049,000 10 years previously. By far the greater amount of this—namely, £208,157,000—has been spent on productive works, the net revenue from which last year was £8,834,000, against £4,773,000 10 years ago. Last year's Budget showed a revenue of £61,119,000, against £44,843,000 in 1919-20, while expenditure was £61,064,000, against £42,981,000. Receipts from railways and harbours constitute the largest individual source of revenue, these amounting to £30,674,000. Revenue from taxation is £20,790,000, which is 34 per cent. of the total revenue. Overseas trade does not make quite so favourable an impression as the other figures. Imports in the last 10 years have risen from £53,119,000 to £83,456,000, an increase of £30,337,000, equal to about 57 per cent., but the exports, which include bullion and specie, have declined in the same period from £99,819,000 to £95,830,000. Probably a considerable part of the increase in imports is accounted for by borrowing abroad. It is interesting to observe that there was a decrease over the 10 years of £14,672,000 in exports to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, while those to other British possessions and to foreign countries increased substantially, especially to the former, part of which may be accounted for by direct shipments taking the place of indirect.

New "Records" for the Funds

Although closing prices were not quite the best of the day, the market for British Government stocks yesterday was again active and buoyant, and a further substantial rise was recorded in the various long-dated issues. The general public, influenced by the recent discussion of the possibility of a conversion scheme, continued to sell the Five per Cent. War Loan and exchange into "longs," and each successive rise in the latter group naturally induces other holders of War Loan to follow the prevailing fashion. The course of values in the last two years may be gathered from the following table:—

—	Price Nov. 4	Lowest 1930	Lowest 1929	Rise from lowest 1929
Consols, 2½ per cent. ..	59⅛ (59¼)	52¾	52	7⅛
Do., 4 per cent.	96⅞ (94⅞)	82¾	81⅞	12½
Conversion 3½ per cent. ..	82⅞ (83⅞)	74⅛	72⅞	10⅞
Funding, 4 per cent.	98 (96⅞)	85⅞	82½	13½
Local Loans, 3 per cent.	68⅞ (69⅛)	61¾	60	8⅞

The quotations in brackets appearing under yesterday's date are the highest at which business was marked in the Official List, and with the exception of Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols these quotations represent new high "records." The pace of the advance, however, is clearly too hot to last. In reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the interesting statement that the average rate of interest on the total nominal dead-weight debt in the current year was almost precisely 4 per cent. The Chancellor also stated that information was not available of the amounts of the Five per Cent. War Loan which are held in the Dominions and in foreign countries.

Large Dividend Disbursements

Treasury disbursements for the week to Saturday last amounted to £24,266,671, and exceeded receipts by £13,523,258. This excess of expenditure was due to the payment of dividends on the Five per Cent. Conversion and Four per Cent. Funding Loans, the actual amount passing through the Exchequer on this account being £12,194,272. Sales of Treasury Bills exceeded maturities by £6,010,000, and the Treasury borrowed £7,900,000 from Public Departments in the form of Ways and Means advances. As the following table shows, the floating debt was increased on the week by £13,910,000:—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	Nov. 1, 1930	Oct. 25, 1930	Nov. 2, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means advances:—			
By Bank of England	—	—	5,500
By Public Departments ..	33,000	26,000	26,130
Treasury Bills outstanding	669,285	663,275	702,985
Total	702,185	689,275	734,615

Compared with a year ago the debt shows a decrease of £131,430,000. Since the beginning of the current financial year there has been an increase of £65,770,000.

Cables and Wireless Directorate

The directors of Cables and Wireless, Limited, took a wise and proper course yesterday in reducing their number from 22 to 14. It was also resolved for the time being to reduce both the salaries and fees of those who remained, though if the shareholders approve the retiring directors will receive one year's fees as compensation for loss of office. These changes will take effect on January 1, and will yield the company a total annual saving of £35,000. At the meeting of Cables and Wireless in July last one of the chief points of legitimate criticism, which had the support of many stockholders, was the unnecessarily large number of directors. Although the Government were responsible for increasing the number from 20 to 22, the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference realized that the number was excessive and recommended that it should be reduced eventually to 12, but through the prolonged process of not filling vacancies when they occurred. In view of the heavy loss of revenue which the company has suffered and the obvious need for economy, it was to be expected that the board would be reduced before the next general meeting. Shareholders will be gratified to learn that the board have discharged an unpleasant but necessary duty in obedience to their wishes. It is not too much to hope that other large companies whose revenues have shrunk considerably and whose directors are excessively numerous will follow the example of Cables and Wireless.

Irish Agricultural Bank's Issue

The Agricultural Credit Corporation of the Irish Free State is making a further issue of Five per Cent. State-Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds to the amount of £250,000. Guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Government of the Irish Free State, the bonds are a trustee security in that State. The issue price is 101, and interest will be paid without deduction of income-tax. The previous issue, for a similar amount, was made in April, 1929, at par, and has since been dealt in at a premium. The subscribed capital of the Agricultural Credit Corporation has, since the last issue, been raised from £500,000 to £1,000,000, and the paid-up capital from £250,000 to £500,000.

Hungarian Treasury Bills

Although negotiations have been in progress for issuing £1,000,000 of Hungarian one-year Treasury Bills in this market as part of a larger international issue, no definite arrangements, we learn, have yet been made. Hungary had desired to raise a long-term loan in the international markets early in the year, but the conditions having been unfavourable the issue was postponed. The proposed Treasury Bills would be issued in anticipation of the flotation of a long-term loan at a later date.

Live-Stock Company's Poor Year

In consequence mainly of the fall in wool prices and to a smaller extent of unsatisfactory climatic conditions, the Argentine Southern Land Company has had a lean year. The company's live-stock interests cover both cattle and sheep. Its gross receipts for the 12 months ended June 30 fell by £50,500 to £108,589, of which £12,600 is attributable to a decrease in live-stock sales and £37,500 to a reduced income from wool and produce. The average net receipts per lb. of wool shorn were over 45 per cent. less than the figure of the preceding year, the net income from sheep shorn in the South showing a falling off of over 7s. per head compared with the year to June 30, 1928, just before the break in the wool market. The company has for years been a regular, if moderate, dividend-payer. Last year the dividend was reduced from 8 to 6 per cent., and on this occasion shareholders will receive only 4 per cent.; as the net income is only £7,189, as compared with £51,626, even this small distribution is possible only by making a draft upon the "carry forward." The financial position of the company is quite sound. The paid-up capital amounts to £545,000, and there are no debentures, while the company is well supplied with liquid assets. There is a general reserve of £100,000, in addition to other smaller specific reserves.

Barranquilla Railway Results

In spite of a heavy falling off in revenue for the year to June 30, the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company again pays a dividend of 8 per cent. on its £500,000 of Ordinary capital. The tonnage carried declined from 425,187 to 287,404 tons, and the gross receipts from $1,808,207 to $1,181,265. Working expenses were $314,539 lower at $838,746. A large reduction would apparently have been possible in expenses had it not been for the labour agreement in force for nearly 10 months of the year. This labour agreement ended last May, and the company has since been able to obtain labour at more normal rates. Exchange was less favourable to the conversion of profits into sterling, the average being $5.028, compared with $4.976. The net surplus in sterling was £61,695, which compares with £127,831 for 1928-29. By omitting to make any allocations to certain accounts which last year received £100,000, the board are able to maintain the dividend and increase the amount carried to the balance-sheet from £16,870 to £27,564.

The Cunard Insurances

The terms of the resolution with regard to the insurance of the two new Cunard liners which is to be moved in Parliament by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury have aroused considerable interest in marine underwriting circles. It is now definitely stated that the whole amount of insurance required for each vessel will be about £4,500,000, from which it is to be deduced that the insured value will be somewhat less, since allowance must be made for supplementary insurances on such interests as freight and disbursements. Further, the provision that the Cunard Company is to exhaust the open market before calling on the Board of Trade to make up any deficiency is a direct inducement to underwriters to provide as much cover as possible. In this they will have the full cooperation of the owners, who are said to desire to place their insurances with private insurers to as great an extent as is possible before calling upon the Government. The provision that in both the full marine policy and the construction risk policy the rate is to be subject to an additional 2½ per cent. requires some explanation, but it would seem that the object of this is to ensure that the owners shall not be given preferential terms by the Government.

The Building Risk

So far as the building risk is concerned, it would seem that the basic rate of 1½ per cent., which it is understood was fixed by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the representatives of the marine insurance market, compares favourably with the rates paid on similar insurances in recent years. Indeed, the brokers, who in all probability will have the placing of the building risk, believe that it may be possible to cover the whole value in the open market without calling upon the Government. On the whole, the terms on which the Government proposes to assist the insurance of the new vessels appear to be equitable to all interested parties. The insurance market is protected by the provision that its capacity must be exhausted before the Government is required to make good any deficiency, while the owners are required to pay a premium which will be fixed by economic conditions.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS BUOYANT

GENERAL TONE FIRM

The stock markets yesterday showed a generally improving tendency, though public interest remained concentrated in the Gilt-edged department. Movements in British Government stocks were on similar lines to those of Monday, and although the last prices were below the best a further substantial rise was established in the various long-dated British loans. The investment demand was again pronounced in Industrial and other Debentures, and fresh additions were made to the premiums commanded by all the recently issued Debentures of the Four-and-a-Half and Five per Cent. type. Allotments of the new Central Argentine Debenture stock were posted yesterday, and dealings in the scrip should therefore begin this morning. The rise in fixed interest bearing securities included a number of foreign bonds, among which the Brazilian and Chinese groups were again prominent. In the Miscellaneous markets outstanding strength was shown by Insurance shares, and another feature was a sharp rally in the stocks of Cables and Wireless.

Great activity again prevailed in the GILT-EDGED market. There was another heavy turnover in the Five per Cent. War Loan. The public continued to sell and to exchange into the long-dated stocks, but their offerings were readily absorbed and the price of War Loan remained comparatively steady all day at from 102¼ to 102½. The closing quotation was 102¼, showing a net fall of 1-16. Further substantial gains were established in the long-dated stocks, though a setback from the best prices took place after 3 o'clock. Consol Four per Cents closed ⅛ higher on the day at 93½, having been 94½. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan also made a net gain of ⅛ at 82⅞, having touched 83⅛. Four per Cent. Funding Loan, after being up to 96⅛, closed at 96, as compared with 95½ on Monday. Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols were strong, rising ⅜ to 59⅛. Both the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan (105⅛) and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan (102⅛) were quoted ⅛ higher.

In the HOME RAILWAY market a demand was reported for Southern Preferred, which rose 1⅛ to 69½, and for a number of the Preference stocks, Southern Five per Cent. Preference advancing ⅛ to 92⅛. North Eastern Second Preference hardened to 44⅛, and the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock rose ⅛ to a premium of 1⅛. Little change took place in the Ordinary stocks; the prices of both Great Western and L.M.S. Ordinary rallied to the extent of ⅛.

The FOREIGN market was strong, particularly for Brazilian and Chinese bonds, though business remained quiet. Brazilian loans were quoted from 1 to 2 points higher all round; the San Paulo Eight per Cents of 1921 exceptionally showed a rise of 3 points to 86. Both Chinese 1912 and 1913 "Fives" were raised a point to 67 and 67½ respectively. The German Potash loan moved up to 101 and Greek 1914 "Fives" were firmer at 81. Peruvian Corporation issues were steady; the company's traffic return for October showed a decrease of £39,159, but this was not unexpected, and the market noticed with satisfaction a further improvement in the Peruvian exchange. South American railway stocks as a whole were steady. United of Havana Ordinary were quoted nominally a point lower at 7 on the unsatisfactory conditions described in the company's annual report.

The OIL market was neglected, and prices showed little movement. Eagle rallied to the extent of a few pence, Canadian Eagle being quoted at 8s. 4½d. and Mexican Eagle at 8s. 10½d. Anglo-Persian hardened to 3 1-16. The heavy reduction reported for nine months in the earnings of the Shell Union Company was without quotable effect upon Shell Transport. A further reaction to 4 1-16d. took place in the price of RUBBERS, and the share market was dull in consequence. In the TEA group Budla Beta continued to recover, the shares rising to 59s., but Dooars were weak on poor crop returns.

RISE IN INSURANCE SHARES

Quiet conditions prevailed in the MISCELLANEOUS market, business being restricted by the holiday in New York. The tone, however, was rather brighter than for some days past. A brisk recovery took place in Cables and Wireless stocks, the market being influenced by the reduction made in directors' fees. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference were quoted 4½ points higher at 76, and the "A" stock rose 1½ to 26, the "B" being also slightly harder at 13½. Courtaulds rose 3-32 to 2 5-16, and Imperial Chemical gained 7½d. at 20s. 10½d. British Celanese at 10s. 6d. and Fine Spinners at 22s. 9d. were also slightly harder. Turner and Newall rose to 55s. United Molasses to 22s., and Dunlop Rubber to 12s. 3d. Tobacco shares hardened, British-American being quoted at 5½, and Imperial at 4 13-16. Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone each gained 1-16. International Nickel put on ⅛ to 18½. In the iron and steel group Vickers were firmer at 8s. Waring and Gillow experienced a recovery, the Ordinary shares being quoted at 7s. and the Six per Cent. Preference at about 13s. The Brewery market continued in favour, higher prices being quoted for Guinness (104s. 6d.), Watney Combe Reid (59s. 3d.), and Distillers (62s.). British International Pictures closed at 6s. 7½d. after touching 6s. 10½d., and Associated British Cinemas after being bid for at 5s. 4½d. closed at 5s. 3d. Another rise of a general character took place in insurance shares. Britannic was quoted ⅛ higher at 51½, and North British (35½), Northern Assurance (16½), Atlas (13½), and Royal (8½) each showed a rise of ⅛. Prudential advanced 5-16 to 24½, and nearly all other shares in the list moved upwards. In the Land group Sudan Plantations recovered 3-16 to 2 3-16.

In the SOUTH AFRICAN market the Cape was again a buyer of Randfontein Estates, which rose 4½d. to 13s. 7½d. A recovery took place in Gold Fields, which rose 3-32 to 1 3-32, Central Mining which closed at 13, and in several other Paris favourites. On the other hand De Beers at 6 1-16, Johannesburg Consolidated, New Modder, and one or two other leading shares gave way to a small extent. Chartered were firmer at 29s. 7½d., and Rwana and N'Changa also rallied. The Broken Hill group made a further recovery, Broken Hill Proprietary being quoted at 13s. 9d., Broken Hill South at 1 5-16, and Mount Lyell at 18s. 6d. Rio Tinto rose ⅛ to 30½. A further fall of 53s. 9d. per ton took place in the price of tin, but tin shares remained steady.

TRUST COMPANY DIVIDEND PASSED

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT FOR DEBENTURES

The report of the Glasgow American Trust Company for the period ended March 31 last states that as a result of the American financial crisis the company's lands and city properties, which form the chief securities for the mortgages and loans held by the company, have heavily depreciated, and are in most cases unsaleable at present. Everything possible is being done to safeguard the interests of the company. The directors regret that in the circumstances no dividend can be paid.

It is further stated that the position of the company's Debentures, which mature for repayment at various dates over the next 10 years has required careful consideration owing to the uncertainty which exists as to the liquid resources of the company, with regard to both capital and income, which may be available within the next few years. The directors have presented a petition to the Court of Session under section 153 of the Companies Act, 1929, for authority to convene a meeting of the Debenture holders for the purpose of asking their approval of a scheme of arrangement. This authority has been given, and the meeting is being convened accordingly. The main proposals of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) All the Debentures, which now amount in the aggregate to £107,940 and mature at various dates between November 11, 1930, and May 15, 1940, both inclusive, to be repayable on January 1, 1936. (2) Interest to be definitely paid either out of capital or out of income until January 1, 1932. (3) After January 1, 1932, interest to be paid only out of available income except that the board would have the option of making payment of any such interest out of capital if thought expedient. (4) Interest unpaid in any year to be carried forward so as to be paid subject to the same conditions in subsequent years, and any arrears outstanding, in the event of liquidation, to be recoverable as a debt along with the capital.

MONEY MARKET

LOANS IN DEMAND

ADVERSE EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS

In Lombard-street yesterday quite a strong demand was experienced for loans for the night, for which borrowers not infrequently paid 2½ per cent., the more usual charge being 2-2½ per cent. For renewing old loans 2 per cent. was generally quoted. The stringency will probably prove only temporary, for it was due chiefly to large payments for Treasury Bills, against which there were no maturities either yesterday or Monday. Discount rates were slightly steadier in the afternoon, the market being more ready sellers of three months fine bank bills at 2 1-32 per cent., although a few sales were also reported at 2 per cent. Sterling showed general depreciation in terms of foreign currencies. The French exchange in particular moved sharply against London, closing at 123.75½f., and, as expected, France took the bulk of the £1,100,000 of African gold available in the bullion market yesterday, the price further advancing to 85s. 0½d. per oz. It is expected that £1,000,000 in gold will be dispatched from Spain to-day, reaching London on Friday.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1¾-2½	2	2⅛-2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛-2 9/16

Discount (Treasury Bills).		Fine Trade Bills.		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.
2 5/32	2 5/16	3—3⅛	3⅛—3⅛	3⅛—4

BANK OF ESTONIA

—	Oct. 23	Oct. 15
LIABILITIES	Ekr.	Ekr.
Capital	5,000,000	Unchanged
Reserve fund	4,394,025	4,394,025
Current liabilities—		
Notes in circulation ..	35,394,263	32,385,078
Sight deposits and current accounts	12,315,820	14,222,890
Other liabilities ..	7,995,513	8,211,914
ASSETS		
Reserve—		
Gold coin and gold bullion	6,551,293	6,548,327
Net foreign exchange ..	16,917,302	17,004,605
Subsidiary Estonian coin ..	1,374,034	1,541,835
Home bills discounted ..	14,221,000	13,845,943
Loans and advances	11,172,043	10,679,221
Immovable property and equipment	1,623,074	1,854,233
Other assets	13,240,874	12,739,643

Proportion of reserve to current liabilities, 49.19 per cent. (Against 50.53 per cent.).

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York Exchange again moved against sterling, closing at $4.85½, compared with $4.85 45-64 on Monday. Forward dollars were more freely offered, the discount being 1-16c. one month and 3c. three months. There was a sharp fall in the Paris rate, which finished at 123.75½f., a decline of 3c., and small declines occurred in the Belgian (34.84b.), Dutch (12.06¾fl.), German (20.38¾m.), and Norwegian (18.15½kr.) exchanges. Spanish pesetas were dearer, the Madrid rate being finally 43.27½p., against 43.45p. The Indian exchange fell back after Monday's rise, being quoted at 1s. 5 13-16d., but the Kobe rate was higher at 2s. 0 19-32d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate was slightly lower at 38¾d.; the Rio exchange, however, closed at 5d., a small advance, and Peruvian currency appreciated.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	Nov. 4	Nov. 3
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85 31/32-4.86 1/32	4.85 31/32-4.86 1/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.84 31/32-4.85 1/16	4.85 1/16-4.85 3/32
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.74-123.79	123.77-123.81
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.83¼-84¾	34.84-34.85¼
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.77-92.81	92.78-92.82
Switzerland	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.02½-03¼	25.02½-03¼
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.20-43.43	43.35-43.80
Lisbon ..	Escu. to£	—	108⅛-108⅜	108⅛-108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¾-07	12.06¾-12.07
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.38½-39¼	20.38½-39¼
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.44-34.48	34.44-34.48
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.73-27.78	27.72-27.77
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2327	163 11/16-13/16	163¼-163⅜
Warsaw ..	Zlotyto £	43.38	43 5/16-43 7/16	43 5/16-43 7/16
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constple	Pet. to £	110	1.0255	1.0255
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	29.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-16¼	18.15½-16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10¼-10¾	18.10¼-10¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¼-16	18.15¼-16⅛
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 13/32-3/8	1/32 13/32-3/8
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 13/32-3/8	1/32 13/32-3/8
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/32 13/32-3/8	1/32 13/32-3/8
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3 1/32-1/4	1/3 1/16-1/4
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0 1/32-2 0 3/32	Holiday
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/7 1/4-7 3/4	1/7 1/4-7 3/4
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-3/32	2/3 31/32-3/32
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¾-17¼	12.06¾-07¼
Manila ..	Per peso	24.866d.	2 0 1/16	2 0 1/16
Rio de Jan	Per mil.	5.899d.	4 7/8-5/32	4 7/8-5/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	38 1/2-39	38 11/16-38 15/16
Montev'o†	8 to £	40	39.97	39.97
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	39½-40¼	39½-40
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.166	14.80	15.17½
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.25-10.45	10.25-10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £34,673 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of 21,000 SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £912,695, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Oct. 30—		Oct. 30—	
Foreign gold coin	8	Bar gold ..	5,162
Oct. 31—		Oct. 31—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Bar gold ..	3,423
Bar gold	69	Sovs.	2,000
Foreign gold coin	18		
Nov. 1	Nil	Nov. 1	Nil
Nov. 3	Nil	Nov. 3—	
		Sovs.	16,000
		Bar gold ..	5,142
Nov. 4	Nil	Nov. 4—	
		Bar gold ..	34,673
		Sovs.	21,000
		Net influx ..	912,695
Total ..	£1,000,095	Total ..	£1,000,095

Net influx for 1930 to date, £12,553,776; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,288,489.

In the bullion market £1,104,000 of South African bar gold was available. It was sold at 85s. 0½d. per oz., a rise of ½d. French buyers obtained £765,000, an undisclosed buyer £255,000, India £50,000, and the home and Continental trade £34,000.

SILVER was again a firm market, the price rising 1/16d. to 16 13/16d. per oz. for cash and 16¾d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on October 30 to midday on November 3 were £2,505,661, including £1,505,627 from Brazil and £1,000,000 (in sovereigns) from Australia. Exports of gold were £518,762, including £440,296 to France. Silver imports were £118,552, nearly all from Mexico, and exports £43,290.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅞	1¾-2½
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	1¾
Berlin	5	4⅞	6-7½
Swiss Bank rates	2½	1¼	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1 5/16	2
Brussels	2½	2½	1

The agency of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at Hobhouse (Orange Free State) has been converted into a sub-branch.

MONEY MARKET

BOARD OF CABLES AND WIRELESS

REDUCTION IN NUMBER AND EMOLUMENTS

Cables and Wireless, Limited, yesterday issued the following announcement over the signatures of Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender, the governor and managing director, and Mr. F. Kellaway, the deputy-governor and managing director:—

At a meeting of the court of directors held this morning it was decided that with a view to reducing expenditure, the number of directors of Cables and Wireless, Limited, Imperial and International Communications, Limited, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, and the other subsidiary companies, be reduced from 22 to 14.

It was further decided that until the court of Cables and Wireless, Limited, otherwise determines, the emoluments of the directors be reduced, the reduction to apply both to salaries and fees. Subject to confirmation by the stockholders, the directors who retire will receive one year's fees in compensation for loss of office.

As a result of these decisions the courts of Cables and Wireless, Limited, and Imperial and International Communications, Limited, and the boards of Marcon

COMPANY MEETING

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS

BRITISH INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN COMPETITION

DEMAND FOR PROTECTION

MR. GEORGE TERRELL'S ADDRESS

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the National Union of Manufacturers was held yesterday at Terminus Chambers, Holborn-viaduct.

Mr. GEORGE TERRELL (the president), who occupied the chair, said:—Gentlemen,—I am glad to report that the Union is holding its own in regard to membership. Sometimes we are just over 2,000, and at other times we are a bit under, but it is safe to describe the Union as an organization which consists of 2,000 British manufacturing firms. With regard to finance, in spite of doing a great amount of work which involves expense we hold our own, and, as will be seen from the accounts, we have a surplus of a few thousand pounds, which is invested and which is available at any time for any special work which we may have to undertake.

Mr. Terrell went on to pay a tribute to the good work done by members of the Union, all of them hard-worked men with great responsibilities of their own, on committees set up to inquire into questions affecting manufacturing industry, and to the zeal and energy of the headquarter and branch staffs. He particularly referred to the services of the Director, Sir John Corcoran, on the committee on the British Industries Fair, whose report would shortly be submitted to the Board of Overseas Trade, and on the Research Committee of the Empire Economic Union, which describes exactly what is to be done to extend Empire trade with India and with the Dominions and Crown Colonies.

WORK OF THE UNION

Mr. Terrell continued:—A good many members are constantly asking, What is the Union doing? Well, we have a finger in all matters of legislation which affect manufacturing industry. As instances let us take the Coal Mines Act, the Consumers' Council Bill, the Eight Hours Bill to give effect to the very unsatisfactory Washington Convention, the Tariff Truce against which we have just sent a strongly worded protest, and the raising of the school-leaving age; but what we specialize in is the protection of British industry against unfair foreign competition. I venture to think that when the history of the last few years is written it will be found that it is the practical contribution which we have been able to make in connexion with protection which has influenced public opinion.

We have, of course, had many disappointments, particularly in 1925, when Mr. Baldwin was returned to power with a huge majority pledged to extend safeguarding, but in spite of the pledges which he had given insuperable and unreasonable difficulties were put in the way of applicants, and we were refused even a hearing. It was a terrible disappointment to us, and I firmly believe that if there had been at that time a generous extension of the safeguarding of oppressed industries a great deal of the heavy unemployment and distress from which we are to-day suffering would have been avoided.

We are, as you know, a non-party organization, and consequently we have been free to criticize all political parties, and probably you will have noticed from time to time that we have taken the fullest advantage of that position.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The present Imperial Conference, which we had hoped would lead to better conditions, is a great disappointment, and, as far as the Government is concerned, I am afraid that nothing much will happen. The Premiers all tell us that as practical men they have come here to do business, and all that Mr. MacDonald's Government has offered them are theoretical problems entirely devoid of business reality. This is very distressing, and it will be another nail (if one is needed) in the coffin of our Government when the Premiers go back and tell their people of the offers which they have made and that nothing resulted from them.

When the resolution in my name was framed it was in advance of anything which Mr. Baldwin had proposed. Mr. Baldwin, as we have seen, was hanging back; his policy has been developing. At one time he would not have anything that savoured of food taxes; then he favoured the referendum; then he wanted the quota; and finally last week he came to the free hand to negotiate, which in substance and effect is what we ask for in the first part of our resolution.

SUPPORT OF PROTECTION

Now I am one of those who have welcomed the propaganda in support of protection which Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere have made a feature of their papers. They have been, and are, advocating the cause which this Union has at heart, and I am perfectly certain of this, that if it had not been for the extraordinary help which they have given the Conservative Party would still be muddling about with safeguarding and still be allowing the free trade element in that party to dominate its policy.

It is idle to say that the Press is attempting to dominate the Conservative Party. They are doing nothing of the kind. They have discovered the importance of the policy which we have for so long been advocating, and they are supporting it. We may say that the Press has been a little late in coming forward. Better late than never! We have still to convert a great many people in the country to a protectionist policy, and let us make a fair wind and the fullest use of their help while we have it.

I had no hesitation in taking an active part in the South Paddington election. I was not supporting a party candidate; I was supporting one who was advocating our policy. The election proved most embarrassing to Mr. Baldwin, and as a consequence a hasty party conference was summoned. At that conference Mr. Baldwin advanced his policy and brought it into line with our resolution. He thereupon received a unanimous vote of approval. Our resolution may be more descriptive in terms, but it is in substance the same as Mr. Baldwin's. All that we ask and urge is that if at the next General Election a Conservative Government is returned to power it will have a free and unfettered hand to negotiate with the Dominions.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

After Mr. Baldwin had so declared his policy, I had no difficulty in stating at the meeting of the Unionist Association of the Metropolitan Area, which was held the same evening and before the poll was declared, that I now supported Mr. Baldwin's policy, and I at the same time made an earnest appeal to the Conservative leaders, which was not reported in the Press, that instead of antagonizing the Press which was helping our policy they should try to work a little more with it.

I was delighted to see in Saturday's *Daily Express* a very candid offer by the Crusaders to meet Mr. Baldwin in a spirit of frankness. I do not know what has happened, but I want to see this miserable bickering with the Press stopped. Let us have peace, and by all means, even at some sacrifice, let us secure their hearty cooperation.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE PRESS

To my mind it is abundantly clear that the Conservative Party will never be returned to power if it has the greatest Press in the land in opposition to it. Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook offer us a helping hand—why not take it? That their papers are trusted and command a wide measure of confidence is evidenced by the enormous circulation which they enjoy. What are the differences in the policies? Really nothing worthy of a moment's consideration. The differences can be reconciled almost by a stroke of the pen. The big drawback is that there is some feeling of uncertainty. I think we ought to chance it. If we win the election on the policy which is now declared there should be no difficulty in gingering the new Conservative Party up to the fulfilment of their pledges. At any rate an offer of peace has been made by Lord Beaverbrook's Press, and I am sure it will be a matter of extreme disappointment to us if it is not given every consideration.

Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in moving the following resolution: "That this meeting, representative of over 2,000 British manufacturing firms, declares that all imports of produce and goods which cause unemployment and thereby endanger the birthright of British people to a livelihood in their own land are detrimental to the public welfare; and, as a remedy, it claims that such imports should be restricted by a considered Customs duty, or otherwise regulated. It further urges that it is the duty of H.M. Government to negotiate with the Dominions and Dependencies of the British Empire regarding preferential trading relations, with the aim of making the closest practicable approach to the ultimate ideal of the Empire as an Economic Unit."

The resolution was seconded by SIR CHARLES MARSTON and carried unanimously.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The following resolution was then moved by Mr. P. J. HANNON, M.P., and seconded by Mr. FRANK P. DORIZZI, and carried unanimously:—

"This meeting desires to call the immediate attention of his Majesty's Government to the hopelessly insolvent condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, the administration of which in recent years has involved a wide departure from the principles of sound insurance and is utterly demoralizing to so many of our workers. The National Union of Manufacturers wishes to impress on his Majesty's Government the urgent need for taking steps—without increasing the contributions of the employers or the workers—to place the Fund on a strict actuarial basis, at the same time making a clear distinction between cases of relief (which should be dealt with apart from the Fund) and cases of genuine insurance."

COVENT GARDEN PROPERTIES

DEBENTURE REPLACEMENT SCHEME

The directors of the Covent Garden Properties Company have decided to repay the existing £1,000,000 Six per Cent. Debenture stock at 15 per cent. premium on January 1, 1931, and to replace this issue by £1,000,000 of new Five per Cent. Debenture stock. The new stock will be a first mortgage on the Covent Garden markets and surrounding properties with a floating charge on the remainder of the assets. The existing stock is a specific charge not only on the Covent Garden markets and surrounding properties but also on almost the whole of the Liverpool and Bootle estates. These estates were bought in 1928 when the company sold the Beecham pill business. The directors state that the conditions of the present trust deed are of too complicated a character to be workable by a property company that is continually changing its properties by purchases and sales.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons have agreed to purchase the new Five per Cent. issue from the company at 98¼, the company paying a commission of 1 per cent. on the total nominal amount, and the legal costs, stamp duties, and other expenses. The new stock will be redeemable at par on January 1, 1956, or at the option of the company on or after January 1, 1936, at a premium of 2½ per cent. The premium of 15 per cent. payable on the existing stock and the cost of the new issue will be provided for by the company out of its cash resources.

The company is advised that the proposed new issue should be approved by the Preference shareholders, and a meeting for this purpose is called for November 10. The proposed rearrangement will, of course, reduce the future annual interest charge on the Debenture stock.

SWEDEN'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE

The Quarterly Report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget contains a tabular summary of Sweden's balance of international payments for each year from 1922 to 1929, based on official returns compiled by the Swedish authorities. A notable feature of this period is the almost continuous growth of the country's foreign trade. Since 1922 exports have increased from 1,151,000,000kr. to 1,813,000,000kr., and imports from 1,118,000,000kr. to 1,772,000,000kr.; thus, notwithstanding a fall in average prices of nearly 20 per cent., there was an expansion in the value of total trade in the seven years of no less than 58 per cent.

As will be seen from these figures, there was a favourable trade balance in 1929 of 41,000,000kr., and there was a surplus on invisible items (excluding transfers of capital) of 240,000,000kr., making a total credit balance of 281,000,000kr.; as regards the invisible items, freight receipts, after deducting expenditure for coal, oil, &c., in foreign ports, produced 205,000,000kr., and income from Swedish capital abroad amounted to 110,000,000kr., interest and dividends on Swedish securities held in foreign countries requiring, on the other hand, 75,000,000kr. The net result of transfers of capital was an efflux of 29,000,000kr. Sales to foreign countries of Swedish securities produced 130,000,000kr., and those of foreign securities, 38,000,000kr., the non-specified influx of capital being 90,000,000kr. On the other hand, Sweden expended on the repurchase of her own securities 95,000,000kr., and on the purchase of foreign securities 112,000,000kr., and there was a non-specified efflux of capital amounting to 80,000,000kr. Thus, according to the returns, there was a surplus of 281,000,000kr. on revenue items, and a deficit of 29,000,000kr. on capital items. Of the difference between these two figures, 15,000,000kr. is accounted for by imports of gold, silver, and coin (net), the large balance of 237,000,000kr. being attributed to incomplete or doubtful data.

OCTOBER MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Bangrin Tin	—	96½ tons	
Ipoh Tin	—	40½ tons	£1,185
Gedula Prop. ..	84,000	£117,814	£46,871
Gopeng Consols	6,000	£9,819	£175†
Hongkong		77 tons	
Lahat Mines		1 ton	
Lahat Tin		13 tons	
Lahat Tin		4 cwt.	
Sungei Kinta Tin ..	—	22 tons	£107†
Rahman Hydraulic Tin ..	—	50½ tons	—
Tekka	—	42 tons	—
Trans. Gold	15,280	£21,826	£2,735
Tongkah Harbour Tin ..	—	95 tons	
Tula Mahaya Tin ..	—	29 tons	
		3 cwt.	
Ulu Klang Tin	—	28½ tons	£455
Vereeniging Ests. ..	—	1,152·71 tons	

† Loss.

WANKIE COLLIERY.—Return for October:—Coal sales, 64,396 tons; coke sales, 9,517 tons.

BRAZILIAN DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT.—Output for October:—1,331 tons, containing 697 tons copper.

NEW VAAL RIVER DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION.—The diamonds registered on the New Vaal River Estate during October amounted to 744 carats, realizing £8,468.

TRENCH MINES.—Output for October:—17,145 tons; head concentrates produced, 3,352 tons, assaying 7·1 per cent. Pb, 29oz. Ag.; zinc concentrates produced 2,114 tons, assaying 49·1 per cent. Zn. Deep adit advanced 866ft. to total distance of 6,414ft.

MUFULIRA (Copper.—Cablegram:—) Preliminary assay results from Mufulira borehole No. 29 are as follows:—First Orebody.—No commercial ore. Second Orebody.—Beginning at a depth of 3,192·63ft. indicate 8·50ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 2·32 per cent. copper. Third Orebody.—Beginning at a depth of 3,280·42ft. indicate 43ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 4·97 per cent. copper.

DAGGAFONTEIN MINES.—In a circular to shareholders it is stated that in the newly acquired ground adjoining Springs Mines some 21,000ft. of development, of which less than 14,000ft. were on reef, have disclosed 806,095 tons, averaging 5·56dwt. over 16in. stoping width, in the section of the property around shafts Nos. 1 and 2 14,595ft. of development, of which only 6,290ft. were on reef, have disclosed 227,728 tons, averaging 4·06dwt. over 27in. stoping width. Combining the above results, a total is reached of 1,033,823 tons, averaging 5·04dwt. over 43in. stoping width. In submitting their calculations the consulting engineers point out that the development to date has disclosed a number of blocks of ore which, according to the trend of the shoots in your property and Springs Mines, would appear to be correct, and that, in consequence, as development progresses substantial additions to the tonnage may be anticipated. The directors are of the opinion that the position disclosed warrants the erection of a reduction plant of substantial capacity, and they have requested the engineers to proceed with the design.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4.—WHEAT closed easy and 7c. to 20c. lower. MAIZE closed easy at 15c. to 22c. decline. OATS closed steady and without change. LINSEED closed weak at 48c. to 53c. decline.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, November delivery ..	7.27	7.34
" February delivery ..	7.37	7.40
" March delivery ..	7.35	7.55
Maize, November delivery ..	4.05	4.20
" December delivery ..	4.22	4.40
" January delivery ..	4.43	4.65
Oats, February delivery ..	4.60	4.60
Linseed, November delivery ..	12.40	12.88
" February delivery ..	12.13	12.68
" March deliver ..	—	—
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, November delivery	7.00	7.00
Maize, November delivery ..	3.90	4.05
Linseed, November delivery ..	13.25	13.75

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Peso—about 1s. 6½d.)

COMPANY RESULTS

SUN INSURANCE

Hovis.—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares (unchanged), payable December 2.

South Blackpool Jetty Company.—Dividend of 13 per cent. for the year ended October 20 (against 15 per cent. last year).

Minerals Separation.—Interim dividend of 10 per cent., payable on November 14. No interim distribution was made last year, but a dividend of 25 per cent. was paid for the full year.

Montevideo Gas and Dry Dock.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable on December 1, on £675,000 Ordinary capital. The corresponding dividend last year was 3 per cent., free of tax, on £600,000 Ordinary capital.

Oakbank Oil.—On account of the difficult conditions prevailing in the shale oil industry the directors propose to postpone consideration of the payment of the dividend on the Six per Cent. Preference shares until the accounts for the year are available.

Sun Insurance Office.—Interim dividend of 1s. 3d. per share, payable on January 1. Last January a dividend of 12s. per share was paid, but since then £120,000 has been capitalized and applied in paying up 10s. per share, making the £10 shares £2 10s. paid-up, and the shares have been split into £1 shares with 5s. paid-up.

BLACKPOOL PIER

The accounts of the Blackpool Pier Company for the year ended October 31 show a profit of £9,612 (against £11,961 for 1928-29), and a balance brought forward of £10,743. The dividend on the Preference shares requires £678, and the usual dividend of 10 per cent. and bonus 3 per cent., both tax free, are again recommended on the stock. The reserve fund is to be increased by £1,000 (against £2,000), and £1,500 (against £2,750) is to be placed to improvement and contingent fund, leaving £10,677 to be carried forward. Meeting, November 15.

LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY

The report of the Land and House Property Corporation states that the net profit for the year ended September 30, including £1,951 profits on sales, amounted to £16,974 (against £25,800 for the previous year). The reduction in profit is accounted for by the fact that the profits on sales last year were exceptionally large. A final dividend of 6s. 8d. per share is recommended on the Ordinary shares, making 11s. 9½d. per share for the year (against 11s. 6d.), and £4,000 (including the £1,951 profits on sales) is to be placed to reserve (against £13,000), which will then amount to £50,000. The carry-forward will be £2,985 (against £2,702). The profit, apart from sales, was practically the same as last year, and the directors have raised the dividend slightly to cover the increase in the rate of income-tax. Meeting, November 19.

FULL-FASHIONED HOSIERY

The second accounts of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Company covering the year ended August 31 show a net profit of £1,084, which is applied in the reduction of the debit balance brought forward on profit and loss account, reducing it to £18,119. For its first working period to August 31, 1929, the company reported a loss on production of £10,845. The present report states that production and sales have increased since March and that demand is sufficient to warrant the erection of further machinery. The installation of further machinery at a cost of approximately £35,000 has begun, the balance of which has been arranged without resorting to a fresh issue of capital. The additional plant will be capable of increasing the output by 50 per cent.

SECOND INVESTORS' MORTGAGE SECURITY

The net revenue of the Second Investors' Mortgage Security Company for the year ended September 30 amounted to £111,153 (against £99,759 for 1928-29). The Preference dividend calls for £29,062, and, as already announced, a final dividend of 7 per cent. is to be paid on the Ordinary stock, making 14 per cent. for the year (unchanged). The total Ordinary dividend absorbs £54,250, and after transferring £27,000 to contingent fund (against £21,655 added to capital reserve) the carry-forward is increased by £840 to £9,032. During the year £64,055 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock was issued. The net profit on investments realized during the year, after providing for the discount of the Debenture stock, &c., has been carried to the contingent fund. It is stated that a valuation made at September 30 shows the assets of the company in the aggregate to be of greater value than the sum at which they appear in the balance-sheet. Investments stand in the balance-sheet at cost less the amount of the contingent fund, and are shown at £3,078,062. Meeting, November 12.

HEVEA RUBBER TRUST

The report of the Hevea Rubber Trust states that the income for the year ended June 30 has been sufficient to pay for redemption of Debentures, the increase of capital, and issue of £25,000 of Seven per Cent. Convertible Debentures, and also for the interest on these Debentures to June 30. The net profit for the year was £154 (against £4,115 for 1928-29), which, together with £7,708 brought in, it is proposed to carry forward, no dividend was paid last year, but £10,000 was placed to reserve. The price of palm oil has fallen to a figure which renders the manufacture of oil on a small scale unprofitable at the moment, and it has therefore been decided to suspend operations in which the palm area is mature. A scheme is on foot to ship palm oil in bulk instead of in barrels. This, it is stated, would render the cost of marketing very much cheaper, and if sufficient co-operation can be achieved to erect the necessary storage facilities in the shipping ports the present low price of palm oil would show a profit. The directors of the trust are endeavouring to restrict rubber crops so far as they are able on those estates in which they and the trust are interested. The auditors state that they were unable to verify the value of the unquoted investments (entered in the balance-sheet at £6,500), holdings in subsidiary companies (£56,224), advances to subsidiary companies (£29,286), and property (£47,082), but they consider that they must, in the aggregate, be considerably below their value at the present time. The subsidiary companies have sustained losses for which provision has not been made in the accounts of the parent company. Meeting, November 12.

BARRANQUILLA RAILWAY AND PIER

The gross receipts of the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company fell from $1,908,307 (Colombian currency) in 1928-29 to $1,665,965 in the year ended June 30 last. There was a decline in the tonnage carried from 425,187 to 287,404. Working expenses declined from $1,153,286 to $838,746. The net surplus for the year in sterling, after providing for London receipts and outgoings and Colombian taxation, was £46,056, which compares with £127,831 for 1928-29. It is pointed out that this net surplus, although disappointing when compared with recent results, would have constituted a record as recently as five years ago. The "Pacto," or labour agreement, was in force for nearly 12 months. Since May, when it ended, the company has been able to obtain labour at more normal rates. Three quarterly dividends of 2 per cent. have already been paid on the Ordinary shares, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of 2 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year—the same rate as for 1928-29. Stores are taken in the balance-sheet at £14,332, of which no less than one-half is represented by coal and oil. In 1927 these stores stood at £88,182, from which $7,500 was then written off, and it was stated that efforts were being made to reduce this item. The Colombian Government has the right in 1933 to purchase the railway and certain other assets, subject to a 40 per cent. discount. The decision regarding the company's concession will rest with the new National Government, which was installed in August last for four years. To provide against the Government's right of purchase the company has in past years built up a "40 per cent. capital deduction reserve," now amounting to £200,000. It is not considered necessary to add to that reserve on the present occasion. Meeting, November 13.

OCEAN SALVAGE AND TOWAGE

The report of the Ocean Salvage and Towage Company for the 21 months ended September 30 states that the accounts have been drawn up to date so as to include the transition period between the previous and the present financial year, to place the company in a solid position. The unsatisfactory salvage position which has resulted in trading losses for some years past, has continued and, acting under the sanction given by the shareholders to dispose of a portion of the company's assets, the directors have sold four vessels to a Turkish salvage company which is now working in the Dardanelles and in the Black Sea. The Ocean Salvage Company has secured the London agency of the Turkish company for 10 years. The company has at the time being one ocean salvage vessel, which is stationed in Rumanian waters. In view of the general depression in salvage work, the directors decided to dispose of the company's interest in the Neptune Company. As the sale has been concluded all unproductive assets have now been disposed of. The accounts show a loss for the period (subject to depreciation and adjustment for taxation) of £29,505, to which are added loss on sale of shares in associated company (£45,364), loss on sale of vessels and gear (£22,559), and amounts written off salvage gear and stores (£23,701), making a total of £120,216. A credit of £1,600 was brought in and £6,407 has been transferred from reserves so that the debit to carry forward is reduced to £92,213. The balance-sheet shows debts not immediately due amounting to £26,000, which is composed of £24,000 for sale price of steamers and gear sold, and £2,000 for balance of sale price of shares in associated company. The auditors' report is given subject to the eventual collection of these debts. Having disposed of part of its assets the company proposes to reduce its capital by writing off 3s. 6d. from each of the issued 5s. shares. Meeting, November 27.

ARGENTINE SOUTHERN LAND

The preliminary statement of profits and dividend of the Argentine Southern Land Company was published in *The Times* of October 31. The profits for the year to June 30 fell from £51,626 in 1928-29 to £7,189 in 1929-30, and the dividend is to be reduced from 6 per cent. to 1 per cent. The full accounts, which have now been issued, show that gross receipts were £50,500 lower, and net income £44,500 lower, than for 1928-29. It is stated that of the former figure £12,600 is attributable to a decrease in livestock sales, and £37,500 to a reduced income from wool and produce. Reductions in Argentine expenses and income-tax charge accounts for a saving of £6,000. The report states that climatic conditions during the year were exceedingly difficult. Sales of cattle, both on the Estancia and from the rented camps, showed a reduction in price. The fall in wool prices not only affected the income from wool but reacted on the market for sheep. Sales from the stud were further affected by the local shortage of credit and cash. The stock of cattle declined during the year from 13,129 to 12,117, and of sheep from 196,074 to 183,178. On the company's Southern Camps both calving and lambing showed a decrease in the numbers marked, as compared with the preceding three years, while local sales of cattle were greater than in 1929. The lease of one of the rented camps with an area of nearly 10,000 acres fell in during the year and was not renewed: this partly accounts for the smaller number of sheep on hand. The wool clip from the Southern Estancias amounted to 1,602,870lb. (against 1,823,792lb.) and that from the Province of Buenos Aires to 137,206lb. (against 174,723lb.). The decrease is solely due to over 10,000 less sheep having been shorn, the weight per fleece for grown sheep being the highest ever attained by the company. The average wool receipts per lb. of wool shorn were over 45 per cent. less than the figure of the preceding year. The net income from sheep shorn in the South shows a falling off of over 7s. per head, compared with the year to June 30, 1928, just prior to the break in the wool market. A note attached to the balance-sheet states that conversion of Argentine currency to sterling has, as usual, been made at the par rate of $5.04 gold to the £ (47·2d.): the rate on June 30 was 40d. Meeting, November 12.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 85.80 (previous, 85.50); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 100.65 (100.50 x.d.); 4% 1917, 100.90 (100.70); 4% 1918, 98.50 (98.25); 5% 1920, 132.65 (132.40); 6% 1920, 103.65 (103.20); 6% 1927, 103.10 (103.15); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% 1920, 556 (558); 6% 1921, 537 (540 x.d.); 6% 1922 (1st), 528 (528.50); 6% 1923 (1st), 550 (550); 6% 1924, 553 (553); 4% Egyptian Unified, 357.10 (355.50 x.d.); 3½% Italian Rentes, —(91.20); 4% Brazilian, 1914, 348 (340); 5% Russian, 1906, 4.00 (4.20); 5% Russian, 1909, 2.20 (2.20); 4% Turkish Unified, 44 (44.50); Banque de France, 20,100 (20,000); Banque de Paris, 2,335 (2,330); Banque Parisienne, 1,420 (1,370); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,688 (1,690); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,350 (3,290); Credit Lyonnais, 2,640 (2,620); Banque d'Athenes, 184 (185); Banque d'Orient, 284 (282); Banque Ottomane, 781 (785); Suez Canal, 16,325 (16,300); Chargeurs Reunis, 510 (520); Messageries Maritimes, 199 (200); Transatlantique, 591 (580); Raffinerie Say, 1,695 (1,690); Sucreries d'Egypte, 630 (635); Wagons Lits, 379 (372); Thomson Houston, 640 (641); Lautaro Nitrate, 372 (361); Ford of France, 230 (215); Rio Tinto, 3,845 (3,775); Tharsis, 439 (434); De Beers Defd., 755 (762); De Beers Prefd., 1,272 (1,265); Jagersfontein Estate, 136, (137); Central Mining, 1,625 (1,571); Chartered, 182 (181); Brakpan, 347 (348); Crown Mines, 149 (147); East Rand, 4 (4·54); Geduld, 4028 (4025); General Mining, 78 (78); Consolidated Goldfields, 140 (127); Johannesburg Consolidated, 196 (198); Randfontein Estate, 84 (81); Rand Mines, 348 (347); Tanganyika, 187 (185); Transvaal Consolidated, 41 (41·126); Union Corporation, 302 (306); Mozambique, 41 (40); West Rand Mines Consolidated 45 (43); Caoutchoucs, 106 (106); Eastern International, 72 (70); Gula Kalimpong, 99 (100); Kuala Lumpur, 141 (142); Malacca, 137 (135); Mexican Eagle, 53 (51); Royal Dutch, 34,200 (34,100); Shell Transport, 503 (504); Platine, 1,920 (1,935); Oceana Consolidated, 6.25 (6). Exchange on New York, 25.48½ (25.48); exchange on London, official average, 123.76½ (123.79½); cheques, closing market rate, 123.76 (123.80). Private discount rate, 2% (2%); short money, 1½% (1½%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous 103⅛); 5% Dutch 1917, (102); 2½% Dutch, 68 (67¼); 3% Dutch, 81⅛ (80½); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 43½ (43⅝); Peruvian, 5½ (5⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 34½ (34⅞); New York Ontario, 8 (—); United States Steel, 145½ (144⅜); Union Pacific, 195 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 338½ (332½); Anaconda, 75⅝ (74⅛); Dell Batavia Rubber, 56 (56); Dell Batavia Tobacco, — (298); Dell Mij, 285 (294⅜); Senembah Mij, 329 (329); Amsterdam Rubber, 105¾ (108¾); Margarine Unie, 230 (228); Philips Lamps, 255 (253). Exchange on Berlin 59.16½ (59.18); London 12.06½ (12.06⅛); New York, 2.48½ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.75 (9.75).

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 67 (previous, 67·25); Dynamit Nobel, (66); Kali Industrie Kassel, 132.50 (135.50); Salzdetfurth, 259 (261.50); Rhein. Braunkohlen, 173.25 (174); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 153.50 (154.75).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 6.60 (previous, 6.60); Mexican Consols, — (18.25); Reichsbank, 227 (227.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 129 (128.80); Commerz and Privat Bank, 113.50 (113.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 145.75 (145.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 111 (110.10); Dresdner Bank, 110.50 (110.25); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 84.50 (87.50); Harpener, 85 (86); Allgemeine Elekt., 116 (115); Farbenindustrie, 140.50 (140.50); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 93.50 (94); Hamburg-Amerika, 73.25 (73.50); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 73.80 (73.60); A.S.U., 67.70 (67.10); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 68.50 (69); Svenska Tandstick, 281 (280.50); Polyphon, 149.50 (149.50); Siemens and Halske, 179.10 (177); Schuckert, 133.25 (132); Ford Motors, 181 (181); exchange on London, 20.38¾ (20.39); Paris, 16.47½ (16.47½); Amsterdam, 168.97 (168.99). Private discount rate, 4⅛% (4.19%). Short term (30-55 days), 4⅞% (4⅞%); long term (55-90 days), 4⅝% (4⅝%); call money, 6%-7½% (6%-8%).

FRANKFURT, Nov. 4.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 111 (previous, 109½); Darmstädter Bank, 148 (144); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 152 (153); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 87 (87½); Farbenindustrie, 142½ (140¼); Harpener Bergbau, 85 (87); Mannesmann, 75 (72¼); Rheinische Stahlwerke, 80 (79¾); Phönix Bergbau, 66½ (66¾); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 86½ (88); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 117⅝ (114½); Lahmeyer Elektrizitätswerke, 145 (145¼); Siemens and Halske, 181 (177); Schuckert, 134½ (132); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 134 (—); Philipp Holzmann, 77 (78); Zellstoff Waldhof, 110½ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 75 (73¾); Hamburg Amerika, 75½ (74); Süddeutsche Zucker, 133¼ (134); German Liquidation Loan, 54¼ (54⅛); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 88⅜ (88); German Protectorate Loan, 21¼ (21⅛); Anatolian Railway Loan, 91⅛ (—); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 9½ (9⅛).

BUDAPEST, Nov. 4.—Closing quotations:—National Bank of Hungary, 216.40 (previous, 216.70); British Hungarian Bank, 72.80 (72.80); Hungarian General Credit Bank, 65 (65); Hungarian Discount and Exchange Bank, 85.70 (85.70); Hungaro-Italian Bank, 66 (65); Hungarian Commercial Bank, 102 (102); City Savings, 54 (64); Hungarian General Savings, 75 (75.50); National Central Savings, 79.50 (79.50); First National Savings, 171 (171). Totis Coal, 465 (470); United Industry of Nagybatony-Hak, 29.50 (29); Tarjan Coal, 34.40 (34.50); Hungarian Colliery of Urikany-Zsilvolgy, 84 (85.50); Arms and Machine Works, 183 (189); Ganz and Co. Danubius, 69 (70.50); Rima Iron, 62.80 (63.50); Salgo Tarjan Iron, 65.50 (65.20); Union Gas Usines, 102 (102.20 (103.50). Sugar Works Veliki Beckerek, 91 (91); Hungarian Sugar, 88 (88); United Glowlamps, 111 (111.10); Hungarian Artificial Fertiliser, 18.50 (—); Electric Power Transaction, 108.80 (109); Cellulose Works of Brass, 18.50 (19.25). Exchange on London, 27.74½ (27.77½).—*Reuter.*

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.50 (previous, (106.90); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 11.75 (11.52); Pref., 87.10 (87.99); Oest. Nationalbank, 310 (309.25); Wiener Bank-Verein, 17.15 (17.15); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 47.05 (47.15); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 80 (80); Niederoest Eskompte, 158 (158.25); Donau, Dampschiffahrts, 19.30 (19.05); A.E.G. Union Elekt., — (18.30); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 146.50 (147.40); Siemens Schuckert, 169 (170.25); Oest. Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 42.75 (42.75); Oest. Allg. Kohlen 580 (—); Oest. Alpine-Montan 19.50 (19.35); Berg and Huettenwerke, 577 (584); Felten and Guillaumes, 85 (85.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, — (3.55); New Austrian State Loan, 1930, 95.20 (95.25). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.65 (285.69); on London, 34.46¾ (34.44¾); on New York, 696 (694); on Paris, 27.82½ (27.83).—*Reuter.*

WATER COMPANIES' ISSUES OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Tenders for the issue of £250,000 Seven per Cent. "E" Ordinary stock of the Colne Valley Water Company were opened yesterday and amounted to £1,225,000. The lowest tender to receive an allotment was £124 6s. 6d., while the average price realized was nearly £124½. Allotment letters and unaccepted tenders have been dispatched.

Tenders for the £53,538 of Five per Cent. Debenture stock of the Folkestone Waterworks Company were opened yesterday. The total amount applied for was £243,900 at prices ranging from £102 down to the minimum of £98 per £100.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *Iron Age* in its weekly trade review says that renewed declines in scrap steel and further retrenchment in Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and the East have brought the ingot output down to 48 per cent. of normal capacity. Meanwhile the steel trade still clings to the opinion that production is close to bottom, counting on early prospective railroad buying, involving 465,000 tons, together with possible gains in structural steel awards to offset losses in tinplate and line pipe tonnage. The production of pig iron in October is estimated at 2,165,000 tons, against 2,277,000 tons in the previous month and 3,588,000 tons in October last year. The number of furnaces in blast on November 1 was 111, against 123 a month previous and 203 on November 1 of last year, the daily rate of production being 66,000 tons, against 74,000 a month ago and 114,000 a year ago.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

BRISBANE, Nov. 4.—The offerings amounted to 16,460 bales at the wool sale held here today. The selection was similar to yesterday's, except that there was a greater quantity of better-grown medium-quality wool. France, Germany, and Japan were the principal operators. Compared with the opening rates the market was very firm, fine sorts meeting with even better competition. Excellent clearances were effected.

At yesterday's sale greasy wool realized up to 17½d. and scoured up to 22½d. Withdrawals were small and consisted mostly of faulty kinds.—*Reuter.*

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 3.—EXCHANGE on London was again quoted by the Banco do Brasil at 5⅝d. The Correx market continued weak. No. 7 N.Y. standard being further 250 reis lower at 132$625. Receipts were 31,000 bags, making 1,097,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,055,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 11,000 bags to the U.S., nil to Europe, and 5,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 841,000 bags, against 966,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts amounted to 3,000 bags, making 4,013,000 bags so far this season, against 2,913,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 19,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,143,000 bags, against 866,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Nov. 4.—The market opened steady, unchanged to ¼ lower, varied little during the day and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Dec., 33 (previous, 33); March, 28½ (28½); May, 27½ (27½); July, 26½ (26½). Yesterday's sales totalled 3,000 bags.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo position had a quiet tone, and in sympathy with lower closing advices from North and South America sellers were willing to treat on lower terms. For 7,000 tons Victorian, Dec.-Jan., 28s. 7½d. per qr. was paid to Calcutta (Indian

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Settlement Dates

Ticket ..	—	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56½ 52	Consols, 2½%	59	59¼ +¼
88⅛ 81¾	Do., 4%	93¾	94 +¼
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	102⅛	102⅝ +⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4½%	100⅛	100⅜ +⅛
101¾ 82½	Do., 4%	100¾	100⅞ +⅛
95¾ 90	Victory, 4%	97	97¼ +¼
95⅜ 90	Do., Sm. Bds.	97	97¼ +¼
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½%	82¾	83 +¼
100 95	Do., 4½%	102¾	103 +⅛
— —	Do., 4%	102¾	103 +⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Treas., 5%	103⅝	103⅞ +⅛
100 96⅛	Do., 4½%	103⅜	103⅝ +⅛
98 93	Do., 4%	101⅛	101⅜ +⅛
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 3½%	102	102¼ +⅛
96¼ 93	Do., 3%	101¼	101½ +⅛
66 60¼	Irish Land, 2½%	67⅛	67½ +⅛
65⅝ 60	Do., 3%	67¼	68¼ +⅛
84¾ 80	Local Loans, 3½%	68¾	69 +¼
266 239	Transvaal 3½%	82	84 +¼
82⅞ 77¼	Bank of England	271	273 +1
71¾ 60	Egyptian, 5%	84	86 ..
61¾ 50½	India, 3½%	65	66 ..
51⅛ 44	Do., 3%	55	57 ..
61⅛ 46	Do., 2½%	47¾	48¾ -¼
109 103⅛	Do., 4%	102¾	103⅛ ..
66⅜ 60	Do., 3½%	87⅞	88½ ..
76¼ 70	Do., 3%	76	77 +¼
63¾ 59	Do., 2½%	67	68 +¼
67 58⅜	Do., 2½%	60	61 +½
85¾ 81	Do., 2½%	65	66 +¼
73¼ 67½	Do., 2½%	64	65 ..
64 58	Do., 2½%	63	64 ..
83¼ 76¼	Pt. of Lond., 3%	74½	75½ +⅛
100¾ 93	Do., 4%	86½	87½ +⅛
	Do., 4½%	100¼	101¼ +¼

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	85	92	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	75	80	+1
91¾	86⅛	Do., 5% '40-60	94½	95½	..
95¼	91⅛	Do., 5% '30-50	87	87½	..
85⅝	78¼	Cape, 4% '16-36	95½	97	..
81¼	78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	86	88½	..
113¾	108⅜	Do., 3% '33-43	84½	86	..
104¼	99	G. Cst., 4% '45-70	109½	110	..
85⅝	81⅝	Kenya 5% '48-58	104⅛	104¾	..
79⅝	72½	N. Zeal., 5% '46	104¼	104¾	..
85	78⅝	Do., 4½% '45-65	96	98½	..
89⅜	82⅛	Do., 4% '29-40	87½	88	..
84⅜	80¾	Do., 3½% '40	90¼	90¾	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '50-60	75	79	..
94¼	90⅜	Do., 3½% '60-80	85	86	..
94¼	88¾	Do., 3% '55-75	85	90	..
102	92	Do., 5½% '45-65	107	107½	..
104⅜	98⅛	Do., 5% '40-60	63	68	..
90	81½	S. Af., 5% '45-75	103	103½	..
99⅜	89	Do., 4% '43-63	90½	91	..
102¾	97⅞	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	73	76	..
99⅜	79¾	S.Rd. '27-57	58½	61	..
85⅞	79¾	Tas.'s, 5% '40-60	99½	103	..
79¾	70	Vict., 5% '45-75	73	78	..
79¼	70	Do., 5% '29-49	73	78	..
90¾	91	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	55	60	..
90½	86	Do., 5% '29-49	75	78	..
51⅝	72	Do., 4½% '42-62	56	61	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Nov. 3	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Resolution	85	87 ..
79½	Do., 4% 1900	79	81 +1
90½	Do., Port Cap., 5%	90	92 ..
104½	Austrian, 7%	102	104 ..
109½	Belgian, 7%	104	105 ..
79	Berlin (City of), 6%	109	110* ..
44½	Brazil, 4% '89	78	80 ..
48½	Do., 4% Resolution	45	46 +½
71	Do., 5% 1915	53	55 +1
74	Do., 6½% Fdg., 1914	71	73* +1
65½	Do., 6½% 1927	76	78 +2
74½	Buenos Aires, 3½%	65	67 ..
90½	Bulgaria, 7%	91	94 ..
85	Chile, 6% 1926	89	91 ..
97½	Do., 6% 1911	83	86 ..
103	Do., 7% 1922	102	104 ..
99½	Chinese, 5% 1896	99	100 ..
97½	Do., 4½% 1898	87½	90 ..
46	Do., 5% 1912	47½	48½ +½
65¾	Do., 1913	67	68 +½
55	Do., Shanghai, 5%	55	58 ..
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	22 ..
99	Do., Hukuang, 5%	20	22 ..
110	Czechoslovakia, 8%	109	111 ..
71¾	Egyptian, Unified	71	75* ..
20½	French, 5%	20½	21 ..
105	Do., 4%	104	105 ..
104¾	Mdld. 6%	104½	105¼ ..
105	Nord, 6%	104½	105¼ ..
105¾	Orleans, 6%	104½	105½ ..
105¾	P.L.M., 6%	104½	105½ ..
110¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	110½	106½ ..
100¾	German, 5% 1930	100¾	101¾ ..
79	Do., 5½% 1930	78½	79½ ..
63	Greek Monopoly, 4%	63	65 ..
101½	Do., 5% 1914	100	101 +1
90½	Do., 7% Refugee	101	102* ..
101	Do., 6% Stabilization	89½	90½ ..
18	Hungarian, 7½%	101	102 ..
99½	Italian, 3½%	17½	18½ ..
77¾	Do., Cst. Consort."B"	99	100* ..
92	Japan, 4% 1899	77¼	78¼ -¼
102	Do., 5% 1907	91½	92½ ..
99	Do., 6% 1924	101½	102½ ..
19½	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	25	26 +¼
63	Mexican, 5%	19	20 ..
82	Do., 6% 1928	60	65 ..
43	Do., 4%	80	84 ..
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½	43½ ..
2	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	41½	42½ ..
2	Russian, 4% 1889	1	2 ..
76	Do., 5% 1906	1	2 ..
84	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	79	81 +2
104	Do., 7% 1930	66	68 +1
9½	Siamese, 6% 1924	10½	10⅝ ..
61½	Turkish, 4% Unified	8½	9½ -½
4¾	Uruguay, 5½%	60	62* ..
33	Peruvian Corporation	4	5 ..
99½	Do., Pref.	32½	33½ ..
	German Potash, 7%	100½	101½ +¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

70½	Great Western	70¾	71¾ +¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	75½	85½ +¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	10 ½	10⅞ +¼
34½	Do., 5% Pref.	56½	57½ +½
—	L. Mid. and Scottish	96½	97½ +½
—	Do., 4% Deb.	84¾	85¾ +¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	84½	85½ +¼
—	Do., 4% Pref.	80¼	81¼ +½
65⅜	Do., 4% Red. Pref.	64¼	65¼ +¼
17¾	L. and N. East., Def.	17½	17¾ ..
—	Do., Preid.	71¼	72 +¼
—	Do., 5% Deb.	70¾	71¾ +¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	75	76¼ +¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	59	60 +¼
71	Do., 4% 2nd Red. Pref.	42½	43½ +½
75½	Metropolitan	24	25 +½
25⅝	Southern, Deid.	74	75 +¼
68	Do., Preid.	23¼	24 ..
—	Do., 4% Deb.	68¾	69⅝ +¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	64¼	65¼ +¼
—	Do., 5% Pref.	100¼	102 +½
24⅛	Underground, 4%	92¼	93¼ +¼
104½	Do., Income	23/10½	24/4½ ..
		103½	105 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

54	Antofagasta, Cons.	51½	53½* ..
—	Argentine Gt. West.	69	71* ..
77½	Argentine N. Easts.	25	27 ..
72½	B.A. Gt. Southern	27	27* ..
66½	B.A. and Pacific	72	74* ..
43½	B.A. Western	66	68* ..
67½	Canadian Pacific ($25)	45⅞	44⅜ +⅛
68	Central Argentine	67	68 ..
15⅛	Central Uruguay	66½	69 -½
24	Costa Rica	23	25 ..
76	Entre Rios	50	51 ..
—	Int. Cent. America	75	77 ..
26½	Leopoldina	11	14 ..
6	Mexican, 1st Pref.	26	28 ..
2⅞	Nitrate (Bearer)	2¾	2¾ ..
160	San Paulo	24	24 ..
7½	United of Havana	160	164 ..
		6	8 -1

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6¼	−1/16	Lloyds, A	64/0	+3d
Alexanders	67/9	..	Martins	27¼	+1/16
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼*	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12	..
Bk. of Aust.	10⅜	−1/16	Midland	£179/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8	..	Do., 5%	6/12	..
Bk. of Bri.	60	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	29½	..	Nat. of N.Z.	5/6	..
Bk. of N.Z.	52/6	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞	..
Barclays, A	8⅛	..	Nat. Egypt	28½	..
Do., B	58/3	..	Nat. India	42¼	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/0	..	Nat. Prov.£4	14	+3d
B. Overseas	6⅜	..	Ryl. of Can.	59	..
Can. Com.	49	..	Ryl. of Scot.	345	..
Char. India	16	+⅛	Stand. S.A.	15	+1/16
District	62/6	..	Un. of Aust.	8⅜	−⅛
Eng. S. & A.	5⅝	−1/16	Un. Discount	91/16	..
Hambros	109½	..	Westminster	79/0	..
Hong Kong		..	Do., £1	52/3	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	203	+¼	Phoenix, f.p.	14½	..
Atlas Assur.	13⅜	+⅛	Prudential	24⅝	..
Britannic	15½	+½	Do., 7% "B"	59/0	..
Com. Un.	24½*	..	Royal	81⅜	+¾
Eagle Star	12¾	+¼	R. Exchange	67⅛	+¾
Empr'rs Lisb.	69/0	..	Scottish "A"	16¾	..
Gen. Accdt.	1⅜*	+¼	Do.	75/6	+2/0
Guardian	11¾	+¼	Sun. Insur.	7⅝	..
Ldn. and L.	21¾	+⅛	£1 (5s. pd.)	79/0	+1/6
Ldn. Assur.	10¼	+⅛	Sun Life	52	..
N. Brit. & M.	16⅝*	..	Yorkire (50/-)	6⅞	+¼
Nthn. Assur.					

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	7½d	..	Engl. Cotton	13¼	..
Bleachers	19/0	..	Fine Spinners	22/9	+6d
Borax Def.	20/-	..	Hoyle, J.	23/6	..
Brad. Dyers	22/6	+5d	Impl. Chem.	20/10½	+7½d
Do. 2nd Pf.	7 7½	+1½d	Do., Deid.	9/0	+1½d
B. Cot. Dyers	4/0	..	John Heid.	7/9	..
Brit. Enka	5/0	..	Linen Thread	11/6	..
Calico Print.	9/9	+5d	Lister	13/6	..
Can. Celanese	27/6	+3d	Patons & B.	20/6	..
Cr'taulds Assoc.	3⅞	+⅛	Do., Def.	15/9	..
Coats	60/3	+3d	Salt Union	3/3	..
Cook, Son	7/9	+3d	Sants (5/-'rs)	2⅜	..
Courtaulds	2⅝	+⅛	Sants Viscose	8/6	..
			Wardle & Davy	11/6	..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	23/0	..	Hydro Elec.	24/6	..
Atlas	24/6	..	Johnson & Ph.	37/0	..
BarcelonaTr.	26*	+⅛	Metro. Elec.	41/3	+5d
B'mouth & Pl.	59/5	+6d	Mex. Lt. Com.	5⅝	..
Bras. Tract.	26½	..	Do., 1st Pf.	76¼*	+⅛
Brit. Insuld.	69/0	..	Mid. Counties	27/9	..
Brush Elec.	106	..	N'cast'e Elec.	23/9	..
Callenders	63/6*	..	Peak River	21/6	..
City of Lond.	23/9	..	Siemens	21/6	..
County Lond.	47/3	..	Tmsg. Const.	18	..
English Elec.	11/3	..	Do., Pref.	20/9	..
Gen. Elec.	46/6	+3d	Whitehall Pf.	25/1½	+1½d
Hanley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire	53/9	..

BRITISH INDUSTRIALS

Ass. Brew.	39/6	..	Lever, 7% Pf.	20/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	+6d	Do., Def.	20/6	..
Bovril	67/6	..	Lyons, "A"	4 10⅛	+1½d
Boots Pure D.	6	..	Do., "B"	4 11/16	..
Carlton	27/6	..	Maple	29/9	..
Debenhams	5/9	−3d	Map.& Webb	8/3	..
Fredk. Hotels	8/0	..	Mayple, Def.	4/10½	+1½d
Gordon Hts.	12/0	..	Savoy Hotel	27/9*	..
Harrods	58/6	−3d	Selfridge, Ptd.	21/6	..
Harrds (B.A.)	14/3	..	Smart Bros.	19/6	..
Home & C.	15/1½	..	Spiers & P.	17/6	+3d
Internat. Tea	19/9	..	Do., 10/-	7/0	+1/0
			Waring & G.	7/0	..
			Whiteley	2	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	30/0	..	Dalgety	8	..
Arg. Stha. Ld.	17/0	..	Forestal	13/3	..
Aust. Est. M.	48	..	Goldsb'r, Mt.	19/0	..
Aust. Mercf.	6	..	Hudson's B.	2⅜	..
Brit. N. Born.	5/0	..	Kassala Cot.	4 1/2	+4½d
City Ld. Real	17/0	..	N.Z.L. & M.	90	..
Cordova	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	2 5/16	+5/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	9/11½	−1½d	L. Asiatic	2/9	−1½d
As.-Dutch	23/9	−3d	Lumut	1 1/16	−1/16
As.-Java	1/11½	..	Malacca	1 1/16	−1/16
As.-Malay	5/8	..	Malayalam	5/6	..
Bah. Las.	5/8	..	Mendaris	16/6	−3d
Bajoe Kidul	31/32	−1/32	Merlimau	17/32	..
Batu Tiga	12/6	..	Pataling	1/3	..
Bertam Cons.	2/6	..	Perak	2/0	..
Bukit Mer'tn	2/6	..	Rembau Jelei	1/8	..
Castlefeid	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	25/32	−1/32
Cons. Malay	2/10½	+1½d	Sarawak	23/6	−6d
Dutch Devt.	3/32	..	Selangor Un.	9d	..
E. Asiatic	1/4½	..	Sennah	1/0	..
Grand Cent.	11/0	−3d	Sialang	17/6	..
GuiaKalump.	5/8	..	Straits Rbr.	1/6	..
Highlands	1	..	Sum.	1/6	..
Java Invest.	1 1/16	..	Tandjong	1/6	..
Java United	3/32	..	Tanjong Mal	13/32	..
Jugra & Carey	9/0	..	Telogoredjo	5/16	−1/32
Kapar Para	3/4	..	U. Serdang	2/16	−1½d
K.Kuala Lump.	1 1/16	..	U. Sua Bet'ng	1/0	..
Labu	1 5/16	..	U. Sumatra	3/32	..
Lanadron	1 1/16	..	U. Temiang	1/1½	−1½d
Linggi	1 1/16	−3d	Vallambrosa	8/6	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/3	..	Howard & B.	11/32	..
Armstrong	0/6	..	Lambert	31/0	+1½d
Babcock & W.	52/9*	−6d	Pease & Plns.	1/6	+1½d
Baldwins	2 1/16	..	Plate Bros.	5/0	+1½d
Beragal	5 1/16	..	Powell Duff.	6/3	..
B.S.A.	9 4½	−3d	Richds West	2/6	..
Bolsover	19/0	..	Ruston & H.	3/9	+1½d
Brown (John)	2/6	..	S. Speakman	9 4½	..
Cammell Ld.	1 1½	..	Staveley	20/4½	+1½d
Consett	5/9	..	Stew. & L. Dd.	3/4	+1½d
Cory (Wm.)	59/0	..	Tinsley Park	2/6	..
Dorman Long	29/6	..	S. Durham	18/9	..
Ebbw Vale	0 7½	..	Swan Hunter	20/6	..
Guest, Keen	28/9	−6d	Thomas, R.	1/6	..
Hadfields	6/9	..	Vickers	18/6	+7½d
Harid. & W.	5/9	..	Weardale Dd.	17/6	..
Hopkinson	23 1½*	..	Yk. Am. & D.	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin	(5/0) 33/0	+6d	National Bus	23/9	+9d
Dennis Bros.	39/0	..	Rolls-Royce	40/9	..
Ford	67 6	+1/3	Rover (8/0)	6 4½	−1½d
Humber	18/0	−6d	Singer	19/6	..
Jap. Airways	18/0	..	S.T.D., Pref.	4/9	−3d
Leyland	60/9	..	Smith, S., Dd.	3/6	..
Lucas, J.	70/0	..	Thornycroft	2 1/16	..
Morris Ind.	21/9	..	Tl. & Brit.	43/0	..
Napier, D.	10.3*	..	T.S. Motors	8/0	..
			Tilling, T.	4 15/16	+1/16

BREWERIES

Allsopp	24/3	−3d	Hoare	62/6	..
Barclay Perk.	26/6	+6d	Ind, Coope	63/0	..
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	..	Mann's	56/0	..
Bentley's	37/5	+6d	Mitch'n & B.	54/6	..
C. of Ldns., Dd.	12/0	..	S. African	56/6	−3d
Courage	60/6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	35/9	..
Distillers	62/0	+9d	Walker, P. & C.	17/9	..
Guinness	104/6	+3d	Witney, Dd.	59/3	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	19/3	..	Lewis, Ptd.	46/3	..
Army & N.	37/5	..	Lipton	4 10⅛	+1½d
Barker	57/6	..	Lyons, "A"	4 11/16	..
Boots Pure D.	6	..	Maple	29/9	..
Carlton	27/6	..	Map.& Webb	8/3	..
Debenhams	5/9	−3d	Mayple, Def.	4/10½	+1½d
Fredk. Hotels	8/0	..	Savoy Hotel	27/9*	..
Gordon Hts.	12/0	..	Selfridge, Ptd.	21/6	..
Harrods	58/6	−3d	Smart Bros.	19/6	..
Harrds (B.A.)	14/3	..	Spiers & P.	17/6	+3d
Home & C.	15/1½	..	Do., 10/-	7/0	+1/0
Internat. Tea	19/9	..	Waring & G.	7/0	..
			Whiteley	2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	7/0	..	Imperial Tob.	4 3/16	+1/16
Am. Dent. Dd.	5/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	37/0	+3d
Apollinaris	6/3	..	Int. Nickel	18¼	+⅛
Asd. Cement	24/9	+3d	Kreuger & T.	24½	..
Brit. Alum.	1 3/32	+1/32	Lautaro, Pf.	3	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	3/4	+1/16	Do., Def 'rs	3	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	1 3/0	−1/0	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/10½	+3d
Brit. Match	24 4½	+1½d	LiverpoolNit.	7/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	28/9	..	London Brick	38 4½	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2/8	..	Manbrd G. Dt.	17/0	+9d
Brit. Ropes	3/3	..	Marconi Mar.	1 15/32	..
Cab. & W. "B"	1 5/32	..	Do., Can.	3/8	..
Do., 7½% 'A'	26	+⅛	Mather & P.	2	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	76	+1½	Nairn, M. & C.	17/8	..
Carreras "A"	5 15/16	..	New Tam'g'l	15/0	..
Col. Graph.	2 19/32	+1/16	P. & O., Def.	41/0	..
Crittall	22/9	..	Phillips (G.)	20/0	..
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11 11/32	+9d	Pinchin J'son	41/0	+3d
Cunard St'm	17/3	..	Prim. Hldgs.	23/6	..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/3	+3d	Royal Mail	12/2	..
E. Ready G.	18/9	−3d	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	6/6	..
Finlay, Jas.	4 2 32	..	Sth. Met. Gas	104	..
Furness, W.	35/3	..	Spillers	21/6	+9d
Gas Lt. & C.	19/6	..	Swed. Match. B	15/6	+⅛
Gaumont Br.	11/6	..	Tarapaca Nit.	5/6	+6d
Globe Tel.	1 4/4	+⅛	Turner & N.	55/0	+1/3
Gramophone	27/6	+⅛	Utd. Dairies	32/6	+1/3
Harris 'n & C.	45½*	..	Utd. Molasses	22/0	+1/0
Imp. Con. Gas	355	..	Unilever	29 32	+1/32
Imp. Smelt.	1 2/3	−3d	Utd. Tob. (S.)	32 32	..
			Wall Paper D.	40/0	+3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	17	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 15/32	+1/32
An.-Ceylon	1 9/32	..	Empire	32/3	+3d
Assam Co.	1 1/16	..	Galaha	2¼	+1/32
Assam Front.	20/9	−3d	Imperial Tea	2¼	..
Bagan'Catar.	2 1/16	..	Jhanzie	2⅛	..
Bramap'tra	30	..	Jokai	3⅛	..
Brit. Indian	42/9	−3d	Jorehaut	3⅛	..
Budla Beta	5 9/0	+1/6	Lanka Plant.	2 7/16*	..
Carolina	2⅜	..	Lebong	2	..
Ceylon Plant.	42/6	..	Lungla	76/0	−3d
Chargola	8 10/0	−1½d	Makum	10/6	..
Chubwa	3½	..	Mokum	53/0	..
Cons. Tea & L.	18¼	..	Nedlands	36/0	..
Darjeeling	57/6	..	New Dimbula	5 1/16	..
Darj. Cons.	3 7/16	..	Nuwara Eliya	5/16	..
Deundi	1 1/16	..	Pabbojan	5/16	..
Dooars	2	−⅛	Peark, T. & L.	3 1/16	−1/32
Doombi Dooma	3 13/16	..	Singlo	2 7/16	..
Eastn. Assam	3⅝	+1/16	Travancore	2⅜	..
			Upper Assam	37/0	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	11/9	+1½d	Lobitos	1 9/32	+1/32
A.-Egypt, B	1 15/16	..	Mex. Eagle	8/10½	+3d
A.-Persian	3 1/16	+1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex Trin.	14/6	..	Pearson (Lt.)	7/9	..
Brit.	1 1/16	..	R. Dutch	27⅞	..
Brit. Borneo	6/6	..	Shell	27/6	..
Brit. Burmah	4 1/32	..	Do., Def.	26½	..
Brit. Cont., Pf.	3/10½	..	Spies (2/0)	0/3	..
Burmah	4 1/32	..	Steaua Rom.	6/0	..
Canad. Eagle	8 4½	+3d	Trinidad C.	2/0	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/9	..	Trinidad L.	15/16	+3d
Creole	16/3	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	..
Kern River	3/11½	+1½d	V.D.C., Ord.	0/6	..
				1 15/16	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	14/9	..	Modder. B.	12/3	..
Anglo-Amer.	1 5/16	..	Modder. Deep	1 3/32	..
An.-French	2	..	Modder. East	1 7/32	..
Brakpan	2 11/16	+1/32	Mozambique	6/0	−3d
C. Mining, Br.	13	+1/4	Natal N. Col.	2 3/32	..
City Deep	4	−1½d	New Jagers.	1⅛	..
Cons. Dmds.	6/0	..	New Modder.	3 5/16	−1/16
Cons. Gl. Fds.	1 3/32	+1/32	New State A.	1 1/16	+1/32
Cons. M. Dt.	17/6	..	Nourse	11/0	..
Cons. M. Sel.	10/0	..	Randfin. E.	13/7½	+1½d
Crown	32 3/32	..	Rand Mines	2 3/32	..
Daggafontein	1¼	..	Rand Select.	7/0	..
De Beers, D.	6 1/16	−1/16	Rob. Deep B.	8 4½	+1½d
Durban Deep	12/5	..	S.A. Town	7/3	..
East Geduld	2 3/4	..	S.W. Africa	16/0	..
Geduld	8 10½	..	Springs	2 7/32	..
Gen. Mining	3 1/32	..	Sub Nigel	2 15/32	..
Govt. Areas	1 1/16	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 1/16	..
J'b'g C'nalInv.	32/0	−6d	Union Corp.	2 1/32	..
Knights	9/6	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 9/32	..
Langlaagte	25/6	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 5/16	..
Meyer & C.	2 3/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	7 1/32	..
			West Springs	13/0	−1½d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb	8 10½	+3d	Rhod. Cong. B	10¼	..
Cam & Motor	2/6	..	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	..
Chartered	29/7½	+6d	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	31/32	−1/32
Gida, Rhod.	5/9	..	Roan Antel.	27/32	..
Gwanya	2/9	..	Selukwe	2 3/4*	..
Lonely Reef	1 5/16	..	Shamva	0/9	..
N'Changa	2 1/16	+1/16	Tang'ka Con.	1 5/16	..
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	..	Wanki Colf.	31/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	1 1 0 1/32	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 1/8	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	5/3	..	Bisichi	5/6	−3d
Ashanti	32/9	+6d	Fanti Cons.	8/3	..
Assoc. Nigeria	4/0	..	Naraguta	6 1/16	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/3	..	Pahang Cons.	7/0	..
Bangrin	1 21/32	..	Petaling	8/9	..
Gopeng	17/6	..	Renong	2 7/32	..
Hong-kong	15/9	..	Siamese	7/0	..
Idris	7/3	..	Sthn. Mala'n	11/0	..
Ipoh	14/6	..	Sthn. Perak	17/6	..
Kampar Mal	14/6	..	Sungei Besi	7/0	..
Kamunting	4/0	..	Tavoy	3/6	..
London Tin	9/0	..	Tekka Talp.	11/6	..
Malayan	17/3	−3d	Tronoh	14/6	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1 1/8	..	Mysore	10/3*	..
Balaghat	2/6	+3d	Nat.

Internatl. Holding. 93½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ¼
Lattipark. 1/-2
Malaysia and Gen. 7/- -/3
Mayfair and Gen., 7% Pfce., 19/9 20/-
Metrovic. Ry. Country Ests., 14/1½
Miranda Estancia, 1/6
New River, 95/-
Powerwrites Corp., 22/3
Pumpkin's Licensed, 6% Deb., 102††

GAS

British, 4% Deb., 74½
Croydon, 5½% Sctk., 106½
Do., Max. Div., 85% ⅜ ½
Gas Light and Coke, 19/6¼ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/6
Do., 4% Pref., 81
Hastings and St. Leonards, 5% Convtd., 99¼
Imp. Continental, 256 46? 57 ?
S. Metropolitan, 104½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Gordon, 4% Deb., 77†† 7††
Gas Light and Coke, 41½% Deb., 1960-65, 94¼ ⅜ ½ 4⅜
Do., 5% Deb., 94¼ ⅜ ½ ⅝
Do. (ins. at 91½), 82½ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞ ⅜ ½ ⅝ ¾ ⅞

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

"A SEA SYMPHONY"

The third of the present series of B.B.C. Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall this evening will be choral, the principal work being "A Sea Symphony," by Mr. Vaughan Williams. This symphony, which will be heard by listeners to the National station, is based on poems from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." The Philharmonic Choir, which is taking part in the performance, has acquitted itself well in this work previously, under the baton of Dr. Adrian Boult, who will conduct the performance to-night. The principal singers will be Miss Dorothy Silk (soprano) and Mr. Roy Henderson (baritone). The concert will open with the Prelude to the First Act of *Lohengrin*, followed by Beethoven's Violin Concerto in D, in which the violinist will be Mr. Adolf Busch. During the evening a talk on "Gangsters" will be given by Mr. J. C. M. Fairlie.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 5, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George.

12:—Gramophone Records. **1**:—Orchestra from Frascati's Restaurant. **2-2.25**:—Meriel St. Clair Green (mezzo-soprano); Bertram Davis (tenor). **2.30**:—For the Schools: Biology and Hygiene for Senior Schools: Your Body Every Day, 7—The Transport System of the Body—2, by Professor Winifred Cullis. **2.55**:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3-3.25**:—Children in Books, 7—Some Children in Poetry (Blake's Children's Poems), by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. **3.30**:—The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Professor Winifred Cullis. **2.55**:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **3-3.25**:—Children in Books, 7—Some Children in Poetry (Blake's Children's Poems), by Mr. J. C. Stobart and Miss Mary Somerville. **3.30**:—The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Dan Godfrey; Friedrich Wührer (pianoforte), from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. **4.45**:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children; Family Firework Party. **6**:—For the Boys' Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade: The Boys' Brigade and the Boy Problem, by Mr. J. Harold Early. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.35**:—London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. **6.40**:—César Franck, Pianoforte Music, played by Lafitte. **7-7.20**:—Why Buy Imperially? A Dialogue between Mr. Douglas Woodruff and Mr. J. Basil Herbert (Empire Marketing Board Talk). **7.25-7.45**:—Industry Looks Ahead,—Modern Directorship and Management—1, by Sir Josiah Stamp.

8:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert, 3: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader Arthur Catterall), conducted by Adrian Boult; Adolf Busch (violin); Dorothy Silk (soprano); Roy Henderson (baritone); the Philharmonic Choir, relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9**:—Weather; News. **9.15**:—B.B.C. Symphony Concert, Part 2 (continued). **10**:—"Gangsters," by Mr. J. C. M. Fairlie. **10.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **10.20**:—Dance Music from the Café de Paris. **11.15-12**:—Band from Grosvenor House.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.55**:—National programme. **3-3.25**:—National programme. **5.15-10.20**:—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—The Rowley Trio: Violet Pusey (violin); Joan Rowley (violoncello); Winifred Rowley (pianoforte); Essie Simpson (soprano). Gramophone Records. **1.30-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Winlaton Silver Prize Band, conducted by Thomas Dixon, from Newcastle. **8**:—German Language Talk, by Mr. Otto Siepmann. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—More Djinn and Bitters, another Aerial Aperitif in Nips; book and lyrics by Clifford Seyler; music selected and composed by Harry S. Pepper; produced by Gordon McConnel, with Paul England, Wynne Ajello, Anona Winn, Horace Percival, May Kenneth, Ernest Sefton, Percy Parsons and The Revue Chorus; Harry S. Pepper and Doris Arnold, at the pianos; Marius B. Winter and his Dance Orchestra. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30**:—National programme.

12:—National programme.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1.30-3**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Frank Lester (baritone); James Donovan (saxophone). **5.15**:—Children: For I see no reason, a Talk on Fireworks through the Ages, by Bladon Peake; Edith James in Songs for Children and Grown-ups too. Stanley Lowe (violin). The Week's Sport, by Maurice K. Foster. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Irene Bonas (soprano); Winifred Cockerill (harp). **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—London Regional programme. **9.30**:—Dance Music. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather, News. **10.35-11**:—National programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Edinburgh. **4.30**:—The Studio Orchestra. **5.30**:—The Children's Hour: Cornack's Robertson (baritone), from Edinburgh. **6.45**:—Organ Recital, from Aberdeen. **7.45**:—Birthdays. **8**:—Mr. Dudley V. Howells: Topical Gardening Notes. **8.15**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.30-11**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra: Tom Hammons (bass); Jane Marion (violin). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.30-11**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Cardiff. **3**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Local Children's Hour. **6**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Local News; Mid-Week Sports Bulletin. **10.30-11**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15**:—See Cardiff. **2**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—National programme. **10.15**:—Local West Regional News. **10.30-11**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—See Edinburgh. **5.15**:—See Northern Wireless Orchestra. **6**:—National programme. **10.15**:—North of England News. **10.30-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA.J1 (349m.).

2.30—6:—Trio Music and News. **6.30**:—Complimentary Concert. **7.30**:—Chimes, Weather, and Programme. **7.5**:—Orchestral Music. **8.30**:—Concert of Operetta Music. **10.5**:—Literary Readings. **10.15**:—Symphony No. 5 (C minor (Beethoven), on Gramophone Records. **11**:—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2kw.—5.30:—Talk. **7**:—Concert from Budapest. **9**:—Time, News, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—Concert of Tzigane Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—See Hamburg. **4.30**:—Recital of Seldom-heard Songs for Farmers. **5**:—Dialogue. **5.30**:—Talks. **6.55**:—Weather Report. **7**:—Talk. **7.30**:—Programme from Breslau. **9.15**:—News and Dance Music, with Sports Interlude, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 1.5kw. 5.40:—Dialogue. **6.30**:—A Tour through Musical Vienna—Recital of Soprano Solos, Music for Two Pianos, and Recitations. **7.30**:—Topical Programme. **8**:—News; Sports Notes. **8.10**:—Concert of Old Chamber Music for Cembalo, Viola d'amore, and Viola da Gamba:—Trio Sonata in E minor (Jue (Erlebach); Four Pieces for Violdegamba, (b) Sarabande, (c) La Napolitaine, (d) Gigue, da Gamba (Mliandre); Sonata for Cembalo in C major (Hoffmeister); Trio Sonata in D major (Burte-Cembalo, Viola d'amore, and Viola da Gamba and Cembalo (Carl d'Hervelois):—(a) La hude). **9.15**:—Weather; News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music. In the interval Jubilee Festival of the Sporting Press, relayed from the Sports Palace.

BERNE (468m.). 1kw.—6.28:—Time and Weather. **6.30-8.20**:—Programme relayed from Zurich. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Concert of French Music. **7.45**:—Orchestral Selections from the Works of Berlioz and Bizet. **9.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **9**:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (278m.). 14kw.—6.20:—Talk. **6.40**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—News and Theatre Notes. See Bratislava. **6.40**:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m.).—Overture, Die Fledermaus (Joh. Strauss); Selection from Das Dorf ohne Glocke (Gloeckenke); Amusement Quadrille (Ziehrer); Potpourri of Old Songs and Dances, Anno dazumal (Morena). **9.10**:—Time, Weather, News, Reminiscences of a Football Enthusiast. **9.30**:—Letter Box—Wireless Legal Questions. **9.50**:—The Programme.

BRNO (342m., 3kw.—6.30:—See Prague. **9.15**:—See Bratislava. **6.40**:—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m., 1kw.—6.30:—Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé in the Flemish Language. **8.15**:—Concert—Scenes pittoresques (Massenet); Song Recital (Gounod); Talk; Ballet Music from Faust, Selection from Tannhäuser (Wagner); In the Shadows (Luckow). **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw.—7:—The Letter Box (Weltner); Totentanz for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Liszt) performed by Bela Bartok; Suite in F sharp minor (Dohnanyi), conducted by the Composer, followed by Time and Concert from the Café Astoria.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw.). 4.30:—Instrumental Concert. **5.15**:—Programme for Women. **4.40**:—Exchange and Rish Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk. **5.20**:—French Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Discussion on the Modern Theatre. **9.10**:—News and Report of the Danish Radio Club. **10.20**:—Dance Music from the Wivel Restaurant. **11** (in the Interval):—Time Signal.

CRACOW (346m., 1.5kw.—7.30:—International Concert from Budapest. **9.15**:—Gramophone Records. **9.30**:—News. **10**:—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m., 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—See Stuttgart. **8.15**:—The Voice and Its Interpretation—An Experiment by Alfred Auerbach. **8.45**:—Talk. **9.15**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **9.30**:—Answers to Correspondents.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.). 1.5kw. and BREMEN (253m.). 1.5kw.—LENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (566m.), KIEL (312.2m.).—3:—Concert of Rococo Music. **4.30**:—Talks. **5.15**:—Sponsored Concert. **5.55**:—Programme in Connection with Market Prices, and Weather. **7**:—Talk; Recital of Songs; Die Marquise von Ephesus—German Theatre Programme. **7.40** (from Bremen):—Dialect Play in Three Acts (Low German Programme); Swienskummedi (the Oldenburg Kring). **9.40**:—Weather, Political, Sports and Miscellaneous News, Statistics, and Talk. **10.20**:—Concert from the Café Continental.

HILVERSUM (298m., 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Gramophone Records. **9.00**:—Religious Programme. **9.55**:—Organ Recital. **10.25**:—Talk. **11.10**:—Gramophone Records. **11.40**:—Concert. **1.40**:—Programme for Women. **2.40**:—Talk. **3.40**:—Children. **4.10**:—Organ Recital and Gramophone Records. **5.35**:—Music. **6.25**:—Concert. **7**:—Exchange Quotations. **7.5**:—Concert. **7.40**:—Concert and Recitations. **8.40**:—Mandoline Concert. **9.40**:—Concert. **10.40**:—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.). 8.5kw.—7.55 a.m.:—Concert. **10.10**:—Service for Hospitals. **10.40**:—Harmonium Recitals. **11.40**:—Police Notes. **11.55**:—Gramophone Records. **12.10**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **1.40**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **2.25**:—Reading. **3.40**:—Concert for Children's Choir. **5.40**:—Talk. **6.25**:—Programme for Young People. **6.55**:—Electro-Technical Lesson. **7.25**:—Police Notes. **7.40**:—Music. Programme and Addresses relayed from the Industries Fair Hall at Utrecht. **9.40**:—News. **9.50**:—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,796m.). 10kw.—HELSINGFORS (221m.).—Talk. **6.30**:—Pianoforte Recital. Suite in G minor (Handel). Two Etudes, Nocturne, and Ballade (Chopin). **7.55**:—Song Recital. **7.15**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 17kw. and ALX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.). 6:—Economic Notes. Weather and Sports Notes. **6.15**:—Talk for Workers. **6.40**:—Review of Books. **7**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.55**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

COLOGNE (227m.). 1.5kw.—MUNSTER (246.9m.).—Talk. **7.30**:—Concert. **8.15**:—Concert—Scenes Parisiennes. In the Interval at **10.15**:—North African Orchestra. **12** (midnight):—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30**:—Time, Weather and Programme Announcements. **6.35**:—Orchestral Concert. **7.30**:—International Programme relayed from Budapest, followed by News, Orchestral Concert and Announcements.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—6.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 2kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m., 2.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
VIENNA (Radio Lyse) (286m., 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (360m., 25kw.—12.30 p.m.—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11.45 a.m.-10.30 p.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.-4 a.m. and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 12.30 p.m.-4 a.m.

WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

From The Times of 1830

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1830. Price 7d.

The alarm in the City continues, and the funds have had a further decline. Consols have been as low as 80¼, but left off at 81¼ for the account. . . . There has been nothing witnessed for a very long period like the distrust that now prevails in the money-market, and as it is evidently re-acting from the country upon London, it is to be feared that some further time will elapse before people can acquire calmness enough to look the danger in the face, and to consider fairly whether or not it has been over-rated. . . . It was remarked at the Stock Exchange to-day [Thursday] that the sales of stock were made principally on orders from the West End of the town, and hence a report got into general circulation that the Duke of Wellington had either resigned or was on the point of doing so. It was, in fact, in the mouth of almost every man on 'Change; and what obtained for it a much greater share of belief than it is in all probability entitled to, is the circumstance of the Duke's having greatly lost popularity in the City since the opening of Parliament. It is common enough, indeed, even among the wealthy fundholders, who were lately his most strenuous supporters, to hear his retirement talked of as all but certain.

JUDGE ON POWERS EXERCISED BY MAGISTRATES

MR. JUSTICE ROCHE, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Newcastle Assizes on Monday, said that he was inclined to believe that too much power was exercised by the magistrates at the police courts, and not sufficient use was made of the Assizes and Quarter Sessions courts. He had found that offenders, especially young ones, when frequently dealt with by magistrates, were not impressed by the punishment imposed, and took it as a matter of course. He had found, however, that when the offenders were sent for trial to Assizes or Quarter Sessions, the anxiety and period of waiting and the ceremonious atmosphere of the Assize Court, had a very different effect and they seldom returned when dealt with by the higher court.

MARKETING HIDES AND SKINS

DAMAGE BY WARBLE FLY

The marketing of hides and skins is dealt with in the sixteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee, now published (Stationery Office, 6d.). It is shown that, as a whole, the Empire produces a surplus of hides and skins above the requirements of its leather industries. This is true of each main description of hide or skin, except the heaviest hides. The problem facing the industry is one of improving the quality of already available supplies. Wastage of potentially good material is all too common in every producing country.

The total imports into the United Kingdom in 1928 of raw hides and skins (sheep and goat) and partially tanned material (ox, cow, sheep, and goat) requiring further treatment were valued at £21,000,000. Re-exports were valued at £5,500,000, leaving for use in the industries of the United Kingdom raw material to the value of £15,500,000. In addition, the value of home supplies of hides and skins used by the tanning industry of the United Kingdom in 1928 was estimated at £5,800,000. Of the total imports, about 90 per cent. of the sheep skins, 70 per cent. of the goat skins, and 60 per cent. of the hides are of Empire origin.

It has been stated on good authority that the value of the hides and skins produced in this country could be very substantially increased if flaying by butchers were improved, if damage by the warble fly were eliminated by dressing, and if hides were put into a more marketable position by butchers.

In March last, for the first time, a system of prices was established throughout the English, Welsh, and Irish markets whereby hides in each quality class which were free from warble marks were quoted at a premium. In the Manchester market last July "clear" ox or heifer hides of the first class commanded a premium of ½d. to ¾d. a lb., and of the second class a premium varying from 1½d. to 1¾d. a lb. above those of similar class that were damaged by warble. On a second class heavy hide this represented a difference in price of 34 per cent. in favour of the clear hide, or 15s. in the case of a hide weighing 96lb. An effort to reduce the damage done by the warble fly is being made by the Leathersellers' Company, assisted by the Empire Marketing Board.

While it is inconceivable that leather will ever go out of general use, the report emphasizes the facts that there are substitutes in the market, and that, under present conditions, especially in times of large demand and high price, the supply of sound leather is insufficient and the substitutes gain a hold in various of the leather industries which they do not wholly lose in subsequent times of less demand. In almost every country there is scope for better organization in the collection of hides from the producers and for instruction in the methods of avoiding injury to the skins of the animals, both while they are alive and in the process of flaying and of subsequent preparation.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
SCHEDULE 1.—No. 6 Pumps, Lift and Force, W.O. Pattern, Mark V., and Strainers, Suction Hose.
SCHEDULE 2.—Notepaper, Cream Wove, and Envelopes. (Samples required with tender.)
SCHEDULE 3.—520 pairs Wheels and Axles and 520 Retaining Rings for carriage and wagons.
SCHEDULE 4.—Transmission Telephone Cables for Uhl River Hydro-Electric Project.
SCHEDULE 5.—Brickwork, five 100ft. and three 60ft. pony truss spans.
Tenders as follows:—
Schedule 1. 14th November, 1930.
Schedule 2. 21st November, 1930.
Schedule 3. 25th November, 1930.
Schedule 4. 28th November, 1930.
Schedule 5. 16th December, 1930.
Forms in order available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

DRAWING OF BONDS

ZELLSTOFFFABRIK WALDHOF, MANNHEIM. 6½ per CENT. 20-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE STERLING DEBENTURES.

FIFTH DRAWING.

Notice is Hereby Given that the undermentioned DEBENTURES of the above Loan, amounting to £8,300, were this day, in accordance with the conditions relating to the issue of the Debentures, DRAWN at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Company, Limited, 4, Throgmorton-street, in the City of London, for redemption at par, on the First Day of January, 1931, when interest thereon will cease, in the presence of the Honourable Lawrence Bernard Louis Barrington, a Director of the said Company, Mr. John Burnet (clerk to Messrs. Burnet, Duckworth, and Palmer), a Representative of the Debenture Holders, and of John Dalton Venn, Notary Public of the City of London.

83 DEBENTURES of £100 each—£8,300.

00096	00102	00118	00142	00166
00257	00271	00281	00282	00287
00364	00446	00453	00482	00555
00667	00675	00736	00779	00799
00846	00860	00864	00957	00995
01073	01081	01153	01187	01205
01239	01243	01344	01357	01369
01466	01488	01492	01513	01521
01552	01581	01588	01620	01664
01730	01745	01793	01828	01928
02108	02117	02169	02196	02217
02385	02388	02458	02461	02470

00177	00193	00197	00211	00214
00321	00338	00342	00345	00376
00575	00639	00650	00654	00659
00817	00834	00838	00841	00852
01043	01052	01055	01060	01062
01211	01214	01220	01221	01225
01357	01369	01394	01397	01400
01521	01529	01532	01537	01539
01664	01702	01719	01722	01724
01928	01939	01957	01967	01969
02217	02267	02323	02326	02329
02470	02471			

The said Debentures, with Coupons numbered 10 to 39 attached, will be presented for payment on or after December 15th 1930, at the Counting House of Helbert, Wagg and Company, Limited. Debentures must be left three clear days for examination.

For HELBERT, WAGG and COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Signed) A. J. Wagg, Chairman.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.
3rd November, 1930.
(Countersigned)
JOHN D. VENN, Notary Public.
Firm: H. de Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and Whitehall House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

TRANSFER BOOKS

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LAND and FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated A.D. 1863.
Notice is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th November, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
J. LIDDON SIMPSON, Secretary.
Offices of the Company, 20/22, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th November to the 27th November, 1930, inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM W. OTTER-BARRY,
General Manager and Secretary.
63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE 5% (five per cent.) SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Mortgage and Pledge from Laurentide Power Company Limited to the Royal Trust Company Trustee dated December 23rd, 1915, securing the above-mentioned Bonds, Laurentide Power Company Limited will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 5% (five per cent.) Sinking Fund Gold Bonds which would according to their terms mature and become payable on January 1st, 1946) on the first day of January, 1931, at 105% (one hundred and five per cent.) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on such principal amount to the said first day of January, 1931.
The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal, in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of the Bankers Trust Company, in the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, State of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, and bondholders are required to tainine thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.
In case such Bonds are not so presented for redemption on the first day of January, 1931, all interest on the said Bonds will cease from and after the said date.
Dated at the City of Montreal this 26th day of September, 1930.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice of redemption, holders of the said First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds may surrender the same at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Montreal, or at the principal office of Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, or at the office of the Bank of Montreal in London, England, at any time on and after October 22, 1930, and upon such surrender will receive for redemption, and upon such surrender will receive a sum equal to the redemption price of 105% with interest accrued on such Bonds to the date of surrender thereof.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
To the HOLDERS of the GENERAL MORTGAGE 5½% (five and one-half per cent.) SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY Limited.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Hypothec, Mortgage and Pledge from Laurentide Power Company Limited to the Royal Trust Company Trustee dated January 27th, 1925, securing the above-mentioned Bonds, Laurentide Power Company Limited will redeem all of the outstanding General Mortgage 5½% (five and one-half per cent.) Sinking Fund Gold Bonds which would according to their terms mature and become payable on January 1st, 1946) on the first day of January, 1931, at 101% (one hundred and one per cent.) of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest on such principal amount to the said first day of January, 1931.
The said Bonds will be so redeemed at the principal offices of the Bank of Montreal in the Cities of Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec, and bondholders are required to present their Bonds with all unmatured coupons pertaining thereto for redemption at one of the said offices on the said date.
In case such Bonds are not so presented for redemption on the first day of January, 1931, all interest on the said Bonds will cease from and after the said date.
Dated at the City of Montreal this 26th day of September, 1930.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Referring to the foregoing notice of redemption, holders of the said General Mortgage 5½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds may surrender the same at the principal office of the Bank of Montreal in the City of Montreal, October 22, 1930, and prior to the date fixed for redemption, and upon such surrender will receive a sum equal to the redemption price of 101% with interest accrued on such Bonds to the date of surrender thereof.
LAURENTIDE POWER COMPANY, Limited.
(Signed) JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

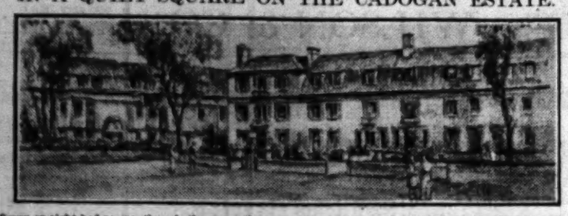
MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL (continued)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice.—In accordance with the provisions of the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act of 1879, it is hereby notified that on the 30th September, 1930, a total sum of £5,220,556 12s. 4d. was invested for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund in respect of the Annuities Class "B" as under:—

Investments	Description of Investments	Total cost of Investments
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20,000 0 0	Conversion Stock, 1944-64, 5 per cent.	19,926 0 8
471,100 0 0	Consolidated Stock, 4 per cent.	403,743 15 11
400,000 0 0	Conversion Stock, 3½ per cent.	395,431 6 3
581,900 0 0	Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent.	359,390 0 0
10,000 0 0	Bank of England Stock	33,105 19 6
48,850 0 0	London County Consolidated Stock, 3 per cent.	42,632 15 2
20,000 0 0	London County Consolidated Stock, 3½ per cent.	14,560 9 6
65,900 0 0	London County Consolidated Stock, 4½ per cent.	61,675 2 0
7,500 0 0	Manchester Corporation Stock, 1941, 3 per cent.	7,396 2 3
1,260 0 0	Leeds Corporation Stock, 3 per cent.	1,198 12 6
4,380 0 0	Bristol Corporation Stock, 3 per cent.	4,181 3 3
56,200 0 0	Bristol Corporation Stock, 3½ per cent.	56,991 15 9
4,000 0 0	Bristol Corporation Stock, 1950-60, 5 per cent.	3,960 13 4
250 0 0	Bank of England Stock	10,475 1 0
10,000 0 0	Staffordshire County Stock, 3 per cent.	
14,250 0 0	Metropolitan Water Board, West Middlesex Water Works Debenture Stock, 3 per cent.	
5,700 0 0	Sheffield Corporation Debenture Stock, 1941-51, 5½ per cent.	15,001 11 6
5,900 0 0	Derby Corporation Stock, 6 per cent.	5,251 10 6
13,700 0 0	Liverpool Corporation Stock, 5 per cent.	5,024 0 7
12,500 0 0	Bradford Corporation Stock, 1954, 3 per cent.	13,677 11 4
33,000 0 0	Cardiff Corporation Stock, 1954, 3 per cent.	8,942 10 6
7,000 0 0	Hull Corporation Stock, 1955, 3½ per cent.	24,315 16 0
7,500 0 0	Stockport Corporation Stock, 1954, 3 per cent.	5,469 15 6
10,000 0 0	Wolverhampton Corporation Stock, 1934, 3 per cent.	5,409 15 6
30,300 0 0	India Stock, 3 per cent.	7,150 8 0
27,600 0 0	India Stock, 3 per cent.	26,816 14 7
137,300 0 0	India Stock, 3½ per cent.	126,356 6 5
42,000 0 0	India Stock, 1950-55, 4½ per cent.	145,383
4,500 0 0	New Zealand Stock, 1945, 3 per cent.	39,029 12 0
19,000 0 0	New Zealand Stock, 6 per cent.	4,235 0 8
20,000 0 0	New Zealand Stock, 1945, 4½ per cent.	18,222 16 5
50,000 0 0	New Zealand Stock, 1948-56, 4½ per cent.	18,675 2 0
13,000 0 0	New South Wales Stock, 1935, 3 per cent.	47,168 0 0
31,600 0 0	New South Wales Stock, 3½ per cent.	11,535 11 8
14,000 0 0	Commonwealth of Australia Stock, 1945-75, 5 per cent.	31,350 0 7
8,800 0 0	Union of South Africa, 1945-75, 5 per cent.	13,891 17 0
10,000 0 0	Union of South Africa, 1950-70, 5 per cent.	8,735 3 3
92,597 0 0	London and North Eastern Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	9,873 1 10
26,684 0 0	London and North Eastern Railway Debenture Stock, 3 per cent.	105,833 16 7
47,500 0 0	London and North Eastern Railway and Preference Stock.	24,329 5 1
41,625 0 0	Southern Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	38,714 11 0
10,000 0 0	Southern Railway Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	41,021 19 9
10,000 0 0	Southern Railway Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	10,214 9 0
38,200 0 0	Southern Railway Preference Stock, 5 per cent.	9,912 3 0
9,600 0 0	Southern Railway Preference Stock, 1964, 5 per cent.	43,045 14 0
36,700 0 0	Great Western Railway Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.	9,509 5 6
22,500 0 0	Great Western Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	39,171 8 6
53,000 0 0	Great Western Railway Consolidated Guaranteed Stock, 5 per cent.	18,860 2 9
12,000 0 0	Great Western Railway Preference Stock, 5 per cent.	62,022 12 3
28,000 0 0	London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	12,278 12 6
62,500 0 0	London Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock, 1952, 5 per cent.	25,015 17 0
51,000 0 0	London Midland and Scottish Railway Preference Stock, 4 per cent.	62,359 12 9
140,300 0 0	London, Midland and Scottish Railway Debenture Stock, 3 per cent.	50,767 4 7
37,500 0 0	London Midland and Scottish Railway Preference Stock, 1955, 4 per cent.	115,913 10 0
25,025 0 0	East Indian Railway Annuity, Class "B"	37,674 11 6
14,600 0 0	East Indian Railway Annuity, Class "D"	477,997 0 0
9,100 0 0	East Indian Railway Annuity, Class "C"	332,774 17 1
424,510 0 0	East Indian Railway New DebentureStock, 3 per cent.	169,617 15 6
427,700 0 0	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, 3½ per cent.	396,948 4 8
100,000 0 0	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, 4½ per cent.	394,330 17 2
58,580 0 0	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock, Irredeemable 4½ per cent.	89,782 12 0
98,720 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	66,987 4 2
525 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity, Class "B"	112,459 8 8
26,870 0 0	Eastern Bengal Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	11,884 13 6
168 0 0	Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity, Class "B"	31,342 16 6
20,380 0 0	South Indian Railway Debenture Stock, 4½ per cent.	4,948 1 6
61,390 0 0	South Indian Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	24,282 15 0
43,100 0 0	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Debenture Stock, 4 per cent.	57,865 13 9
48,388 0 0	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Debenture Stock, 1936, 4 per cent.	46,174 12 8
69,770 0 0	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Debenture Stock, 1938, 4 per cent.	47,748 4 9
2,543 0 0	Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railway Annuity, Class "A"	80,579 10 1
25,400 0 0	Assam Bengal Railway Stock, 3 per cent.	70,517 13 0
10,400 0 0	Burma Railways Debenture Stock, 3 per cent.	25,292 5 0
7,500 0 0	Madras

DELIGHTFUL NEW HOUSES

IN A QUIET SQUARE ON THE CADOGAN ESTATE.



Seven or eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, ground-floor domestic offices ; garage. *Conveniently planned, luxuriously fitted ; central heating, hot water, electricity, gas ; labour-saving.*

UNUSUALLY BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL. NO DARK PLACES.

LEASE 99 YEARS. PRICES FROM £6,500.

MESSRS. WINKWORTH & CO., 48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR.

NORFOLK & PRIOR,

14, HAY-HILL, BERKELEY-SQUARE, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 6363.

By Order of the Executors of Basil Dighton, Deceased.

MAYFAIR.

UNRESTRICTED and PRACTICALLY FREEHOLD.

66, CURZON-STREET, W.1.

DELIGHTFUL EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

Period staircase and original pine panelling.

Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms. Unique paved garden. South aspect. Quiet position.

Lease 701 years, Ground-rent 20s. per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION. Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Thursday, 4th December, 1930 (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Solicitors, Messrs. Kenneth E. Bartlett, Elliott and Co., 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4, or the Auctioneers, NORFOLK AND PRIOR, as above.

South Aspect, Overlooking

HYDE PARK.

ONE OF THE FINEST MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSES IN TOWN.

Modernised and redecorated throughout.

LARGE PRIVATE GARDEN.

GARAGE FOR SIX CARS WITH FLAT OVER.

Twelve bed rooms, four beautifully fitted bath rooms, four or five reception rooms, ideal domestic offices.

PASSENGER LIFT. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER.

Lease of 58 years for disposal.

Recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

HAMPSTEAD.

A beautifully planned and well fitted Detached RESIDENCE.

"FAIR VIEW," No. 2, ARKWRIGHT-ROAD, N.W.3 ; seven bed rooms, two dressing, three baths, five reception rooms, garage for two cars, en-tout-cas tennis court ; garage for two cars, separate chauffeur's cottage. To be SOLD by AUCTION next November 26th. Particulars of GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

REGENT'S PARK.

A very delightful and unusually charming RESIDENCE, CHAMBERLAIN HOUSE, 3, PORTLAND-PLACE, N.W.1 ; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices ; large and lovely paved garden ; rent £400 per annum. Lease 13 years. To be SOLD by AUCTION Wednesday next, November 12th.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

SPLENDID FAMILY RESIDENCE, on high ground, quietly removed off Fitzjohn's-avenue; large rooms and in good condition; eight bed, two bath rooms, bath room, three reception, and complete offices ; large garden. Lease 50 years. PRICE £3,500.

CLOSE to HAMPSTEAD HEATH and adjoining Vale of Health.—CORNER HOUSE with garage, in central and excellent residential situation ; six bed rooms, bath, two reception, and offices ; mature garden. PRICE £2,400.

POTTERS, Heath-street, Hampstead. (Tele. 2821.)

EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.

A Tastefully decorated and well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for four to six months or possibly longer; nine bed, two bath, three reception rooms; central heating; use of garden. Rent £6 6s. per week, or would take 14gns. a week for long let.—Recommended by W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

SEYMOUR-STREET, W.

ADMIRABLY suitable for professional purposes. A LIGHT CORNER HOUSE containing 13 rooms, two baths, offices. Lease 21 years ; ground-rent £80 per annum.

BARGAIN £2,000.

DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street.

A REALLY WONDERFUL LITTLE HOUSE for DISPOSAL in Regent's Park, with its own private garden; six bed rooms, two luxurious tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, very light white-tiled offices.

CENTRAL HEATING, SERVICE, LIFT, &c. Very moderate terms will be accepted for the Owner's Lease, which has only 18 months to run. Apply to SAMUEL B. CLARK and SON, 16a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

RENT ONLY 5 GUINEAS PER WEEK.

A FURNISHED HOUSE near BROMPTON ORATORY, containing three reception rooms, bath room, dressing room, kitchen, &c., to be LET for three months ; excellent servants left.—Apply Messrs. KING and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

A QUIET little HOUSE, with garden, in splendid order throughout; five bed, bath, three reception rooms; seven years without rent for £1,000, or rental basis considered.—Apply 31, MARE-STREET, HACKNEY, or 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2574-5.

A LITTLE GEM.

BELGRAVIA.

With all the conveniences of a FLAT combined with the privacy and comfort of a HOUSE ; ground and first floors only ; separate tradesmen's entrance.

A UNIQUE BIJOU RESIDENCE,

occupying an unrivalled position, and containing three bed rooms, two bath, two reception, kitchen, and usual offices.

Central heating ; constant hot water ; in perfect order.

Rental 60-years' Lease for Sale on very moderate terms ; ground-rent only £90 per annum. Bargain price will be accepted for immediate Sale. Mortgages could be arranged if desired.—EDWARD and SUMNER, 252, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CADOGAN-SQUARE (off).—Compact little HOUSE ; four-five bed, bath, two reception. Lease 12 years, £155 per annum or offer. Good order.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38 Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6296-9.)

NO PREMIUM.

CAMPDEN HILL-SQUARE (near).—Ladies' charming low-built semi-detached HOUSE ; three reception, six bed rooms, bath ; secluded garden ; ample space for the erection of a cottage with garage or studio.—Agents, GASKELL and Co., 103, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

£3,400 FREEHOLD.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

KENSINGTON.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Quiet position ; modernised ; central heating, service, &c.

Double drawing room, oak-panelled dining room, library, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms.

PRICE ONLY £5,000. Lease 13 years.—Recommended by

MARSH & PARSONS.

40 and 42, CHURCH-STREET, KENSINGTON, W.8.

A CHARMING reconstructed MEWS COTTAGE, within 100 yards of the Park ; two bed rooms, tiled bath room, sitting room, tiled kitchen ; independent hot water, electric light and power ; rent £125 per annum. Premium £200 for 14 years' Lease.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—£2,250 will purchase medium-sized CORNER HOUSE, in quiet square, containing seven bed rooms, two double reception. A BARGAIN.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.—Very well FURNISHED HOUSE, close to Sloane-square, to be LET from beginning of December for three months. Four bed, two bath, two reception. PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CHELSEA, overlooking delightful grounds.—Extremely attractive modern RESIDENCE, in beautiful order ; nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, usual offices. Small premium. Specially recommended.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W. (Sloane 8141.)

RENT £350 TO £375 P.A.

CHELSEA. Fresh in the market. In an exceedingly quiet position almost adjoining the grounds of the Royal Hospital.—£2,250 will purchase the Lease of a charming HOUSE containing five or six bed rooms, bath room, two double reception rooms. Immediate inspection advised.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

CHELSEA (No Premium).—Non-Basement House ; two bed rooms, four or five reception, two baths. Rent £300.—Owner, 22, Cheyne-row, Flaxman 0279.

CLOSE BROMPTON ORATORY (very quiet position).—A really delightful modernised HOUSE ; three good living rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms (excellent) servants' sitting room ; garden ; polished oak floors ; electric power ; new and simple decorations. Lease over 59 years. Ground-rent £40. PRICE £3,850. Highly recommended.—HART, GILKES, and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

DELIGHTFUL, secluded detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in well-wooded position, five beds, bath ; large garden. Low price for quick sale.—Sole Agents, PEBERTON and CLARK, 444, Wellington-road, N.W.8. Primrose 2291.

DETACHED, low-built COTTAGE RESIDENCE, FREEHOLD, just out Queen's-gate ; seven rooms ; labour-saving ; £3,750 ; owner there Wednesday.—South Lodge, Elvaston-place, S.W.7.

EXCELLENT SELECTION of well FURNISHED FLATS, HOUSES, and MAISONNETTES available AUTUMN and WINTER or longer periods at moderate rentals.—Apply ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6296-9.

REGENT'S PARK, OVERLOOKING.

HANOVER-TERRACE.—Beautifully FURNISHED REGENCY HOUSE to be LET until April ; three fine reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms ; modern conveniences.

Occupier could go abroad, and will accept low rent from careful tenant.

Immediate inspection advised by Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

HYDE PARK-SQUARE.—Splendid RESIDENCE facing South, with well proportioned rooms. Eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms. Garage for two cars. Low price for long lease of 51 years. —Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gro. 2574-5.

OVERLOOKING

REGENT'S PARK & LAKE.

LEASE FOR DISPOSAL OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, standing well back from road ; in excellent order throughout ; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and usual offices.

Central heating. Independent hot water.

GARAGE for three cars with rooms over.

Further details of the Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, as above.

CLOSE TO

KNIGHTSBRIDGE

IN A FAVOURITE SQUARE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

A charming little house facing gardens.

Five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.

Central heating. Independent hot water. Fitted basins in bed rooms. Small garden.

Strongly recommended by NORFOLK and PRIOR, as above.

CADOGAN ESTATE

Quiet position. Facing West.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS.

Delightful RESIDENCE, modernized and newly decorated.

Independent hot water. Parquet flooring.

SMALL GARDEN IN REAR.

Seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall and excellent domestic offices.

LONG LEASE FOR DISPOSAL.

Apply NORFOLK AND PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

HAMPSTEAD HEATH (few yards from).—FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT HOUSE ; six bed, bath, two reception rooms ; parquet floors. PRICE £2,900.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley-road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

NEAR

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

MODERN, DETACHED, NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, facing South and West, with beautiful views ; carriage drive approach ; EIGHT BED, THREE BATH, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS ; tiled offices ; central heating throughout ; TWO GARAGES ; HARD TENNIS COURT. 1¼ ACRE. RENT £400 PER ANNUM. Premium required. NO LEASE. Valuable carpets, valuable electric fittings, &c.—DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 129, Mount-street, W.1. Gros. 2792.

HOLLAND-PARK, A charming Semi-detached RESIDENCE ; low rental ; long lease ; decoration, modern-sized, with garage. PRICE £2,250 FREEHOLD.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7211.

KENSINGTON, QUIET POSITION.

PRICE **£3,250** FREEHOLD.

KENSINGTON.—Detached COUNTRY-LIKE RESIDENCE with garden, lawn, and motor garage ; well fitted in good order, and containing nine bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three reception rooms, and very well-lighted offices. For particulars apply to Mr. FRANK NEWMAN, Chartered Surveyor, 34, Savile-row, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (just out of).—COTTAGE to be LET, unfurnished ; three bed rooms ; £160 per annum. Small premium for fittings.—C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close).—An excellent modernised BIJOU HOUSE ; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms. Small garden. STUART HEATHERDEN and Co., 39-41, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Kensington 3220.

CHELSEA, LOWNDES-GARDENS (DETACHED).—Leasehold BIJOU HOUSE.—Three or four bed, two reception. PRICE £1,350 ; nominal ground-rent.—Sole Agent, NORTHCOX, 19, Kensington Court-place, Kensington Court, W.8.

A phenomenal opportunity.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED SMALL TOWN HOUSE

on the Portman Estate, close to Hyde Park.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Four or five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two or three reception rooms, capital offices ; central heating ; constant hot water. Lease 28 years. Ground-rent, £84. PRICE £3,500. Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODERN FLAT to LET or SOLD, well-decorated HOUSE. Nine bed, three baths, three reception rooms and offices. Rental £750 per annum. No premium ; lease to suit tenant.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

PRICE REDUCED TO ENSURE A QUICK SALE.—S.W.1.—Charming £1,400 HOUSE ; two bed, two sitting, one bath room ; in perfect order. Lease 42 years at £10. Low price.

GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

SPACE FOR GARAGE.

QUIET KENSINGTON (S.W.) BIJOU HOUSE for DISPOSAL ; four bed, &c. ; modernised. £400 or offer secures 21 years' Lease held at £200.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£1,000 CASH, REST ON MORTGAGE.

RED-BRICK modernised RESIDENCE, in nice position in SOUTH KENSINGTON ; sunny aspect ; newly decorated ; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, &c. Price Leasehold £2,000.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

ONLY ONE HOUSE LEFT.

RENT £350 PER ANNUM, NO PREMIUM ; decorations to suit tenant ; GARAGE INCLUDED WITH HOUSE ; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and ground-floor offices.—Agents, DUNHAM and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2574-5.

TO BE LET

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

ROSARY-GARDENS.—Attractive red-brick RESIDENCE, conveniently planned ; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices. New Lease.—WILLIAM WILLETT Ltd., 58, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Offices, Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—A well FURNISHED HOUSE, containing three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, and offices, to be LET from now for the winter. Rent only 8 to 10 guineas per week. Personally inspected.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and NEALE, 13, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

WITH SPACE FOR GARAGE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—LEASE for SALE of an exceptionally attractive modernized HOUSE quite near the Station, containing three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c. ; lease 20½ years at £145 per annum. Price £1,250.—Agents,

DRAKE and RUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

A BARGAIN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close).—Delightful NON-BASEMENT GEORGIAN COTTAGE in walled garden ; well furnished ; three bed rooms ; two reception, bath ; fgns. per week for six months ; immediate inspection advised.—J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

Charming and newly built non-basement Houses.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Five-six bed rooms, three reception rooms (parquet floors), two tiled bath rooms, tiled kitchen, &c.

PRICES £4,600 TO £5,250.

Leases 88 years. Ground-rents £50.

Good garage. Small garden.

A very substantial mortgage can be arranged if required.

Apply

LIST, DANN and LONGWORTH,

239, Baker-street, N.W.1. Welbeck 8386-7.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—90 years' LEASE of an attractive GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, MODERNISED THROUGHOUT, to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION, and containing three reception rooms, six-seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent kitchen. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SERVICE. Splendid order. Ground-rent only £15 per annum. PRICE £3,500. An exceptional chance.—To view apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. Cunningham 1161 (4 lines).

SUMNER-PLACE.—One of these attractive RESIDENCES now available ; six bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, &c. ; rent £250.—Agents,

DRAKE and RUCK,

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

THE BRIGHTEST little HOUSE on the North side and within a few minutes' walk of Hyde Park to be SOLD. It has been redecorated and modernised throughout ; passenger lift, service lift, &c. ; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, light and compact domestic offices with red composition flooring ; small garden ; very open outlook front and rear. Direct lease 27 years at moderate ground-rent. Price only £2,500. Strongly recommended.—ROBINSON, WILLIAMS and BURNANDS, 80, Mount-street, W.1.

UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS. AN OLD-WORLD GARDEN,

and a perfect bed room and entertaining accommodation are features of a unique residence directly facing the Park ; 19 bed rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms ; electric passenger lift, &c. Modest price required for long lease of delightful house and garage premises.—Sole Agents,

WAY & WALLER.

5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

HEART OF MAYFAIR. TO BE LET BIJOU CORNER HOUSE.

Drawing room, dining room, double bed room, small bed room, bath room, kitchen, and maid's room. Rental £400 per annum. The whole of the excellent FURNITURE, FITTINGS, FITTINGS, &c. Also remainder of LEASE for SALE at bargain price of £2,000 (offers considered). Early possession. Good garage with rooms over nearby available.—Apply Harold Brown, 61a, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Regent 0628.

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Large reception rooms.
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Commanding lounge hall and seven rooms (two measuring 22 feet square), decorated to suit tenant : two bath-dressing rooms, offices, separate lavatory cloak room and Private Garden on to Lawn. Garden floor of London's latest Sunshine Flats at Surbiton Court. Possessing every latest labour-saving device and constant hot water at absolutely inclusive rental of £250. Garage and Service optional.)

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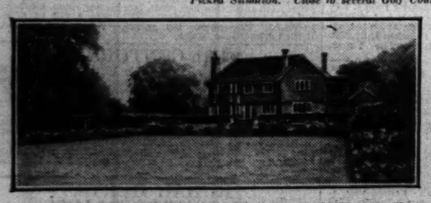

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Convenient to village, occupying pleasant position, fine views, about two miles from Tandridge Golf Course.
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Close to Golf Course and station; 40 minutes from Waterloo.
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Premier Position, on high ground. Close to excellent Golf Course. 30 minutes from Town.
DETACHED MODERN WELL-PLANNED CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, on two floors, back from road, in good order.
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This substantial Bargate-stone built Residence, standing on an eminence about 250ft. up, well away from roads, with long drive and parklike surroundings.
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18 ACRES.
CONVENIENT FOR GOLF.
Inspected and strongly recommended by the SOLE AGENTS, FOLKER and HORTON, Auctioneers, Godalming, and HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26246.)

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
WIMBLEDON COMMON.
Just off, and within six miles of the West End.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE DISTRICT RECENTLY THE SUBJECT OF LAVISH EXPENDITURE.
Beautifully situated, the property is complete in every detail and in first-rate order.
Avenue approach, vestibule, oak-panelled lounge (37ft. by 19ft.), winter garden, loggia, panelled dining and billiard-music rooms, four bath rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, servants' hall.
Excellent ground-floor offices.
Choice panelling | Parquetry flooring | Central heating | South aspect.
Stables, garages, two cottages.
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF 3½ ACRES.
Hard and grass tennis courts.
HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.2822.)

A LITTLE GEM.
WIMBLEDON.
For SALE FREEHOLD, a really Charming Small HOUSE of distinction (half-timbered), elevation designed by a competent architect.
Perfect aspect. | Two floors only. | Lovely Garage.
Lounge, two reception, five beds, excellent offices. Every convenience. Charming garden.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, High-street, Wimbledon Common, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (D.3939.)

DISTINGUISHED RESIDENCE (of moderate size) on a VALUABLE SITE.
GUERNSEY.
Suitable for private or development purposes.
Four reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Electric light, water, and all conveniences.
STABLING AND GARAGE.
BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED GROUNDS, walled kitchen garden.
NEARLY 5 ACRES.
About 1,000ft. frontage.
FOR SALE AT A LOW FIGURE.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.11017.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
In the beautiful and fertile UMGUSA VALLEY DISTRICT, where labour is very cheap.
30 miles from Bulawayo by two main roads.
FOR SALE. PRICE £6,000.
IMPORTANT ESTATE
OF 3,000 ACRES,
including 100 ACRES of magnificent tobacco soil, rich soil well drained, well wooded lands. Up-to-date model homestead with bath room, electric light, telephone. Pretty grounds, numerous outbuildings, including three tobacco barns electrically fitted.
Full details on application.
Owner in England can be seen by appointment through
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

PRINCES-ARCADE, W.1
(leading from PICCADILLY to JERMYN-STREET).
SHOPS TO LET
IN A NEW, BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED AND BEAUTIFULLY FITTED AVENUE OF SHOPS, ONLY 300 YARDS FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS, AT RENTS FROM £400 PER ANNUM UPWARDS.
For illustrated particulars, &c., apply
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
or the Owners' Office, Room 22, Second floor, 39, Jermyn-street. (Telephone, Regent 0120.)

OFFICES.—Best position in RICHMOND; 1,050ft. in area; central heating; lavatory accommodation, hot and cold water, &c. Can be seen by appointment.—Apply 5, Hill-street, Richmond.

WESTMINSTER.
OFFICES in MODERN BUILDING
TO be LET in floors or as a whole. Each floor comprises about 2,200ft. Total floor space about 15,000ft. Suit large firm or public offices.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

4, CENTRAL-BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER.
FIRST-CLASS OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.
A substantial building, close to the Houses of Parliament, containing about 32,300 square feet of floor space, including an excellent board-room suite; windows on three sides; electric passenger lift; constant hot water. Freehold for Sale with vacant possession, or the entire building would be Let on Lease at a low rental.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440. (THREE LINES)

WILSON & CO.

F. B. WILSON, F.S.I. A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I. G. H. NEWBERY, F.A.I., F.A.I.

ADJOINING SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE.
IN A REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL SITUATION AMIDST PERFECT SECLUSION, OVER 300 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL, ON SANDY SOIL, FACING PRACTICALLY DUE SOUTH, WITH ALL THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS COMMANDING SUPERB VIEWS.
A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER,
beautifully appointed and in faultless condition. A purchaser can enter into occupation with a minimum of expenditure.
Lofty lounge hall 25ft. by 18ft. 6in., three charming reception rooms, billiard room, exceptionally good domestic quarters; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms; central heating, electric light, gas, and every modern convenience. Stabling, garages for several cars. Two or Four Cottages.
FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS OF SINGULAR CHARM. Hard Tennis Court. Squash Racquet Court.
NINE ACRES FREEHOLD.
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE. BARGAIN PRICE.
THE WHOLE PLACE HAS BEEN MAINTAINED REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE AND A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS OF SECURING AT MANY THOUSANDS BELOW COST ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PROPERTIES IN THIS FAVOURITE NEIGHBOURHOOD.
Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

LOIS WEEDON HOUSE,
NEAR TOWCESTER,
A SPLENDID MODERN HOUSE,
IN PERFECT ORDER.
An easily worked House, with every possible modern convenience; 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms.
Model hunter stabling of 10 fine loose boxes.
Garages, groom's house, five other cottages, well-equipped home farm.
Exceptionally beautiful gardens and grounds, hard tennis court, squash racquet court, walled kitchen garden,
ABOUT 226 ACRES,
including 185 Acres of sound pasture.
FOR SALE AT A
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE,
representing many thousands of pounds less than cost.
Illustrated particulars and plan from the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

AN ORIGINAL SUSSEX
TUDOR MANOR HOUSE,
400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
ABOUT 30 MILES FROM LONDON.
One of the most beautiful old Houses in the Home Counties.
Oak beams and timbering, stone gabled roof. Old open fireplaces. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, good offices. Electric light, central heating and independent hot water; parquet floors. Garages, Chauffeur's and gardener's cottages. Ample farmworkers' cottages.
EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY OLD GARDENS,
well timbered. Water and rock gardens, tennis lawns. Ornamental water.
SPLENDID MODEL PEDIGREE FARM BUILDINGS,
absolutely up to date, with water and electric light laid on.
THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN HAND AND IS IN PERFECT ORDER.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH
120 ACRES
Illustrated details and plans of the Sole Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, London, W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY.
SURREY.

In the beautiful Leith Hill district, about a mile from a station and 4½ miles from Dorking.
A most attractive half-timbered RESIDENCE; choice situation, high ground, south aspect, glorious views.
Lounge hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing, three baths, good offices; electric light; garage, stabling, cottage, &c.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
18 ACRES.
Price and particulars from
CHAS. OSENTON & Co.,
DORKING. Tele. 185.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)
A Gentleman, being compelled to reside abroad, is desirous of SELLING TWO important FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE BUILDINGS in the CITY of LONDON, and one or two other properties in South London. Low price will be taken for quick sale.—Write: H. Jackson, Hotel Chateau Belmont, Montreux, Switzerland.
BROMPTON-ROAD.—Suitable for Antiques, Furniture, &c., shop with good basement, to be LET on Lease. Rent £400 per annum or near offer.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.
CITY FREEHOLD near St. Paul's; exceptional light; floor space 2,254ft. PRICE £4,250; 80 per cent. left on mortgage.—Apply Major Slater, 5, Museum-mansions, Blackmbury, W.C.1.
CHANCERY-LANE (just off).—SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING with 3,000ft. floor area. Completely modernized throughout. Good light. Rent £425 per annum on lease or reasonable offer.—T. Wilson, 34, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, RIVERSIDE WHARF, FULHAM; frontage 110ft., site 21,000 sq. ft., floor space 20,000 sq. ft.; weighbridge and offices.—Apply JOSEPH MEARS, 5, Hill-street, Richmond.
KINGSWAY.—An opportunity occurs to acquire at a very moderate inclusive rental, a SELF-CONTAINED SUITE of OFFICES with private lavatories, carpet area 1,250 feet super, arranged as lobby and four excellent offices; central heating, lift, &c.—Sole Agents, ROGERS and COATES, 83, Kingsway, W.C.2.
NOTTINGHAM. Finest position in Centre of City.—SHOP, 55ft. by 53ft., with lofty BASEMENT SHOW ROOM 55ft. by 58ft. Frontages to busy thoroughfare and arcade. Lease at moderate rental. No premium. Estates Surveyor, Guildhall, Nottingham.

EWART, WELLS & CO.

11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. Telephone: Gros. 1458. (Private Branch Exchange.)

THE BEST SPORTING ESTATE OF ITS SIZE WITHIN 60 MILES OF LONDON.
PHENOMENAL BARGAIN.

UNRIVALLED POSITION IN NORTH HAMPSHIRE.
450 FEET UP WITH SOUTH ASPECT AND PANORAMIC VIEWS. CLOSE TO VILLAGE AND CONVENIENT FOR MAIN LINE JUNCTION.
A CHARMING AND EASILY WORKED MODERN RESIDENCE,
in first-rate order throughout, having had large sums of money recently spent upon it. Approached by a drive 300 yards long, and containing vestibule and cloak room, panelled lounge hall, three reception rooms, excellent offices, sun parlour, ten bed and dressing rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms. Electric light. Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Model outbuildings. Two garages. Splendid entrance lodge.
FASCINATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.
FREEHOLD, NEARLY 100 ACRES,
ALSO SHOOTING RENTED OVER 850 ACRES IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING.
FISHING IN THE TEST. GOLF WITHIN EASY REACH.
PRICE ONLY £7,750.
Inspected and highly recommended by the Owner's principal agents, MESSRS. EWART, WELLS & Co., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1. GROSVENOR 1458-9.

COST OVER £8,000.
TO-DAY'S PRICE £4,250.
THE FINEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE YEAR.

GLORIOUS COUNTRY. NEAR FAMOUS CENTRE.
A GENUINE EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, recently remodelled and expensively fitted with every conceivable modern appliance. Stands well back on a private road and within a few minutes walk of a delightful village. Excellent Entrance Hall, pretty Lounge Hall with inglenook fireplace, three Reception rooms, seven Bed and Dressing rooms, two splendidly fitted Bath rooms, capital domestic quarters, including Servants' Hall. Electric Light. Central Heating. Company's Water and Gas. Garage and Engine House. MOST LOVELY GARDENS, comprising Lawns and Flower Borders intersected with paved walks. Good Kitchen Garden with Fruit Trees and small Orchard and Paddock, the whole extending to about
5 ACRES. AMPLE SPORTING FACILITIES.
Owner's Advisory Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE CHOICEST BIJOU HOUSE
UNDER 30 MINUTES OF TOWN.
AN IDEAL POSITION ON HIGH GROUND.

BUILT 1927 AND A FIRST-CLASS STRUCTURE.
Approached by carriage sweep. Sand and gravel soil. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, fine modern offices. Five excellent bed and dressing rooms. Parquet flooring. Lavatory basins (hot and cold). Main water and drainage. Electric light, constant hot water. Capital garage with central heating. GARDENS and GROUNDS of an outstanding nature, including SUNK ROCK GARDEN, in all about ONE ACRE.
OWNER MUST SACRIFICE FOR BUSINESS REASONS.
First serious Buyer to inspect will purchase.
Agents, EWART, WELLS and Co., 11, Bolton-street, W.1.

BAXTER, PAYNE & LEPPER,

BROMLEY, BECKENHAM & ORPINGTON, KENT, AND 14, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1.

KESTON PARK, KENT.
Amidst beautiful country, 400ft. up.
A Perfect Tudor-style cottage RESIDENCE fitted throughout with all modern conveniences; oak-panelled hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms; central heating, electric light and power; detached garage; picturesque garden, HALF-AN-ACRE.
PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,450.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

BICKLEY, KENT.
TO BE LET,
Only seven minutes' walk from station, and close to two Golf Courses.
ATTRACTIVE modern detached HOUSE, all on two floors; three reception, four bed rooms, dressing room, two baths, and good domestic offices; very pretty garden; double garage. Rent £150, or Freehold, £2,400.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

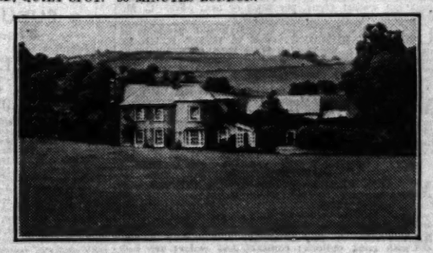
EXORS. SALE. BARGAIN PRICE.
BETWEEN BROMLEY AND BECKENHAM.
Five minutes station, 20 minutes London.
A Substantially built Detached RESIDENCE, with well matured garden, quite secluded, and in a delightful situation, on high ground. Spacious lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard room (panelled walls), six principal and two secondary bed rooms, nursery, bath room; ground-floor offices; modern conveniences. ¼ ACRE. Tennis. Price £2,250 FREEHOLD.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

BROMLEY, KENT.
Occupying the best position in the district, on high ground with beautiful country views. Only three minutes from first-class Golf Course.
A CHOICE EXAMPLE OF MODERN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.
THE house was erected five years ago under the supervision of an eminent architect, and is newly decorated and in perfect order throughout. Three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, nursery, two bath rooms, garage for two cars. Charming grounds of about 1¼ ACRES with tennis court. Price £5,500 FREEHOLD. Cost £6,000.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

Three attractive houses for Sale by Auction.
CHISLEHURST, KENT. "ARNSIDE," MEAD-ROAD.
A Distinctive Modern Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE (designed by the late Mr. Ernest Newton). Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, ground-floor offices; ample garage space. Well matured garden with tennis lawn, ½ ACRE.
FARNBOROUGH, KENT. "THE SHRUBBERIES," TUBBENDEN-LANE.
A Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, compact offices. Brick-built garage. Nice garden, ONE ACRE.
BICKLEY, KENT. "KINGSDOWN," PARK-HILL.
A Detached FREEHOLD HOUSE of CHARM, occupying a quiet and select residential situation. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, servants' sitting room, excellent offices. Beautiful garden with sunk tennis lawn, &c., ONE ACRE. (In conjunction with Messrs. ELLIS and SONS of 31, Dover-street, W.1.)
The above properties will be offered for SALE by AUCTION with VACANT POSSESSION at the Mart, E.C., on Wednesday, 26th November, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Messrs. BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

CHISLEHURST COMMON.
Facing the Cricket ground.
A Perfectly equipped HOUSE in excellent order throughout, five minutes from station, three from golf course; three reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed rooms, four bath rooms; central heating, all modern conveniences; large garage; cottage; THREE ACRES of beautiful grounds, hard tennis court.
FREEHOLD £6,250.
BAXTER, PAYNE and LEPPER, as above.

HUNTERCOMBE GOLF.
WILD, QUIET SPOT. 50 MINUTES LONDON.
OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
10 bed and dressing, bath. Large lounge, four reception.
Main water. Lighting.
Old yew-hedged grounds. Cottage. Garage. Farmery.
20 ACRES.
For Sale, Freehold. Unique opportunity.
SOLE AGENTS:
NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING.



£128 P.A. UNFURNISHED.
OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GOLFERS AND GARDEN LOVERS.
ADJOINING WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE (WITH PRIVATE ACCESS THERETO).
Fine unspoilt position, on sand and gravel soil, 21 miles from Marble Arch. Fast trains to Waterloo.
PICTURESQUE SMALL HOUSE.
In beautiful order, easy to run. Hall, two reception rooms (parquet floors), five bed rooms, bath room, compact offices.
Two Garages.
Co.'s water, gas, electric light.
Modern drainage.
GARDENS OF INDESCRIBABLE CHARM, fully stocked and secluded, in all about ONE ACRE.
Lease about 15 years.
Moderate premium for improvements.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE AGENTS, ELLIS and SONS,
22, STATION-APPROACH, VIRGINIA WATER (WENTWORTH 23),
and 31, DOVER-STREET, LONDON, W.1. (GERRARD 4364.)

94, BAKER-STREET, W.1.

WELLESLEY-SMITH.

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 4583

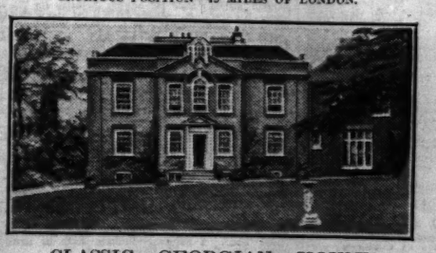
STANMORE
12 MILES OF TOWN.

400 FEET UP. GLORIOUS VIEWS.
Perfectly secluded away from all traffic, this spacious and well-kept house contains three reception rooms (one oak panelled), good offices, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room; Co.'s electric light, power and water; main drainage; two garages; the gardens are a special feature, extremely fascinating.
3½ ACRES. MODERATE PRICE.
Illustrated particulars of WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1. (Welbeck 4583.)

DORSET
FAVOURITE LOCALITY NEAR COAST.

A FASCINATING OLD HOUSE,
partly Queen Anne, partly Georgian, approached by a drive, and fully protected from encroachment. Many characteristic features. Large hall, three reception rooms, cloak room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, good offices; electric light; central heating; company's water; modern drainage; two garages, loose boxes, &c.; small but inexpensive garden, about
22 ACRES. ONLY £3,850.
WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
Inspected by WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1. Telephone, Welbeck 4583.

BUCKS.
GLORIOUS POSITION—45 MILES OF LONDON.



CLASSIC GEORGIAN HOUSE
with a perfect façade, brick built, and containing large hall, four splendid reception rooms, eight or nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, attics; electric light and power; independent boiler; garage, stabling; gravel and sand soil; gardens of about 1½ ACRE. Golf and Hunting.
ONLY £2,750.
A CERTAIN SUM IS NECESSARY TO BE SPENT UPON DECORATIONS.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
Inspected by WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 4583.)

GODALMING
ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR CHARTERHOUSE.

EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE
with spacious apartments including hall, three reception, good offices, eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms (with basins hot and cold supplies), bath room; company's electric light, water and gas; main drainage; central heating; telephone; splendid buildings; two garages; pretty gardens finely timbered; good views; gravel soil.
TWO ACRES.
PRICE £3,950.
Inspected by WELLESLEY-SMITH, 94, Baker-street, London, W.1. Welbeck 4583.

DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2353.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET.
AMIDST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.
NEAR GUILDFORD.
Occupying a delightful position in an unspoilt district, enjoying perfect seclusion, immune from the annoyance of all traffic nuisances.

A PERFECTLY APPOINTED OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE OF SINGULAR CHARM AND CHARACTER.
Full of old oak and other features of antiquity.
RECENTLY RESTORED AND ADDED TO REGARDLESS OF COST.
SMALL FARMERY and ABOUT 40 ACRES PASTURE, REMAINDER WOODLAND, IN ALL
150 ACRES.
Eleven bed rooms. Four bath rooms. Four reception. Excellent domestic accommodation all on two floors. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.
Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY and PARTNERS, 125, Mount-street, W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 25)
SALES FRIDAY and TUESDAY NEXT.
OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS.
187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.
MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH
will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, antique and modern FURNITURE, comprising a set of 18 carved oak dining-room chairs and two carving chairs in leather; mahogany, walnut and oak sideboards and dining tables, bookcases, a Louis XVI. gilt drawing-room suite, two French tulipwood and kingwood commodes, French bronze and ormolu fenders, grand and upright pianofortes, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, Chesterfield settees and easy chairs, an important inlaid mahogany exhibition bed-room suite with dwarf wardrobe to match, others in oak and walnut, brass and wood bedsteads, and superior bedding, pictures, plated articles, ornamental items, and numerous effects.

SALE BY AUCTION THIS DAY.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,
at 1 o'clock.
FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS and part of a manufacturer's stock. Carpets, Curtains, Sideboards, &c., Dining Room Furniture, Glass, Bed Room Furniture, Pictures, Settees, Easy Chairs, &c.
To be sold at
CADOGAN GALLERIES
(Auction Room First Floor),
162, Sloane-street, near Sloane-square
Catalogues from the Auctioneer, S. Curzon.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)
48, ELSWORTHY-ROAD,
REGENT'S PARK.
Notice of SALE by AUCTION of a quantity of excellent.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
including inlaid mahogany and other bedsteads and bedding, carpets, curtains, oak and inlaid mahogany bed-room suites, easy chairs, settees, Jacobean and ANTIQUE MAHOGANY CHESTS OF DRAWERS, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, water-colours, engravings and coloured prints, a 7-octave Angelus player piano, Sheraton grandfather clock, Chinese fretwork screen, Charles I. oak press, mahogany cabinets and tables, antique wall mirrors, Hepplewhite dining table, mahogany sideboards, dining chairs, secretaires, cabinets, choice Lowestoft, Dresden and other ornamental china, five pieces old Roman glass, Sheraton bureau bookcase, beautiful carved mahogany partners' table, sundry kitchen utensils, china, glass and other effects, which
Messrs.
GIFFORD & SONS
(having sold the house) are instructed to Sell, on the premises, on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 12th and 13th, 1930,
commencing each day at 1 o'clock precisely.
On view day prior to sale. Catalogues of the Auctioneers at 26, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

STAMP AUCTIONS
AUCTIONS.—Nov. 7-8, Canon Stather Hunt's Collection of African Colonials, Mint blocks to £1, rare West Indians. Nov. 14-15, Rare Gambia, Gibraltar, &c. Cats, free. Sales weekly.—HARMER ROOKE'S, 129, Strand.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Wednesday, November 5, 1930.